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MUSLIMS IN INDIA

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

VOLUME II

(K-Z)

Muslims in India

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

VOLUME II

(K-Z)

Edited, with an introduction by
NARESH KUMAR JAIN



MANOHAR
1983

सिद्धि सिद्धि

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First Published 1983

Published by

Ramesh Jain

Manohar Publications

1 Ansari Road, Darya Ganj

New Delhi-110002

Printed by

Patel Enterprises

at Sunil Printers

Naraina, New Delhi-110028

To
the memory of my mother

PREFACE

Volume I of the Biographical Dictionary published in 1979 contained 362 entries on eminent Muslims during the period from 1857 up to the seventies. It covered the alphabets from A to J.

Material covering the alphabets from K to Z which was ready at the time of the publication of the first volume, has been brought up to date and is now being published as Volume II. It contains 327 entries thus making a total of 689 entries for the whole Dictionary.

To avoid repetition the introduction and the bibliography have not been included in this volume and reader is requested to refer to Volume I for them. The additional sources consulted for Volume II have been mentioned at the end of individual entries wherever necessary. Therefore, no separate bibliography has been added to this volume.

Mr. Khalid S. Hasan sent me some valuable material for the book from Pakistan and I am grateful to him. My elder brother, Mr P. P. Jain, while at Bhopal had sent me a biography of Maulvi Barkatullah but the book unfortunately came too late for me to make any use of it. I need hardly thank my friend Kamal Bhasin of ARSD College who has helped me with proof reading. And Ramesh has as usual been patient and extremely helpful. And my deepest debt as always is to my wife Sarla and to our brood of three, Yogesh, Kapila and Annu.

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LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL ENTRIES

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kabiruddin Ahmed | Calcutta advocate, legislator |
| 2. 'Kaikobad', Muhammad Kazem-al-Qureshi | Bengali poet |
| 3. Kalb Ali Khan, Sir | Chief of Rampur St |
| 4. Kamal-ud-Din, Khwaja | Ahmadiya missionary |
| 5. 'Kamil', Mohammad Amin | Kashmiri writer |
| 6. Karamat Ali, Maulvi | Religious reformer |
| 7. Karamat Ali, Syed | Diplomat |
| 8. Karamat Husain, Saiyid | High Court judge |
| 9. Kasim Ali, Syed | Hindi writer |
| 10. Kazem Ali Meerza, Syed | Ex-member of Lok Sabha |
| 11. Khairabadi, Fazl-ul-Haq | Rebel leader |
| 12. Khaleel Ahmad | Ex-Chief Justice, Orissa |
| 13. Khaliquzzaman, Choudhry | Pakistani politician |
| 14. Khan, Abdus Samad | Baluch leader |
| 15. Khan, Ghazi Kabli (Habibur Rahman) | NWFP nationalist |
| 16. Khan, Dr Sir Shafaat Ahmad | Historian and politician |
| 17. Khan Bahadur Khan | Rebel leader |
| 18. Khan Mohamed, MH | Tamil writer |
| 19. Khan Sahib, Dr | Nationalist leader |
| 20. Khasim Ali, Mir | Table-tennis player |
| 21. Khuda Bakhsh | Bibliophile |
| 22. Khuda Bukhsh, Muhammed | Member of Lok Sabha |
| 23. Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana, Malik | Punjab politician |
| 24. Khuhro, Mohammad Ayub | Sind politician |
| 25. Khundkar, Sir Nural Azeem | High Court judge |
| 26. Khurshed Ahmad | Haryana politician |
| 27. Khurshed Alam Khan | Union minister |
| 28. Khushi Mohammad | Revolutionary |
| 29. Khusro, Dr Ali Mohammed | Diplomat |
| 30. Khwaja, Abdul Majid | UP nationalist leader |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 31. Kidwai, Mubashir Husain | UP judge, legislator |
| 32. Kidwai, Shaikh Mushir Husain | Khilafat leader |
| 33. Kidwai, Rafi Ahmad | Congress nationalist leader |
| 34. Kifayatullah, Mufti | Muslim theologian |
| 35. Kitchlew, Dr Saifuddin | Nationalist leader |
| 36. Kundiwalla, Abdulrahim Tajuji | Gujarat legislator |
| 37. Kunhammed Kutti, Haji | Ex-High Court judge |
| 38. Laik Ali, Mir | Hyderabad politician |
| 39. Lalji, Husseinbhoy Abdulbhoy | Bombay businessman |
| 40. Latafat Ali Khan | UP politician |
| 41. Latif, Nawab Abdul | Bengal educationist |
| 42. Latifur Rahman, Sardar Mohammad | Bihar politician |
| 43. Liaqat Ali Khan, Nawabzada
Mohammad | Muslim League leader |
| 44. Lone, Ali Mohammed | Kashmiri writer |
| 45. Liaqat Hussain, Maulvi | Bengal nationalist leader |
| 46. Lutfar Rahman, Mohammad | Bengali writer |
| 47. Lutful Haque, Haji | West Bengal politician |
| 48. Lutfullah, Maulvi | Traveller, writer |
| 49. Madani, Khwaja Sayed Mohammad
Abu Hassan | Sufi teacher |
| 50. Madhubala (Mumtaz Jahan Begum) | Film actress |
| 51. Mahabat Khan, Nawab Sir | Chief of Junagarh St |
| 52. Mahboob Ahmad | Diplomat |
| 53. Mahboob Ali Khan, Nawab Mir Sir | Nizam of Hyderabad St |
| 54. Mahjur, Ghulam Ahmad | Kashmir nationalist & poet |
| 55. Mahmud Ahmed 'Raunaq', Sheikh | Urdu dramatist, poet |
| 56. Mahmud Ali Khan, Mohammad | Nawab of Chhatari |
| 57. Mahmudul Hasan, Maulana | Deoband theologian, nationalist |
| 58. Majid, SMA | Madras politician |
| 59. Makhdoom Mohiuddin | Trade union leader, poet |
| 60. Malik, Dr Omar Hayat | Pakistani diplomat |
| 61. Mankad, Mohammad Valibhai | Gujarati short story writer |
| 62. Mansur Ali Faridun Jah | Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad |
| 63. Mansur Ali Khan, Muhammad (ex-
Nawab of Pataudi) | Cricketer |
| 64. Manto, Saadat Hasan | Urdu short story writer |
| 65. Maqbul Hussain, Shaikh | UP civil servant, legislator |
| 66. Maqsood Ali Khan | Member of Rajya Sabha |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 67. Masood, Syed Ross, Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur | Educationist |
| 68. Masoodi, Maulana Muhammad Sayeed | J & K politician |
| 69. Masud Husain Khan | Educationist |
| 70. Maula Bakhsh | Baroda musician |
| 71. Mazhar-ul-Haq, Maulvi | Nationalist leader |
| 72. Mazumdar, Abdul Matlib | Assam politician |
| 73. Meena Kumari (Mehjabeen Alibux) | Film actress |
| 74. Mehboob R Khan | Film director and producer |
| 75. Mehdi, Syed Ahmad | Formerly Union Deputy Minister |
| 76. Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab | Prime Minister Hyderabad St |
| 77. Meherally, Yusuf Jaffar | Socialist leader |
| 78. Mianbhoy, Nomanbhai Mahmedbhai | Ex-Chief Justice of Gujarat |
| 79. Mir Haji | Murderer of Capt Douglas |
| 80. Mirza, Dawood Ali | Formerly member of Rajya Sabha |
| 81. Mirza, Bakar Ali | Member of Lok Sabha |
| 82. Mirza Ismail, Sir Mohd | Administrator and statesman |
| 83. Mirza Mughal | Rebel commander |
| 84. Mofida Ahmed, Begum | Assam politician |
| 85. Mohamed, KT | Malayalam writer |
| 86. Mohammed Ali | Karnatak politician |
| 87. Mohammad Ali of Bogra | Pakistani political leader |
| 88. Mohammad Ali, Chaudhary | Pakistani politician |
| 89. Mohammad Baqir, Maulvi | Delhi nationalist-journalist |
| 90. Mohammad Buta Gujrati | Punjabi poet |
| 91. Mohammed Imam | Karnatak politician |
| 92. Mohammad Ismail 'Merathi', Maulvi | Urdu poet |
| 93. Mohammed Koya, CH | Kerala minister |
| 94. Mohammad Mehdi, Raja Syed | Taluqdar of Pirpur |
| 95. Mohammad Mirza | Andhra Pradesh judge |
| 96. Mohammad Nawaz Khan, Lt-Col Sardar Sir | Punjab landlord & legislator |
| 97. Mohib Hussain, Maulvi | Hyderabad journalist & social reformer |
| 98. Mohideen, SA Khawaja | Ex-Member of Rajya Sabha |
| 99. Mohi-ud-Din, Akhtar | Kashmiri writer |
| 100. Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab | Administrator & educationist |
| 101. Moideenkutty Haji, M | Kerala legislator |
| 102. Moidu, Maulvi E | Congress nationalist leader |
| 103. Moidu, EK | Kerala judge |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 104. Mubarak Ali, Haji | Wahabi martyr |
| 105. Muhammed, NP | Malayalam short story writer, novelist |
| 106. Muhammad Ali, Maulana | Khilafat leader |
| 107. Muhammad Hussain, Khalifa Syed | Patiala St official |
| 108. Muhammad Husain, Maulvi Abu Said | Religious controversialist |
| 109. Muhammed Sheriff, SM | Tamil Nadu politician |
| 110. Mujeeb, Mohammad | Educationist and scholar |
| 111. Mujibur Rahman | Bengali journalist & nationalist |
| 112. Mujtaba Ali, Syed | Bengali writer |
| 113. Mumtaz Hussain | Khilafatist |
| 114. Murtaza Fazl Ali, Syed | Supreme Court judge |
| 115. Musharraf Hussain, Mir | Bengali writer |
| 116. Mushtaq Ahmed, Mir | Delhi politician |
| 117. Mushtaq Ali Khan | Sitar player |
| 118. Mustafa Khan 'Shaifita', Nawab | Taluqdar of Jahangirabad (UP) & Urdu poet |
| 119. Mustafa Pookoya Thangal, PVS | Kerala legislator |
| 120. Muzaffar Ahmed (Kaka Babu) | Marxist leader |
| 121. Muzammel Haq, Muhammad | Bengali poet & writer |
| 122. Muzammillullah Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad | UP landowner, politician |
| 123. Nabiullah, Syed | UP politician |
| 124. Nadwi, Maulana Saiyed Sulaiman | Scholar, writer |
| 125. Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik | Central legislator |
| 126. Naqvi, Dr Khaleeq Ahmed | Economist |
| 127. Naqvi, Syed Kalbe Abbas | Shia leader |
| 128. Naqvi Imam, Syed | Bihar politician, judge |
| 129. Nargis Dutt | Film actress |
| 130. Naseem Banu (Roshanara Begum) | Film actress |
| 131. Nasim, Munshi Mohammad | UP lawyer |
| 132. Nasir-ud-Daula | Nizam of Hyderabad St |
| 133. Nausher Ali, Syed | West Bengal politician |
| 134. Nazimuddin, Khawaja (Sir) | Prime Minister of Pakistan |
| 135. Nazir Ahmad, Maulvi | Urdu novelist |
| 136. Nazrul Islam, Kazi | Bengali poet & writer |
| 137. Nimmi (Nawab Banu) | Film tragedienne |
| 138. Nissar, Mohammad | Cricketer |
| 139. Nizami, Khaliq Ahmad | Historian, diplomat |
| 140. Nizami, Khwaja Hasan | Missionary, Urdu writer |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 141. Noon, Malik (Sir) Mohd Firoz Khan | Pakistani politician |
| 142. Noon, Nawab Sir Malik Mohammed Hayat | Punjab civil servant & legislator |
| 143. Numani, Maulvi Muhammad Shibli | Writer on Islamic subjects |
| 144. Nurie, Mohammed Yasin | Bombay minister |
| 145. Nuruddin, Maulvi | First Khalifah of the Ahmadiyas |
| 146. Nuruddin Ahmad | Mayor of Delhi |
| 147. Nurul Amin | Pakistani politician |
| 148. Nurul Hasan, Dr Saiyad | Historian and politician |
| 149. Obaidul Ghani, Abu Asad Mohammad | West Bengal legislator |
| 150. Obaidullah Sahib, VM | Member of Rajya Sabha |
| 151. Osman Ali, Sir Mir | Nizam of Hyderabad |
| 152. Piar, Muhammad (Piar) | Assamese writer |
| 153. Pir of Pagaro | Sind tribal leader |
| 154. Pirzada, Dr Abdulmutaib K | Gujarat legislator |
| 155. Pirzada, Abdus Sattar Abdur Rahim | Pakistani politician |
| 156. Qasim, Syed Mir | J&K politician |
| 157. Qidwai, Shafiqur Rehman | Nationalist |
| 158. Qudsia Zaidi | Writer |
| 159. Qureshi, Mohammad Shafi | J & K politician |
| 160. Qizibash, Haji Nawab Fateh Ali Khan | Punjab and Awadh landlord, legislator |
| 161. Qizibash, Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan | Pakistani landlord and politician |
| 162. Qureshi, Ali Qadr Shuaib | Pakistani politician |
| 163. Qurratulain Hyder | Writer and journalist |
| 164. Rafi, Haji Mohammed | Film playback singer |
| 165. Rafique, Sir Syed Muhammad | UP judge |
| 166. Rahi, Abdur Rahman | Kashmiri writer |
| 167. Rahim, AA | Union minister |
| 168. Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim | Bombay businessman & politician |
| 169. Rahman, Habib | Architect |
| 170. Rais Ahmad | Educationist |
| 171. Rashdi, Pir Ali Muhammad | Pakistani journalist & politician |
| 172. Rashid, Maulvi Kazi Abdur | Bengal publisher & legislator |
| 173. Rashid-ul-Khairi, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan | Urdu novelist |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 174. Rasoolan Bai | Musician |
| 175. Raza Ali, Sir Syed | Muslim League leader |
| 176. Raza Ali Khan, Nawab Syed Mohd | Chief of Rampur St (UP) |
| 177. Razack, Noorjehan | Member of Rajya Sabha |
| 178. Razia Sajjad Zaheer | Urdu writer |
| 179. Razvi, Athar Hussain (Kaifi Azami) | Urdu poet |
| 180. Razvi, Syed Akbar Husain (Akbar Allahabadi) | Urdu satirist & poet |
| 181. Razzaque, Muhammad Abdur | High Court judge |
| 182. Rezaul Karim | Bengali writer |
| 183. Rizavi, Saiyid Masud Hasan | Urdu critic |
| 184. Ruswa, Mirza Hadi | Urdu novelist |
| 185. Saadullah, (Sir) Syed Mohammad | Assam politician |
| 186. Saddiqa Kidwai, Begum | Member of Rajya Sabha |
| 187. Sadiq, Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad | Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir |
| 188. Sadiq Ali | Ex-Governor of Tamil Nadu |
| 189. Sadiq Mohammad Khan, Sir | Nawab of Bahawalpur St |
| 190. Sadiq Pasha, Syed Jaffar | Tamil Nadu politician |
| 191. Sahir Ludhianvi, Abdul Haye | Urdu poet, film lyricist |
| 192. Saidullah Khan, Mian | Punjab legislator |
| 193. Sait, Ebrahim Sulaiman | Indian Union Muslim League leader |
| 194. Saiyidain, Khwaja Ghulam | Educationist |
| 195. Saiyedna, His Holiness Sardar Taher Saifuddin Saheb | Religious leader |
| 196. Sajjad Husain, Munshi | Urdu journalist & writer |
| 197. Sajjad Zaheer | Patriot, Communist leader, writer |
| 198. Salamatullah, Dr | Educationist |
| 199. Salar Jung, Nawab Sir | Hyderabad statesman |
| 200. Salar Jung Bahadur II, Nawab | Prime Minister of Hyderabad St |
| 201. Saleem, Mohammad Yunus | Ex-Union deputy minister |
| 202. Saliha, Abid Husain (Smt) | Urdu writer |
| 203. Salimullah, Sir Khwaja, Nawab of Dacca | Bengal landlord & politician |
| 204. Salim Ali, Dr | Ornithologist |
| 205. Sambhali, Maulana Ishaq | Former Member of Lok Sabha |
| 206. Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Nawab | Bihar politician |
| 207. Sayani, Rahimtullah Mohammad | Bombay solicitor & nationalist leader |
| 208. Sayani, Hamid | Radio broadcaster |
| 209. Sayed Babu Genu | Martyr |
| 210. Sayed, P Mohammad | Member of Lok Sabha |

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 211. Sayyad Muhammad, PA | Malayalam writer |
| 212. Schamand, Hamid Ali | Kerala politician |
| 213. Seyid Muhammad, V.A. | Diplomat |
| 214. Shafee, Ch Mohammad | J & K politician |
| 215. Shafaquat Jung | Former Member of Lok Sabha |
| 216. Shafi Ahmed | Nationalist |
| 217. Shah, GM | J & K minister |
| 218. Shah Din, Mian Mohammad | Punjab judge |
| 219. Shah Muhammad Husain, Maulvi | Wahabi leader |
| 220. Shah Muhammad Suleiman, Dr Sir | Judge & scientist |
| 221. Shah Nawaz Khan | Formerly Union Minister |
| 222. Shahabuddin, Chaudhari, Sir | Punjab politician |
| 223. Shahabuddin, Syed | Janata Party leader |
| 224. Shahabuddin, Kazi | Dewan of Kutch |
| 225. Shahid Fakhri, Maulvi S Shah Mohammad | UP legislator |
| 226. Shahid Husain, Lt Sheikh | Talukdar of Gadia (UP) |
| 227. Shakeel Badayuni (Qadri Shakeel Ahmad) | Urdu poet, film lyricist |
| 228. Shahidullah, Muhammad | Bengali scholar |
| 229. Shamim, Shamim Ahmad | Formerly Member of Lok Sabha |
| 230. Shamim Karhani | Urdu poet |
| 231. Shamsul Hasan, Syed | Muslim League leader |
| 232. Shamsul Huda, Nawab Sir Syed | Jurist & administrator |
| 233. Sharfuddin Ahmad | High Court judge |
| 234. Shaukat Hayat Khan, Sardar Maj | Pakistani politician |
| 235. Shaukat Usmani | Revolutionary |
| 236. Sher Ali | Wahabi assassinator of Lord Mayo |
| 237. Shaukat Ali, Maulana | Khilafat leader |
| 238. Sherwani, Amir Mustafa Khan | UP politician |
| 239. Sherwani, Haroon Khan | Historian |
| 240. Sherwani, Mustafa Rashid | UP industrialist |
| 241. Sherwani, Tassaduq Ahmed Khan | Nationalist leader |
| 242. Shoebullah Khan | Urdu journalist |
| 243. Shujauddin, Dr Khalifa | Pakistani politician |
| 244. Siddiqi, Abdur Rahman | Journalist & politician |
| 245. Siddiqi, Rashid Ahmed | Urdu writer |
| 246. Sikandar Begum, Nawab | Ruling Chief of Bhopal St |
| 247. Sikandar Hayat Khan, Major Sardar Sir | Punjab politician |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 248. Sobhani, Mohammad Umer | Congress nationalist |
| 249. Soomro, Haji Moula Bakhsh | Pakistani politician |
| 250. Suhrawardy, Dr Lt-Col Sir Hassan | Health expert & politician |
| 251. Suhrawardy, Dr Sir Abdullah
Al-M'amun | Politician |
| 252. Suhrawardy, Husseyn (Hussain)
Shaheed | Pakistani politician |
| 253. Suhrawardy, Mohd Attaullah | J & K politician |
| 254. Sultan Ahmad, Sir Sayyid | Lawyer & administrator |
| 255. Sultan Alam Khan, Lt M | UP politician |
| 256. Sultan Jahan Begum, Nawab | Ruler of Bhopal St |
| 257. Suraiya | Film actress & songstress |
| 258. Suroor, Ale Ahmad | Urdu scholar, critic |
| 259. Syed, Ghulam Murtaza Shah
Mohammad Shah | Sind politician |
| 260. Syed, SS | Former Member of Lok Sabha |
| 261. Syed Ahmed Dehlavi | Urdu lexicographer |
| 262. Syed Ahmad Khan, Sir | Educationist, reformer. |
| 263. Syed Mahmud | UP judge |
| 264. Syed Mahmud, Dr | Bihar nationalist leader |
| 265. Syed Mohammad, Nawab | Nationalist leader |
| 266. Syed Mohammad Khan Azad,
Nawab | Bengal official & legislator |
| 267. Syed Muhammad Hussain | Bihar politician |
| 268. Syud Hossain, Dr | Journalist & patriot |
| 269. Tahir Mohammad | Former Member of Lok Sabha |
| 270. Tajamul Husain | Member of Parliament |
| 271. Talat Mahmood | Film playback singer |
| 272. Talpur, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan | Pakistani politician |
| 273. Tamizuddin Khan, Maulvi | Pakistani politician |
| 274. Tanvir, Habib | Dramatist & producer |
| 275. Tariq, Ali Mohammad | J & K politician |
| 276. Tarzi Mashriqi, Maulana Inayatul-
lah Khan | MP politician |
| 277. Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir
Mohammad | Awadh landlord |
| 278. Tayyab Husain Khan | Member of Lok Sabha, Meo leader |
| 279. Tayyebulla, Maulana M | Assam politician |
| 280. Thanwi, Maulana Ashraf Ali | Deoband alim |
| 281. Thirakwa, Ahmedjan | Tabla player |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 282. Turangzai, Haji of | Muslim divine |
| 283. Tyabji, Abbas | Gujarāt nationalist leader |
| 284. Tyabji, Badruddin | Bombay judge & political leader |
| 285. Tyabji, Badruddin Faiz Hasan | Civil servant |
| 286. Ubaidullah Sindhi, Maulana | Revolutionary leader |
| 287. Umar Ali Shah, Moulvi | Central legislator |
| 288. Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Nawab
Maj-Gen Sir Malik Mohd | Punjab landlord |
| 289. Usman Sahib Bahadur, Shaik Mirala
Vapuchi Maricayar | Central legislator |
| 290. Usmani, Maulana Shabbir Ahmed | Theologian |
| 291. Vilayat Khan, Ustad | Sitar player |
| 292. Viqar-ul-Mulk, Nawab | Muslim League leader |
| 293. Wadud, Kazi Abdul | Bengali essayist & writer |
| 294. Wahiduddin 'Salim', Maulavi Syed | Urdu journalist |
| 295. Wajid, Sikander Ali | Urdu poet |
| 296. Wajid Ali, S | Bengali writer |
| 297. Wasim, Muhammad | Pakistani lawyer |
| 298. Wazir Ali, Lt Syed | Cricketer |
| 299. Wazir Hasan, Sir Syed | UP judge & politician |
| 300. Wilayat Ali | UP politician |
| 301. Wilayat Ali, Nawab Syed | Bihar banker & loyalist |
| 302. Yahya Ali, Maulvi | Wahabi leader |
| 303. Yahya Ali, Mohammad | Madras judge |
| 304. Yakub, Maulvi Sir Mohammad | Lawyer & politician |
| 305. Yakub Hasan, Seth Maulana | Madras politician & businessman |
| 306. Yasin Khan, Chaudhri Mohammad | Meo leader |
| 307. Yazdani, Ghulam | Archaeologist and historian |
| 308. Yazdani, Dr Ghulam | West Bengal politician |
| 309. Yunus, Mohammad | Diplomat, administrator |
| 310. Yusuf, Mohammad | Former Member of Lok Sabha |
| 311. Yusuf, Sir Mohammad Ismail | Bombay businessman & philanthropist |
| 312. Zafar Ali Khan, Maulvi | Punjab journalist & politician |
| 313. Zafrulla Khan, Chaudhuri Sir
Muhammad | Pakistani lawyer & statesman |
| 314. Zahur Bakhsh | Hindi short story writer |
| 315. Zaidi, Ali Jawad | Govt official & Urdu writer |
| 316. Zaidi, Col Syed Bashir Husain | UP politician |
| 317. Zain Yar Jung, Nawab | Engineer, diplomat |
| 318. Zainal Abedin | West Bengal politician |

XX LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL ENTRIES

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 319. Zakaria, Dr Rafiq Balumiya | Member of Rajya Sabha |
| 320. Zakaullah (of Delhi), Maulvi
Mohammad | Urdu writer |
| 321. Zakir Hussain, Dr | President of India |
| 322. Ziauddin Ahmed, Dr Sir | Educationist |
| 323. Zoe, Ansari | Urdu writer |
| 324. Zore, S Mohiuddin | Urdu critic & writer |
| 325. Zubair, Maulvi Shah Mohammad | Bihar Congress leader |
| 326. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Nawab Sir | Punjab landlord, politician |
| 327. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Syed | Member of Lok Sabha |

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENTRIES

actg
Addl
Adv-Gen
AI
AICC
AICWC
AIML
AIR
Amb
AMU
AP
apptd
Asm
Asscn
Assem
Asst
Asst-Sec
autobiog

b
Bd
Beng
Bih
Biog
Bom
Brit

CD
Cent
Chmn

A

—acting
—Additional
—Advocate General
—All India
—All India Congress Committee
—All India Congress Working Committee
—All India Muslim League
—All India Radio
—Ambassador
—Aligarh Muslim University
—Andhra Pradesh
—appointed
—Assam
—Association
—Assembly
—Assistant
—Assistant Secretary
—autobiography

B

—born
—Board
—Bengal
—Bihar
—Biography
—Bombay
—British

C

—Civil Disobedience
—Central
—Chairman

CFD	—Congress for Democracy
CJ	—Chief Justice
CKC	—Central Khilafat Committee
CM	—Chief Minister
Coll	—College
Collab	—Collaboration
Collr	—Collector
Comm	—Communist
Commn	—Commission
Commr	—Commissioner
Conf	—Conference
Cong	—Congress, Indian National Congress
Cong (I)	—Congress (Indira)
Cong (O)	—Congress (Organisation)
Const	—Constituency/constitution
Coop	—Cooperative
CP	—Central Provinces
CPI	—Communist Party of India
CPI (M)	—Communist Party of India (Marxist)
Corpn	—Corporation
Coun	—Council
Cttee (s)	—Committee (s)
CWC	—Congress Working Committee
<i>d</i>	
D	—died
DCC	—daughter/daughter of
Def	—District Congress Committee
del	—Defence
Dept	—delegation, delegate
Dir	—Department
Dist	—Director
Div	—District
Divl	—Division
DMK	—Divisional
Dy	—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
Dy Min	—Deputy
Dy Sec	—Deputy Minister
Dy Spkr	—Deputy Secretary
	—Deputy Speaker

ed

ed

Edn

Ednl

Eng

E Pak

Estd

Exec

Fin

fl

Gen

GOC

GOI

GOP

Gov-Gen

Guj

Har

hon

IES

Impl

INA

INC

Ind

Inst/insts

INTUC

IPTA

J & K

JP

JS

E

—Educated

—Editor, edition

—Education

—Educational

—English

—East Pakistan

—Established

—Executive

F

—Finance

—flourished

G

—General

—General-Officer-Commanding

—Government of India

—Government of Pakistan

—Governor-General

—Gujarat

H

—Haryana

—Honorary

I

—Indian Education Service

—Imperial

—Indian National Army

—Indian National Congress

—India, Indian

—Institute/institutes

—Indian National Trade Union Congress

—Indian People's Theatre Association

J

—Jammu & Kashmir

—Janata Party

—Jana Sangh

xxiv ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENTRIES

Jt
Jt-Sec
Judl

—Joint
—Joint-Secretary
—Judicial

KB
Ker
KMPP

K
—Khan Bahadur
—Kerala
—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

legis
Legis Coun/Assem
Lt Gov

—legislative
—Legislative Council/Assembly
—Lieutenant Governor

m
M
Mah
mem
Mem-Sec
mgte
Min
ML
MLA
MP

M
—marriage
—Muhammadan (used for constituency)
—Maharashtra
—member
—Member-Secretary
—magistrate
—Minister
—Muslim League
—Member of Legislative Assembly
—Madhya Pradesh, Member of
Parliament

MR

—Muhammadan Rural (used for
constituency)

mt
MU

—mother tongue
—Muhammadan Urban (used for
constituency)

NAPA
NAPO
NC
nom

N
—National Agriculturist Party of Agra
—National Agriculturist Party of Avadh
—National Conference
—nominated

NWFP

—North Western Frontier Province
(now in Pakistan)

NWP

—North Western Province

off
offg

Pak
Parl(y)
Pb
PCC

Pol
Pres
Presy
Prof
Provl
PSP
Pub(s)

Raj
recd
ret'd
Rev
RI
RTC

s
S
Sec
Sec-Gen
Sectt
SI
Soc
Spkr
St
Supdt
SWR

O

—official
—officiating

P

—Pakistan
—Parliament (ary)
—Punjab
—Pradesh (or Provincial) Congress
Committee
—Political
—President
—Presidency
—Professor
—Provisional
—Praja Socialist Party
—Publication(s)

R

—Rajasthan
—received
—retired
—Revenue
—Rigorous Imprisonment
—Round Table Conference

S

—son of
—Sons
—Secretary
—Secretary-General
—Secretariat
—Simple Imprisonment
—Society
—Speaker
—State
—Superintendent
—Swarajya Party

xxvi ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENTRIES

TN	T
<i>tr</i>	—Tamil Nadu
Trav-Coch	—Translated
	—Travancore-Cochin
	U
Univ	—University
UP	—United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, after Independence, Uttar Pradesh
UPCC	—Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee
	V
V-C	—Vice-Chancellor
Vol (s)	—Volume (s)
	W
WB	—West Bengal
WB PCC	—West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee
Wkly	—Weekly
W Pak	—West Pakistan
	Y
Yrs	—Years

ABBREVIATIONS FOR SOURCES USED

APA	Andhra Pradesh Almanac.
AWW	Asia Who's Who.
BMP	Bengali Muslim Public Opinion as reflected in the Bengali Press 1901-1930.
CSD	Council of State Debates.
CWMG	Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.
DFE	Who's Who of Delhi Freedom Fighters.
DIB	Dictionary of Indian Biography.
DIH	Dictionary of Indian History.
DNB	The Dictionary of National Biography.
EM	Eminent Mussalmans.
EUP	Elections in Uttar Pradesh 1920-1951.
FMB	A History of the Freedom Movement in Bihar.
FOP	Foundations of Pakistan. All India Muslim League Documents.
FSH	Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad.
GPP	Government and Politics in Pakistan.
HINC	History of the Indian National Congress.
HNK	Histories of the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.
HT	Hindustan Times.
IAR	Indian Annual Register.
IBD	Indian Biographical Dictionary 1915.
IE	Indian Express.
IMPA	Indian Motion Picture Almanac.

INB	Indian National Bibliography.
INFA	INFA Press and Advertisers Year Book.
IO & BOL	India Office and Burma Office List.
IOL	India Office List.
IPY	India and Pakistan Year Book.
IQR	Indian Quarterly Register.
IWW	Indian Who's Who 1937-38.
IWW (INFA)	India Who's Who (INFA)
IYB	Indian Year Book.
IYBA	Indian Year Book Annual 1912.
JKW	Jammu & Kashmir Year Book and Who's Who 1972.
LSW	Lok Sabha Who's Who.
MAO	History of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh.
MBI	Muslims of British India.
MYB	The Muslim Year Book of India etc. 1948-49.
NBIL	The National Bibliography of Indian Literature.
NIW	Northern India Who's Who 1942.
OBD	Oriental Biographical Dictionary.
PTI	Political Trouble in India.
RCPL	Return Showing the Results of Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures in 1945-46,
RGE	Report of the General Elections in India.
RMGE	Report on the Mid-Term General Elections 1968-69.
RMP	Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics.
RSW	Rajya Sabha Who's Who.
SIM	Separatism among Indian Muslims.
SWI	States, Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma 1942.
TIDYB	Times of India Directory and Year Book and Who's Who.
TOI	Times of India.
TP	Transfer of Power Documents.

WWI

Who's Who in India, 1911.

WWIM

Who's Who of Indian Musicians.

WWIMy

Who's Who of Indian Martyrs.

WWIW

Who's Who of Indian Writers 1961.

WWM

Who's Who in Madras.

Kabiruddin Ahmed (1886—1939)

Calcutta advocate, legislator

Second s of the late Mahamad Saukathullah; b Malda, 1886; ed Malda Govt High School; Magdalene Coll, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Gray's Inn), 1910; bachelor; landlord.

Advocate Calcutta High Court; mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1918-20; mem Ind Legis Assem (Rajshahi Div—MR), 1921-23, 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1930-34; his election set aside 1935; re-elected, Apr 1936-39 (same const); mem Standing Fin Cttee of Assem and Public Accounts Cttee, etc.; mem Democratic Party in Assem, 1921-23; founder Parly Muslim Party in Assem, 1924-26, and its Chief Whip.

Mem Coun of A-I Muslim League; participated in the deliberations of the Muslim League at its sessions; along with other mems requisitioned a meeting of the League in Sept 1933 (in response to which the Aziz Group met in Calcutta, Oct 1933); was asked to revive and reorganize the Bengal branch of the League, Apr 1934.

Founder Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats Asscn and its Hon Sec; Pres Bengal Agricultural Conf, 1917; Founder-Pres Ind Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27 & its Patron, 1929; mem Univ Court, Dacca.

Mem Cent National Muhammedan Asscn, Calcutta; mem Royal Commn on Labour, 1929-31; gave evidence before Muddiman Reforms Cttee, 1924; Vice-Pres, Anjuman-i-Woizine, Bengal.

Wrote on law.

Died 10 Mar 1939.

Pubs: *Handbook of Equity; Roman Law, etc.*

Sources: Thos Peters, *Who's Who in India; The Indian Who's Who*, 1938-39; *Indian Legislative Assembly Debates*, Vol II (1939); *FOP*, Vol II.

'Kaikobad', Muhammad Kazem-al-Qureshi (1858—1952)

Bengali poet

Wanted to reawaken his co-religionists; at the same time sincerely desired Hindu-Muslim unity; his views on Hindu-Muslim relations in his famous epic poem, *Mahasmasan*, roused a serious controversy in the Muslim press.

Pubs: Bengali—*Asrumala*, 1895 (poetry); *Mahasmasan*, 1904 (epic); *Smasan-bhasma*, 1938 (poetry); *Siva Mandir*, 1921; *Maharani Sharif*, 1932.

Sources: *BMP*; *NBIL*, Vol I.

Kalb Ali, Khan, Sir (1834—1887)

Chief of Rampur St

s of Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan; b 1834; a strict Sunni; succeeded 1865.

Was an able administrator, and greatly developed his state; mem Gov-Gen's Legis Coun; went in 1872 on a pilgrimage leaving the state in charge of Minister Usman Khan who was assassinated at the Jama Masjid.

Was a man of great culture; was a Persian and Arabic scholar of repute and an active patron of literature and learning.

Suffered constantly from ill-health; died 23 Mar 1887.

Source: *DIB*.

Kamal-ud-Din, Khwaja (1870—1933)¹

Ahmadiya missionary

A Kashmiri; *s* of Khwaja Azizuddin of Lahore; *b* Lahore, 1870; *ed* Local Mission Coll, (Univ Medallist in Economics); graduated in Arts, 1893; in Law, 1897; *m*, wife died 1912.

Prof of Hist, and Economics, Islamic Coll, Lahore; joined the Bar at Peshawar, 1898; accepted the Ahmadiya faith; did legal work for the Ahmadiyas and especially for the founder at Gurdaspur, 1898: co-editor with Muhammad Ali of Lahore of the Ahmadiya paper, *Review of Religions*, which began publication in 1902; represented the Ahmadiyas at the Convention of Religions, Calcutta, 9-11 Apr 1909, held in memory of Swami Vivekananda.

Gave up lucrative practice for religion and went to England as the first Ahmadiya missionary, 1912; started a

monthly journal *Islamic Review* in 1913 and founded the Muslim Mission at Woking in the same year with the aim of disabusing the Western mind of the wrong notions about Islam; Imam of the Mosque at the same place; his work in England met with great hostility from both the press and British politicians; represented the Ahmadiyas at the Sixth International Congress of Religions, Paris, Jul 1913; succeeded in securing adherents to his faith; was the Imam of British Muslims.

Along with Muhammad Ali of Lahore, led a more educated and urbane group within the movement and tried to bring it closer to the mainstream of Islam. Their difference with the conservative adherents surfaced in 1914.

Pubs: *Glimpses from the Life of the Prophet*; *Islam and Muslim Prayers*; *Sayings of the Prophet*; *Religion of Atoms*; *Study of Islam*; *Table Talk*; *Revelation a Necessity*; *Secret of Existence*; *India in the Balance*; *The House Divided*; *Sources of Christianity*, 1924; *Towards Islam*; *Islam and Zoroastrianism*; *Ideal Prophet*.

Sources: *Who's Who India*, 1927; *The Ahmadiyah Movement*; *FOP*, Vol. II.

¹A condolence resolution on his death was passed in the 23rd Session, II (Hidayat Group), of the AIML, Delhi, Nov 1933. See *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 210 & 224.

'Kamil', Mohammad Amin (1924—)

Kashmiri writer

b Kaprin, Dist Kulgam, 1 Mar 1924; *mt* Kashmiri; *ed* Aligarh Univ (BA, LLB); *m*.

Started practice, 1947; taught Urdu in a Govt Coll, 1950-52; took to writing as a professiod; Editor, Kashmiri State Academy of Art and Culture since 1963: founder of Kaskmiri quarterly, *Naeb*; devised the present script for Kashmiri.

Mem Advisory Bd of Sahitya Akademi for Kashmiri, Gen-Sec Kashmiri Writers' Asscn; Sec, Inst for Research in Kashmiri Language and Literature.

Pubs: *Masmalar* (poems), 1955; edited in collaboration—*Yavan Nahai* (poems, short stories, essays), 1951; *Bahauallah Te Rozamanch* (*tr*), 1949; *Lave ta Prave* (Sahitya Akademi Award, 1967); *Biyahsuy Pann* (Cultural Academy Award; has published many other collections of poems, shost stories, novels and dramas; received State Akademi Awards, 1998, 1975.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1982; *WWIW* *JKW*, 1972.

Karamat Ali, Maulvi (1800—1873)

Religious reformer

Shia; *b* Jaunpur UP, 1800; but lived

and did most of his work in East Bengal; *m*; son Maulvi Hafiz Ahmad.

Became one of the most devoted and ardent disciples of Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi during one of his tours of northern India between 1920 & 1924, and supported his reform movement in Bengal.

Whs moderate in his ideas and, unlike some reformers, refused to go to extremes; addressed himself to the task of combating the Hindu customs and superstitions that had been adopted by the Muslims of East Bengal; simultaneously opposed the Faraizis who insisted that the Friday and Id prayers being public prayers could not longer be performed in what was *dar-ul-harb*.

Wanted Muslims to acquire a knowledge of European languages and thereafter assimilate western sciences; competed for a prize offered by Sir Charles Treveleyan for the best essay on the influence of the Greeks & Arabs on the European Renaissance.

Believed that in every century a teacher is born to renew the faith; regarded Sayyid Ahmad Bareilvi as such a teacher.

Belonged to the Hanaff school of jurisprudence.

Was in the good books of the East India Company; apptd; Suptd; recd gifts from its Directors; joined the Muhammadan Literary Association founded by Maulvi Abdul Latif (qv); delivered a lecture at his house in Calcutta under the auspices of the Association, 23 Nov 1870, arguing that British India was *dar-ul-Islam*, that Muslims enjoyed full religious

liberty, and that therefore *jehad* against the British authority was unlawful.

Influenced his pupil Syed Ameer Ali (qv); after his death in 1873, his work was carried on by his son Maulvi Hafiz Ahmad (died 1898)

Pubs: *Makhiz-ul-Ulum*: 1865 (tr 1867), *Zadut taqua*, 1903.

Sources: M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; MBI; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan*; *Islam in India and Pakistan*; Benoy Gopal Ray, *Religious Movements in Modern Bengal*; NBIL, Vol IV.

Karamat Ali, Syed (1796—1876)

Diplomat

Belonged to a family descended from the Prophet; *b* Jaunpur, UP, 1796.

Left home at 18 in quest of knowledge; spent two years at Lucknow, ten in Persia, travelled widely in Persia and Turkestan; saved a British officer named A Conolly (1807-42) from death in Afghanistan.

Chiefly on Conolly's recommendation, was apptd representative of the Indian Govt at Kabul; reported to the Indian Govt the intrigues of the Russian and the French at Kabul; recalled from Kabul in 1835 and in 1837 apptd Suptd of the Hoogley Imambara; his prediction of the conduct of Russia towards Persia, the Khanats and Afghanistan proved remarkably accurate; a longer account of

his career may be seen in Syed Ameer Ali's article on England and Russia in Afghanistan in the *Nineteenth Century*, May 1905.

Source : DIB.

Karamat Husain, Saiyid (1852—1917)

High Court judge

Shia; belonged to Allahabad; a minor landowner of Sandila in Hardoi Dist; *s* of Saiyid Siraj-ul-Husain, Munsif, later Dewan, of a native state; *b* 1 Jul 1852; *ed* studied Arabic under his uncle Saiyid Hamid Husain Mujtahid of Lucknow; later studied Western languages and science.

Mir Munshi to Political Agent in Bundelkhand; acting Dewan of Narsingarh St; completed his edn in England and called to the Bar from the Middle Temple, Jul 1889.

Hon and Special Mgte and Hon Munsif at Allahabad, 1907; High Court Judge, 1908-12; mem UP Legis Coun.

Started an organization in Allahabad to protect Urdu, 1900; signatory to the Muslim Address presented to Lord Minto, 1 Oct 1936; attended the Inaugural Session of the AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906, and mem of its Provisional Cttee formed there; A great supporter of female edn; Fellow Allahabad Univ; Pres non-official Advisory Cttee on Muslim edn, Apr 1914, apptd by UP Govt; author of several books in Arabic.

Sources: *High Court of Judicature at Allahabad Centenary 1866-1966 Commemoration* Vol II, 1968; *FOB*, Vol I; *Who's Who in India*; *SIM*; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*.

Kasim Ali, Syed (1898—)

Hindi writer

b Sainkheda, Dist Hoshangabad, 24 Apr 1898; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Shastri, Sahityalankar. Journalist and writer; has published 50 books.

Pubs: Hindi— *Bhrashtachar*, 1931; *Gram Sudhar*, 1935 (both dramas); *Desh Bhakta*, 1933; *Upkar* (novel), 1941; *Azad Vatan*, 1939; *Sangit git*, 1943 (both poetry); *Manavta Kahan* (stories), 1955; *Muslim Teohaar*, 1940; *Urdu ke Hindu Sevak aur Urdu ka Itihas*, 1941; *Nadirshahi*, 1951; *Shanti Dut Bapu*, 1952; *Sir Ikbāl*, 1946; *Sir Saiyyid Ahmad Khan ki Jivani*, 1941, etc.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol II.

Kazem Ali Meerza, Syed (1911—)

Ex-member of Lok Sabha

s of Asif Qadr Sir Syed Wasif Ali Meerza (qv), Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad; *b*

at Murshidabad, 31 Oct 1911; *ed* at St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta; *m* Sahibzadi Feroz Najam Ara Begum, *d* of the late Sahibzada Iskandar Quadr Syed Nasir Ali; 2 S, 6 D.

Ex-Zamindar; Chmn Murshidabad Municipality; Mem Dist Bd, Murshidabad; Pres Dist School Bd 1956.

Mem Bengal Legis Assem 1937 (Murshidabad South-West); re-elected 1946 (same const); Cong mem W-B Legis Assem 1952 (Lalgola); re-elected 1957 (same const); 1962 (same const); 1967 (Murshidabad); Dy Min, West Bengal for Cottage & Small Scale Industries; later Dy Min, Public Works; contested as an Independent in the 1961 mid-term poll from both Murshidabad and Lalgola but lost; lost the 1971 Lok Sabha election (Murshidabad) as an Independent to Chowdhury Abu Taleb; on the latter's death, contested the bye-election but lost to Muhammad Khuda Baksh (qv); Janata party mem Lok Sabha Mar 1977 (Murshidabad)—1980.

Sources: *West Bengal Legislative Assembly*, 1957; *LSW (Supplement)* 1973; *RMGE* (1968-69), Vol II, 1970; *Bye-Elections Brochure*, (1972).

Khairabadi, Fazl-ul-Haq (1797—1861)

Rebel leader

s of Maulana Fazl Imam Khairabadi; *b* Khairabad, Dist Sitapur, UP, 1797.

Apptd Cutchery Chief (Sarishtadar) at Delhi Residency; later took up service

under Bahadur Shah II and played an active part in the mutiny of 1857; drew up the constitution of liberated Delhi; roused the people and Mughal princes to fight the British.

Went to Khairabad after the fall of Delhi, Sept 1857; was captured and deported to the Andamans where he died, 1861.

Belonged to the Deoband school of theology; wrote an interesting account of the 1857 mutiny in Arabic; was critical of British policy and administration which, according to him, worked to the disadvantage of Muslims in various ways.

Pubs: *al Sawra al Hindiyya* (Urdu translation by ASK Sherwani, Bijnor, 1957).

Sources: *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1957-1964*; DFF, Vol. I; OBD; *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*.

Khaleel Ahmad (1907—)

Ex-Chief Justice, Orissa

b 6 Apr 1907; ed Patna City, H.E. School; Patna Coll; and Aligarh Univ (BSc, LLB); Bar-at-Law.

Enrolled as an Advocate of Patna High Court, 23 Jan 1939, and practised first in the Dist Courts Patna and then at Patna High Court; Judge Patna High Court, 23 Apr 1951-65; Chief Justice Orissa High Court, 18 Jan 1965—Apr 1967.

Chmn, State Anti-corruption Commission, J & K, Jan 1976.

Sources: *Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court*; TIDYB 1965-66; TOI, 12 Dec 1975.

Khaliquzzaman, Choudhry (1889—1973)

Pakistani politician

Sunni; s of Sheikh Mohammad Zaman, Naib Tehsildar, and Maqbulunnisa Begum of Awadh: b Chunar, Dist Mirzapur, 25 Dec 1889; ed Jubilee School, Lucknow (Matric, 1907); MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA, LLB, 1916); m (i) Fasihunnisa, a cousin, 1910; (ii) Zahida Khatoon of Lucknow, 1930.

While still a student joined Dr Ansari's (qv) Medical Mission to Turkey, 1912-13.

Started practice in Lucknow, 1917; joined INC and was mem Reception Cttee for Lucknow Session, 1916; mem AICC, Apr 1917-29 (resigned, though continued to be a mem of the INC); Jt-Sec AIML, 1919;¹ re-elected in 1924 for three years; signed the Anti-Rowlatt Bill's pledge, Feb 1919; drafted the constitution of the A-I Khilafat Cttee, 1919;² Pres Lucknow Cong Cttee, 1920.

Was an active Khilafatist and non-cooperator; gave up his practice; arrested (Nov 1921) for organizing a public boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lucknow; released, Dec 1922.

Regarded Pt Motilal Nehru as his leader; Addl Sec, Khilafat-Congress-

Swaraj Party, 1922, which had CR Das as Pres and Pt Motilal as Gen-Sec; Chmn Lucknow Municipal Bd, 1923-25, 1929-32; lost as a Swaraj party candidate to Raja S Ahmad Ali Khan Alavi of Salempur (Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao Dists-MR) in UP Legis Coun elections, 1926.

Supported the amendment that made the attainment of *swaraj* one of the aims of the League (13th Session, AIML, Nagpur, Dec 1920), mem of Cttee to frame a constitution for India (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924); ML Delegate to All Parties Convention (20th Session Calcutta, Dec 1928).

Sec Muslim Nationalist Party, Jul 1929 (which had Dr Ansari as Pres); mem Cent Legis Assem, 1930 (Lucknow & Fyzabad Divs), elected in a bye-election; nom Cong Pres by Dr Ansari, 1930, when the INC had been declared unlawful and when the Cong Pres had been authorised to nominate his successor.

Sec Muslim Unity Bd 1932; witnessed the revival of the Swaraj Party, 1934; and was mem Cong Parly Bd formed then.

Entered into an electoral understanding with MA Jinnah on the eve of the 1937 elections; mem AIML Parly Bd 1937; ML mem UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Lucknow City-MU); the Cong had gained an absolute majority in the Assem and could form a Govt on its own but the League staked its claim to a share in the Ministry due to the pre-election understanding. It wanted 2 ministerial berths, one for Khaliquzzaman, the principal negotiator, and the other for Nawab Ismail Khan, whereas the Cong could offer only one.

The negotiations broke down and Khali-quzzaman sat on the opposition benches as leader.

From then on worked whole-heartedly for the AIML and supported its policies and programmes; seconded the Pak Resolution (27th Session, Lahore, Mar 1940); proposed a resolution for the appointment of Cttee for the protection of the life, honour and property of Muslims (29th Session, Allahabad, Apr 1942); moved the resolution on setting up a Cttee of Action to prepare the people for the achievement of Pak (31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943); mem AIML Parly Bd (same session); mem AIML Coun; ML mem UP Legis Assem, 1946-47 (Lucknow City-MU), defeating S Ali Zaheer (qv); mem Constituent Assem, 1946-47; mem Subjects Cttee, League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, 1946.

After partition, initially stayed back³ in India to look after the interests of Indian Muslims; elected leader of Muslim League party in Const Assem; was critical of Sir Zafrullah Khan's statement in New York criticizing the Indian Govt for not protecting the Muslim minority and threatening direct action; quietly migrated to Pak, Oct 1947.

In Pak: Chief Organiser, All Pak ML, Feb 1948; later its Pres; resigned, 13 Aug 1950, after a hostile demonstration by refugees outside his residence at Karachi for not being given suitable accommodation; during the visit of an Egyptian Press Delegation, suggested the creation of Islamistan, a Confederation of Muslim States, 1949; Govt of E Pak till May 1954; was also Ambassador;

welcomed the constitution given to the country by President Ayub Khan, 1961.

Autobiog: *Pathway to Pakistan*, 1961.

Sources: *Pathway to Pakistan*; *DNB*, Vol II; *Peeps into Pakistan*; *A History of Pakistan*; *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*; *GPP*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *India Wins Freedom*; *Pakistan in Crisis*; *The Ayub Khan Era*.

¹This information is taken from *FOP*, Vol I, p. 540. But according to his own account, he was elected Jt-Sec in 1916. See *Pathway to Pakistan*, p. 35.

²According to *DNB*, he founded the A-I Khilafat Cttee. But he himself lays no claim to having done so. See *Pathway to Pakistan*, p. 48.

³According to MSM Sharma, he was involved in some underground activity to undermine Indian independence: See *Peeps into Pakistan*, p. 176. He also says: 'He had been paid enough by successive Home Members of the Government of India from out of the secret service funds to keep Jinnah on the British side (p. 178).

Khan, Abdus Samad (1895—1973)

Baluch leader

Popularly known as 'Baluch Gandhi'; *s* of Khan Nur Muhammad Khan, a rich landlord and Chief of the Achakzai tribe of Gulistan; *b* Gulistan, near Quetta in Baluchistan, 1895; *ed* traditional up to Vernacular Middle at Gulistan; passed

BA with distinction while in jail in Pak; 1958-68.

Came under Gandhiji's influence early in life; started taking part in the nationalist movement, 1920; established *Anjuman-i-Watan*, 1920, for social reform in Baluchistan; started schools, fought against social evils and infused political consciousness in the people.

Affiliated his organization to INC; estd close contacts with Nav-Jawan Bharat Sabha, a revolutionary party in north India, 1928-29; condemned British repression in Baluchistan at the Lahore Session of INC, Dec 1929; arrested along with brothers in 1930 and sentenced to 2 years for anti-Govt activities.

At the Baluch Conf, Hyderabad (Sind), Dec 1933, which demanded the establishment of Baluchistan as a separate province, spoke on the miserable plight of the Baluchis; demanded political rights for Baluchis at meetings organized by the Karachi Baluchistan Reforms Cttee, Jan 1934; arrested on return and imprisoned for 3 years.

In 1940 went to Wardha to seek Gandhiji's advice about starting a Satyagraha in Baluchistan; cooperated with the Cong in its anti-war campaign; arrested, 1942, under DIR; released, 1945; nom mem Working Cttee, A-I Muslim Majlis, May 1944; opposed the demand for Pak, and was disappointed by Cong's acceptance of partition.

In Pak: Continued fighting for an autonomous Baluchistan; arrested by Jinnah, released Jan 1954; invited Abdul Ghaffar Khan to campaign against 'one-unit' plan in Baluchistan; arrested at

Quetta under Public Safety Act, 1956; was one of the leaders who founded the National Awami Party, 1957; arrested 1958 and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment; released early 1968.

Had started weekly *Al Istiqlal* in 1934; both his paper and his organization Anjuman-i-Watan banned by Pak in 1947.

Assassinated, 1973, under mysterious circumstances.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan; Muslims and Changing India; Political Conspiracies in Pakistan; A History of Pakistan; GNP; Pakistan in Transition*.

Khan, Ghazi Kabli (Habibur Rahman)
(1885—?)

NWFP nationalist

s of Malik Abdul Rahim; *b* at village Daragi, Dist Khos, Pakhtia, Afghanistan, 1885; nationalist poet and Red Shirt worker; wrote books and articles to rouse the people against the British; took part in the Rowlatt Act Agitation, 1919, the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1921, the Salt Satyagraha, 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1932-34, the anti-war agitation of the Ahrars, 1939, and the Quit India Movement, 1942.

Arrested in 1919 and detained for one year in Attock, Rawalpindi and Mianwali jails; on the Prince of Wales' visit in 1921 arrested from the train between Taxila and Hasan Abdal and

detained for one year in Rawalpindi and Mianwali jails; arrested at Sarai Narang, Dist Bannu, for propagating Hindu-Muslim unity and released after a month; in 1932 again arrested at Dirduni, Miran Shah, and detained at Edik Fort and then at Bannu, D.I. Khan and Tonk jails for one year; in 1935 externed from Quetta for political activities; remained underground during 1939 and carried on work of the Ahrar Movement; in 1942, warrants were issued against him for reciting a nationalist poem 'Kehdo Angrezon Se ab Hindustan Khali Karo, Mehmani ho Chuki mera Makan Khali Karo. . .'; went underground on request from Khudai Khidmatgars; made Panja Sahib Gurdwara his headquarters and carried on the movement in the neighbouring dists; later continued to work with the Students' Congress for the freedom of the motherland.

Pubs: Urdu: *Tarikh khudai khidmatgar*, ed., 1945.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Khan, Dr Sir Shafaat Ahmad (1893—1947)

Historian and politician

Title: Kt, 1930 (renounced, Dec 1946).

Belonged to a middle-class Muslim Pathan Zamindar family of Moradabad; *s* of Sajjad Ahmad Khan; *b* Moradabad, UP, Feb 1893; *ed* Govt High School, Moradabad; Sidney Sussex Coll,

Cambridge (BA Hons, 1st class, 1934—gold medalist); Trinity Coll, Dublin (D Litt, 1918), London Univ; also obtained Cambridge Univ Certificate in the Theory and Practice of Education, 1916; *m* Fahmida Khanum, 1924, younger *d* of Justice Shah Din (qv) of Lahore; 1 D.

Senior Lecturer in History, London County Coun, 1917-19; Asst Prof of Indian Economics, Madras Univ, 1919-20; Prof of Modern Indian History, Allahabad Univ, 1921-40.

Officiating mem Federal Public Service Commn New Delhi, 6 May to 31 Jul 1940; High Commr for India in the Union of South Africa, 1941-Jan 1945;¹ Min of Health, Edn and Arts, 11 Sept-15 Oct 1946, in Nehru's Interim Govt (resigned when Muslim League joined the Govt).

Mem, UP Legis Coun, 1924-30 (Moradabad North—MR); lost 1934 elections to Cent Legis Assem (UP Cities—MU) to Maulana Shaukat Ali (qv); lost on NAPA ticket to UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Moradabad Dist North-East—MR); lost as Independent candidate to Cent Legis Assem, 1946 (Rohilkhand & Kumaun Divs—MR).

Gave evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Cttee, 1925; and the Economic Inquiry Cttee, 1925.

Pres UP Provincial Muhammadan Ednl Conf, Allahabad, 1925² & 1929; mem Muslim Deputation to UP Govt about Muslim grievances over backwardness in education; founder English weekly the *Star*, Allahabad; as a delegate of UP Muslim legislators went to England and lectured at Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol,

London, etc; Pres Conf of Muslim Legislators and members of UP Local Bodies, 1928; Chmn Cttee for the Demands of UP Muslims, 1928; UP Muslim Delegate to RTCs, 1930, 31, 32; Hon Sec to Muslim Delegation to RTC; Delegate to Parl Jt Select Cttee on GOI Bill, 1933; mem Federal Structure Sub Cttee, RTC, 1931; mem Viceroy's Consultative Cttee, RTC, 1932.

Actively participated in annual sessions of AIML and supported its policies and programmes; stood for separate electorates for Muslims; was in favour of constituting Conciliatory Bds representing all communities to deal with the communal problems (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); mem of Provincial Cttee on Reforms (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); moved a resolution asking the Govt for a reasonable share in the grants-in-aid, etc meant for education and various other nation-building activities for the benefit of the Muslim community (19th Session, II, Lahore, Dec 1927).

Pres (i) Calcutta Muslim Youth League May 1931; (ii) All Muslim Conf, Dacca, Jul 1931; (iii) Bengal Muslim Ednl Conf, 1930; (iv) Pb Muslim Ednl Conf & Ajmer Merwara Muslim Ednl Conf, 1929; and (v) A-I Muslim Conf, 1933-34.

In the forties there was a change in his political view and he became nationalistic in outlook; on accepting a seat in Nehru's Interim Govt was stabbed by a Muslim fanatic in Simla, 24 Aug 1946; survived the attack but died, 18 Jul 1947.

As a scientific historian was deeply influenced by Lord Acton; founder of Indian Hist Cong, 1937, and founder-

editor of the *Journal of Indian History* till 1925; was both a powerful writer and speaker.

Pubs: *Ideals and Realities—Studies in Education and Economics*, 1921; *East India Trade in the XVII Century*, 1923; *Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations Relating to Bombay 1667-1673*, 1922; ed. *John Marshall in India 1668-1672*, 1928; *Sources for the History of British India in the 17th Century*, 1926; *Indian Federation*, 1937;³ *Federal Finance; The History & Historians of British India* (Srimant Sayaji Rao lectures at Baroda, 1938); *The New Constitution and After; The Indian in South Africa*, 1946 (for full bibliographical details, see *NBIL*, Vol I, pp. 323 & 447).

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1938; *National Almanak*; 1941; *IYB*, 1947; *DNB*, Vol II; *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *TP*, Vol IV; *MBI*; *IAR*, 1945, Vol I; *IAR*, 1946, Vol II; *EUP*; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *Who's Who India*, 1927.

³The Viceroy was not very happy with his handling of the controversial legislation issue in South Africa, 1943, and at one stage there was a serious proposal to shift him over as Adviser

to the Sec of State. But when sounded about it, he declined the offer.

²The *Struggle of Muslims in Education* (p. 38) says Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan was Pres of the Conf in 1925.

³Criticized the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements as essentially destructive movements. They were 'devoid of constructive thought and (were) purely negative in (their) aims, methods and policy!

Khan Bahadur Khan (1781—1858)

Rebel leader

Grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan (1708-74), the last independent ruler of Rohilkhand; *b* 1781.

Sadr ul Sadr at Bareilly; became head of the administration on the outbreak of the 1857 mutiny as Viceroy of Kather on behalf of Rohillas; for a year ruled in Bareilly with a fighting force popularly estimated at 30 to 40 thousand; left for Pilibhit after losing the battle of Bareilly, 6 May 1858, to Sir Cotton; driven to Nepal border by Lord Clyde; captured by the Nepal Govt and surrendered to the British authorities; tried on charges of rebellion and treason and hanged.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *OBD*; *MBI*.

Khan Mohamed, MH (1899—)

Tamil writer

Pen name: *Kanakkayar*

b Bodinayakanur, Dist Madurai, TN, 12 Apr 1899; *mt* Tamil; has published more than 8 books.

Pubs: *Madinapuri Malai*, 1914; *Gandhi Ammanai* (Songs on Mahatma Gandhi) 1935; *Gandhi Adigal Iran-galpa*, 1948; *Urimaikku Chandia*, 1951 (all poems); tr *Asia Chudar* (poems) from Edwin Arnold's *Light of Asia*, 1954; *Gandhi Ammanai*, Pt. 1 (from *My Experiments with Truth*); *Kolkai Manikkovai*, 1959 (based on Edwin Arnold's *Pearls of Faith*).

Sources: *WWIW*; *INB*, 1960; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Khan Sahib (Dr) (1883—1958)

Nationalist leader

Belonged to a leading Pathan family of Mohamadzai clan; *s* of Khan Behram Khan (died 1926 at the age of 95), a rich landlord and Chief Khan of Hashtanagar; mother died in 1923; *b* Uttmanzai, Tehsil Charsadda, Dist Peshawar, NWFP, 1883; seven years older than his younger brother, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly known as the 'Frontier Gandhi' (qv); *ed* Edward Memorial High School, Peshawar (Matric, 1905); and St Thomas' Hospital (MRCS) and Medical School, London; *m* twice (i) a Pathan lady—3*s* (ii) May Khan Saheb, an English lady, 1*S* Jan Khan (died in his youth), 1*D* (who married a young Christian Officer in the Indian Air Force with the consent of her liberal father, and is settled in India).

While still in England, the First World War broke out and he joined the

hospital corps and served the British in France; returned to India, 1920, and joined the Indian Medical Service; his unit was ordered to proceed to Waziristan for action against the Waziris, but he refused to go and work against his own people; resigned his job, and practised privately in Peshawar till 1930; had met Jawahar Lal Nehru in England during his student days and developed friendship with him; later was also closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian nationalists.

The police firing on the public on 23 Apr 1930 in the Qissa Khwani Bazar of Peshawar induced him to enter public life in 1930; was soon arrested and sentenced to three years' *RI* and lodged along with his brother in Hazaribagh Cent Jail; was released on 27 Aug 1934 but was not permitted to enter his Province; stayed for some time at Wardha and did medical relief work.

Cong mem Cent Legis Assem, 1935¹ (NWFP Gen-elected in absentia); mem NWFP Legis Assem, 1937 (Hashtanagar South—MR); also, was elected leader, Cong Party; 1st Cong CM,² NWFP; resigned in obedience to the decision of the Cong when the Quit India Movement was started; again became Cong CM, NWFP, till May 1943; was CM for the third time when Cong was again returned to power in the general elections of 1945 and continued till 1947 when dismissed by MA Jinnah very soon after partition.

In Pak: As a staunch nationalist was disappointed at the Congress' acceptance of the country's partition; was

thrown along with his brother into jail immediately after the establishment of Pak: remained in jail for about six years; became reconciled to Pak and was released; Pak Min of Communications, 24 Oct 1954-Apr 1955; leader Republican Party (an offshoot of the Muslim League); mem (Republican Party), National Assem, Jul 1955; became the Chief Min of W Pak (was one of the authors of the one-unit plan), Apr 1955-7 Jul 1957 (dismissed); was stabbed to death in Lahore, 9 May 1958, by one Atta Mohammad.

Fully believed in non-violence; was against untouchability and wore Khadi habitually and led a simple life; was the acknowledged leader of his Province and enjoyed an all-India reputation; played a vital part in the Khudai Khidmatgar Movement but, unlike his brother who is a man of the masses, had a much greater appeal for the intelligentsia.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*; *DNB*, Vol II; *IYB*, 1947.

¹In the course of his famous speech on the air bombing of some frontier villages, he prophetically said: 'I am sure that the treatment which the Govt is meting out to the frontier tribesman today is enough to bring about its end in the very near future'.

²As Chief Min abolished *begar* (forced labour); introduced Pakhtu as a compulsory medium of instruction for primary education and many agrarian reforms. For details, see DG Tendulkar's *Abdul Gaffar Khan*, p. 229.

Khasim Ali, Mir (1949—)

Table-tennis player

s of Syed Ghulam Ali & Meher Iqbal; b

at Hyderabad, A-P, 26 Dec 1949; *ed* Osmania (B Com, 1970); single.

Working as probationary officer in Ind Overseas Bank, Madras; started playing table-tennis in 1959; represented AP in nationals, 1961; won national title in 1963; also in 1968-69 and 1969-70; has been representing India since 1966; toured E Africa, 1966; Asian Table-tennis, Singapore, 1967 (won bronze medal); Asian Table-tennis at Jakarta, 1968; World Table-tennis Tournament, Munich, Germany, 1969; Asian Table-tennis Nagoya, Japan, 1970; Commonwealth Table-tennis, Singapore, 1971 (won silver medal, ranked third in Commonwealth); World Table-tennis, Nagoya, Japan, 1971; Afro-Asian Table-tennis, Peking, China, 1971 (won bronze medal in doubles); recd Arjuna Award, 1969.

Source: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

Khuda Bakhsh (1842—1908)

Bibliophile

Titles. Khan Bahadur, 1883; CIE, 1903.

Came of an educated Hanafi Muslim family that originally belonged to Delhi but that had settled long back in village Okhi, near Chapra, North Bihar; s of Muhammad Bakhsh (1815-76), lawyer and bibliophile who began practising in Patna, 1843; had long cherished the idea of founding a library; bequeathed to his son, Khuda Bakhsh, his collection of

1400 Persian and Arabic manuscripts asking him to convert his library for the use of the community.

b Chapra, Dist Saran, Bih, 2 Aug 1842; *ed* at Patna High School till 1859; at Calcutta (Entrance Exam, 1861); *m* 3 times; 1st wife died childless; another wife, Razia Khatoon, *d* of Shamsul Ulema Kabiruddin Ahmed, was a poetess; 5 S 1D; eldest son Salahuddin, was a great orientalist.

Returned to Patna; Peshkar to Dist Judge; Sub-Inspector of Schools; passed Pleaders' Exam, 1868, and started practice at Patna; highly successful professionally; Govt Pleader, 1881; Chief Justice, Hyderabad St High Court, 1884-98; on retirement resumed practice at Patna.

Awarded a Certificate of Honour at Delhi Durbar, 1877; elected the 1st Vice-Chmn Patna Municipality and of Patna Dist Bd (on the introduction of local self-govt by Lord Ripon in 1883); Fellow Calcutta Univ.

Inherited his father's passion for collecting books, made large additions to his collections and, in fulfilment of his promise to him, founded the Oriental Public Library at Patna, 1891, with 4000 manuscripts on Islamic culture; according to Sir Jadunath Sarkar spent Rs 80,000 on the library building and made it over to the public by a trust deed on 29 Oct 1891, one of the conditions being that the manuscripts should not be removed from Patna. The formal opening was done by Sir Charles Elliott, Lt-Gov of Bengal. Out of unselfishness the donor did not give his name to the library but the library is

known the world over as the Khuda Bakhsh library.

• Apptd by GOI as paid Sec of the Library,¹ 1903; also received some financial help from the Govt. The library now contains about 10,000 MSS and about 50,000 books and journals including manuscripts belonging to great orient-
alists like De Sacy, Sir Gore Ouseley & Mr Blochmann of the Calcutta Madrassah.

Part of the original building had to be pulled down in 1934 and replaced by a modern commodious building suitable for the preservation of manuscripts.

Made it a labour of love to acquire manuscripts in India and from abroad; employed an experienced Arab to hunt manuscripts for him on a remuneration-cum-commission basis.

According to Sir Jadunath Sarkar, who called him the Indian Bodley,² was one of the greatest authorities on Islamic bibliography; wrote an article on the subject in the *Nineteenth Century*, 1902; compiled a descriptive catalogue of his manuscripts—*Mahbub-ul-Albab*, written in Persian and lithographed at Hyderabad in 1314 A.H.

Was also a poet; left 4 volumes of poems unpublished; was working on his autobiography which remained incomplete and has been lost.

Died 3 Aug 1908; lies buried within the precincts of his world-famous library.

Sources: *Some Eminent Bihar Contemporaries*; DNB, Vol II.

¹The Library was declared an 'institution of national importance'; *DNB*, Vol II, p. 346.

²Bodley, Sir Thomas (1545-1613): English diplomat and founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford.

For Sir Jadunath Sarkar's remarks, see *Some Eminent Bihar Contemporaries*, p. 4.

Khuda Bukhsh, Muhammed (1913—1975)

Member of Lok Sabha

s of late Haji Mohammed Ayub; *b* at Majhyampore, Beldanga, Murshidabad, 18 Jul 1913; *ed* BA at Cossimbazar Raj Govinda Sundari High English School, Beldanga, St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta, Krishnath Coll, Berhampore, Islamia Coll, St Paul's Coll, Univ Coll and Univ Law Coll, Calcutta; *m* Husnara 24 Dec 1942; 3 S, 6 D.

Independent mem Bengal Legis Assem 1946 (Berhampore); Provincial Minority Bd, Bengal 1948; mem Minority Commn, West Bengal, 1950; nom mem, National Railway Users' Consultative Coun, 1953-54.

Before joining Cong, was a mem of Muslim League and Sec of the opposition party.

Cong mem (i) First Lok Sabha 1952-57 (Murshidabad) (ii) Second Lok Sabha 1957-62 (same const); lost the 1967 Lok Sabha elections to Independent candidate Syed Badruddaja (qv); Independent mem W-B Legis Assem 1969-1970 (Beldanga); Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha 1972 (same const), elected in a bye-election caused by the death of Abu Taleb Choudhury; in this election defeated Syed Badruddaja among others.

Died 24 Jul 1975.

Sources: *LSW* (Supplement), 1973; S.L. Shaktiher, *ed*, *Political Events Annual*, 1975; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *LSW*, 1956; *RMGE* (1968-69) Vol II; *RCPL* 1945-46; *Indian Elections and Legislators*.

Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana, Malik (1900—)

Punjab politician

Title: OBE (Military) 1931.

Belongs to a well-known jagirdar family, holders of Kalra Estate in West Pb, Pak; family name derived from the name of their village Tiwana; only *s* of Maj-Gen Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan (qv), soldier, Imperial legislator and mem of Coun of India; *b* Dist Shahabad, 7 Aug 1900; *ed* Aitchison Coll Lahore; had a brilliant career; stood first in the Diploma exam; Govt Coll Lahore 1916; discontinued his studies in his second year to volunteer for the army.

Commissioned 1918; attached to the 17th Cavalry, later 15th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War; mentioned in despatches for special gallantry on the field in the relief of Thal; on return took up the management of his Estate; helped the Govt maintain law and order during Pb disturbances 1919 and the Non-Cooperation movement, 1920; Hon Recruiting Officer in Jhang and Shahpur

Dists after 1926; saw active service again in the North West Frontier disturbances and secured NWF 1930-31 clasp; Vice-Chmn Shahpur Dist Bd; Mem Selection Bd, Min of Edn, Pb; Selection Cttee for Royal Indian Military Coll, Dehra Dun.

Unionist mem Pb Legis Assem 1937 (Khushab—MR), elected unopposed; Min for Public Works Pb 1937-42 in the ministry of Sir Sikander Hayat Khan (qv); succeeded Sir Sikander as Premier on the latter's death, 31 Dec 1942; refused to submit to Jinnah who wanted the coalition Ministry to change its label from Unionist Coalition to Muslim League Coalition, and every Muslim mem of the Assem to declare allegiance to Muslim League and not to Unionist or any other party. Sir Sikander had secured the cooperation of Muslim League in the Assembly by entering into a pact with Jinnah, known as Sikander-Jinnah pact; under the Pact Sikander was to follow Muslim League policies in all-India matters but maintain his own identity in his own province; the Muslim members of the Unionist party were to form a Muslim League party. After his death, Jinnah increased his pressure on the new Premier to agree to commit the Ministry to the Muslim League cult.

In Apr 1943 Khizr Hayat attended the AIML 30th Session at Delhi and supported the demand for Pakistan; but matters soon came to a head between him and Jinnah, who demanded an immediate acceptance of his condition. But he was not to be brow-beaten¹ and refused to oblige Jinnah. The dismissal in Apr

1944 of Pb minister Shaukat Hayat Khan, a son of Sir Sikander who professed complete loyalty to Jinnah, increased the tension. The Premier's recalcitrant attitude came in for sharp criticism at the Sialkot session of Pb Muslim League 28-30 Apr 1944; was expelled from the League, Jul 1944 (AIML Coun, Lahore); Unionist mem Pb Legis Coun 1946 (Khushab—MR); with the help of Cong and Akalis formed coalition govt again, 11 Mar 1946; but the British announcement of 20 Feb 1947 to transfer power and the non-cooperation campaign by the Muslim League forced him to resign, 2 Mar 1947.

As Premier had attended the Simla Conf of political leaders of different parties on the possibility of forming an Interim Govt, 14 Jun 1945. His name figured² in the the provisional list prepared by Lord Wavell. But Jinnah wanted that all Muslims on the Exec Council should be nominees of Muslim League, which Khizr obviously was not. This view was challenged by Khizr who said: "Mr Jinnah's totalitarian claim to monopolise Muslims seats so that Muslims who do not belong to the League go unrepresented cannot be accepted without reserve."³

As late as Apr 1947, was against the division of Punjab.⁴

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *TP*, Vol IV; *India Wins Freedom*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol II; *MBI*.

¹For the views of the Pb Govt and Viceroy on the crisis, see *TP*, Vol. IV.

²See *India Wins Freedom*, pp. 114, 328.

³Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*, p. 304.

⁴Punjab, he said, was a self-sufficient economic unit and any division would impoverish both the wings. He said: 'All sections of the Punjab is should consider its dangerous implications, particularly the Hindus and Sikhs in the West and Muslims in the East of Punjab.' *Pathway to Pakistan*, pp. 378-379.

Khuhro, Mohammad Ayub (1901—1980)

Sind politician

Title: KB (renounced, 1946).

Belonged to a Zamindar family of Sind; eldest s of Wadera Shah Mohammad Khan; b village Akil, Larkana Dist, Sind, 15 Jul 1901; *ed* at Akil, in a madrassa, Larkana; Sind Madrassa, Karachi (Matric); DJ Sind Coll, Karachi; left studies after passing 1st Year Arts Exam to look after his lands.

Mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1923 (Larkana Dist—MR) and re-elected till 1936; mem of various cttees; mem Senate of Bombay Univ; mem of Sind Madrassa Bd and Sind Collegiate Bd.

Joined the Sind Mohammedan Asscn, 1926; later its Vice-Pres; Founder-Chmn Zamindari Bank, Larkana, 1928; Managing Dir of *Sind Zamindar*, a Sind newspaper.

Strove hard to secure the separation of Sind from Bombay Presy; Vice-Pres Sind 'Azad' Conf; led the deputation of Sind Muslims to argue the case for the separation of Sind before the Royal

Statutory Commn and also Sind Finance Inquiry Cttee, 1929; mem Brayne (Sind) Conf, 1932, and Sind Administrative Cttee, 1933-34; gave evidence before the Jt Parly Select Cttee on Indian Reforms, Jul 1933.

On the separation of Sind, apptd mem of Gov's Advisory Coun, Apr 1936-Mar 1937; mem Sind Legis Assem, 1937 (Dadu North—MR); Parly Sec to Sind Premier, 1937; disqualified, 1938; re-elected; elected leader ML Party, 1939; leader of opposition, Sind Legis Assem; Min for PWD in Mir Bundehali Khan Talpur's Muslim League Ministry, Mar 1940-Mar 1941; Revenue Min in Ghulam Hidayatullah's Ministry, Oct, 1942-Sept 1944.

Arrested on 26 Sept 1944 for suspected complicity in the murder of Sind Premier, Allah Bakhsh (qv), on 11 May 1943; freed 3 Aug 1945 for want of evidence.

Dy leader of Muslim League Assem party and Min for Public Works and Post-War Development, 1946-Jul 1947 in Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah's Ministry; mem of AIML Working Cttee, 1942.

In Pak: Mem Constituent Assem; 1st Chief Min, Sind, Aug 1947; dismissed Apr 1948 for opposing the separation of Karachi from Sind, as a special federal capital area; was tried under PRODA (Public Representative Officers Disqualification Act of 1949) and debarred from holding any Govt office for some period.

Managed to become Pres ML, Sind, Dec 1948; Prime Min Liaquat Ali compromised with him and the PRODA

proceedings were quashed; Chief Min Sind, 1951; again dismissed, 1953.

Became a staunch advocate of one-unit scheme for West Pak and was made Chief Min of Sind again, 8 Nov 1954, and had the scheme approved¹ by the Assem (reversing its earlier decision) on 12 Dec 1954; on 11 Mar 1955 his appointment as CM of Sind was declared unlawful by the Sind Supreme Court since he had earlier been disqualified from holding Govt office because of abuse of power.

On the inauguration of West Pak was made Defence Min in Dr Khan Saheb's Cabinet but was forced to resign.

After the imposition of Martial Law in 1958, was dramatically arrested on the charge of selling a car in the black market.

The wheel came full circle when Khuhro, who had once pleaded hard for the separation of Sind as a province and who later became a vehement supporter of the one-unit plan, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Anti-One-Unit Front.

Joined the Council Muslim League, 1967; addressing CML party workers in Larkana on 9 Jul 1970 described Bhutto as 'the great exponent of autocratic rule in the country'; was defeated by Bhutto in Dec 1970 poll for National Assem (Larkana); died at Karachi, 20 Oct 1980.

Pub: *The Story of the Suffering of Sind*.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *FOP*, Vol II, *TP*, Vol IV; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *A History of Pakistan*; *The Political System of Pakistan*;

Peeps into Pakistan; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Pakistan in Crisis*; *Pakistan in Transition*. *HT*, 22 Oct 1980.

¹This quick and efficient method of extracting desired decisions from the Assembly was characterized as 'Khuhroism' which came to mean arrest and detentions, transfers and terrorism. See *The Political System of Pakistan*, p. 78.

Khundkar, Sir Nural Azeem (1890—1947)

High Court judge

Title: Kt, 1946.

b 17 Mar 1890; *ed* St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta (BA); Peterhouse, Cambridge (BA, LLB); Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law), 1918; *m* Rose Marcar.

Lecturer, LCC Senior Commercial Inst 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta Univ, 1921-24; Presy Mgte, 1920; Judge, Small Causes Court, 1923; Dy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; Offg Judge High Court, Calcutta, 8 Apr 1934; confirmed Nov 1937 and contd till death.

Vice-Pres A-I Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1939; its Pres, 1942; Mem (i) Governing Body, Presy Coll, Calcutta; (ii) Advisory Cttee Governor's War Purposes Fund, Bengal; (iii) St Dunstan's Muslim Welfare Society; (iv) Indian Seamen's Welfare; (v) Indian Troops Amenities Shop and Canteen.

Died 10 May 1947 while in office.

Pub: Miscellaneous articles.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *High Court of Calcutta Centenary Souvenir*, 1862-1962.

Khurshed Ahmad, Ch (1934—)

Haryana politician

A Meo; *s* of Kabir Ahmed, ex-MLA Haryana; *b* Dhulawat, Gurgaon Dist, Har, 20 Jun 1934; *ed* BA (Hons), MA, LLB; *m* Firdosh Begum, 2 S.

Cong mem, Pb Legis Assem, 1962 (Nuh-Gurgaon); mem Haryana Assem, 1968 (Nuh); Min for Health, Local Govt, Housing and Elections, Haryana, until Mar 1972; Gen-Sec, Haryana PCC, Mar 1972; mem AICC, Dec 1972; joined Congress for Democracy and apptd mem of its national ad hoc cttee, 5 Feb 1977; lost the Mar 1977 Lok Sabha election as CFD candidate (Faridabad)¹ to Dharam Vir Vashisht of Janata Party; mem Janata Party election cttee for Haryana assembly poll Jun 1977; elected mem Har Legis Assem Jun 1977 (Tauru) defeating his traditional rival Ch Tayyab Husain Khan of Cong.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *HT*, 14 Mar 1977; *TOI*, 6 Feb 1977, 16 Feb 1977, 16 June 1977.

¹Faridabad in Gurgaon Dist was perhaps the only constituency in the country where the CFD and the Janata Party, otherwise allies, fought each other.

Khurshed Alam Khan (1919—)

Union minister

s of Jan Alam Khan; *b* Kaimganj, Dist Farrukhabad, UP, 5 Feb 1919; *ed* Agra Univ (MA); *m* Saeeda Khurshed, 1945, daughter of Pres Dr Zakir Husain (qv); 1 S, 3 D.

Social worker; mem (i) Jamia Millia Court, 1971; (ii) Dr Zakir Husain Memorial Trust; (iii) Delhi Coll governing body; and (iv) Exec Cttee, Dr Zakir Husain Educational and Cultural Foundation; Chmn Delhi Haj Cttee, Nov 1974.

Mem Indian Inst of Road Transport; and Metropolitan Transport Study Team; went to Europe and Japan to study road transport system.

Mem, Exec Cttee, A-I Sampradayikta Virodhi Cttee.

Elected Cong mem (from Delhi), Rajya Sabha, Apr 1974; mem Executive, Cong Parly, May 1976; re-elected Jul 1980 (from U P.); Un min of St since 19 Oct 1980.

Has visited UK, France, Germany, USA, Saudi Arabia & Japan.

Sources: *RSW*, 1976, 1980; *TOI*, 10 May 1976.

Khushi Mohammad (?—?)

Revolutionary

Had many *aliases*—e.g., Mohammad Ali, Sepassi, Ibrahim, Dr Nair.

s of Jan Mohammad of Navanshahr, Jullundhur Dist, Pb; *ed* Lahore Govt Coll; joined Lahore Medical College.

As a young student crossed over secretly to Afghanistan along with a batch of patriotic Muslim students, Feb 1915, to fight the British; sent by Raja Mahendra Pratap and Mohammad Barkatullah (qv) on a mission to the Czar and the Russian Gov-Gen at Tashkent, Mar 1916; Maj-Gen in Obediullah's Army of God; founder-mem of CPI formed at Tashkent; Oct 1920; did party work at Kabul and elsewhere; went to Pondicherry as a courier, Fed 1924; was deported by the French authorities; later functioned in Paris as a member of the Foreign Bureau of the CPI formed by MN Roy with Clemens Palme Dutt; was an Indian delegate to the Sixth Congress of the Comintern.

Was killed by the Nazis during French occupation; remained a faithful communist till the last.

Sources: *Communism in India 1924-27; Communism in India, 1919-1924; Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India*, Vol I.

Khusro, Dr Ali Mohammed (1925—)

Diplomat

s of Aminuddin Husain & Fareedunnisa; *b* at Hyderabad, A-P, 1 May 1925; *ed* Madras Univ (BA Hons); Leeds Univ (PhD); specialization in monetary economics and agricultural and development economics; *m* Zainub Tyaba; 1 D, 1 S.

Lecturer in Economics, Osmania Univ, 1952-54; Dir of Socio-Economic

Research, 1954-57; Prof of Economics Delhi Univ, 1957; Dir, Inst of Economic Growth, 1970; V-C, AMU, 1974-79; Amb to Germany since 1980.

Visiting Prof, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, USA, 1966; Ind Delegate to International Agricultural Economic Conf, 1958 & 1969; UN Conf on Trade and Development, New Delhi, 1968; Pres, Ind Agricultural Economic Conf, 1968; Chmn PL-480 Investigation Cttee, GOI, 1968; Dir State Bank of India, Delhi, 1968-70; Reserve Bank of India 1970-79; mem (i) Ind Economic Asscn; (ii) Ind Soc of Agricultural Economics (and its Exec Cttee); (iii) National Commn on Agriculture; and (iv) Editorial Bds of *Ind Journal of Agricultural Economics*, and *Indian Economic Review*.

Pubs: *Economic and Social Effects of Jagirdari Abolition and Land Reforms in Hyderabad*, 1958; *The Problem of Co-operative Farming in India* (in collab); *Economic Development with No Population Transfers; An Econometric Model of Banking in India* (in collab); *Economics of Land Reforms & Farm Size in India*, 1973; *Economics of Buffer Stocks & Storage*.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1980 *INB*, 1959, 1974.

Khwaja, Abdul Majid (1885—1962)

UP nationalist leader

Sunni; belonged to a wealthy landlord

family of Aligarh; *s* of Khwaja Muhammad Yusuf; *b* 1885; *ed* MAO Coll, Aligarh; Cambridge 1904-7, where he was a contemporary of Jawaharlal Nehru and TAK Sherwani (qv); called to the Bar; *m* d of Nawab Hamidullah Khan, son of Nawab Samiullah Khan of Aligarh; son, Jamal Khwaja was a Cong mem of Lok Subha, 1957-62.

Junior Law Prof, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1910-11; Trustee of MAO Coll Aligarh, 1915; succeeded Shaukat Ali (qv) as Sec Old Boys' Asscn of the Coll, 1915; re-elected 1918; as a trustee voted against the resolution which favoured continuance of the old loyalist policy followed by the College, 27 Oct 1920; succeeded Maulana Mohammad Ali (qv) as Principal of Jamia Millia, then at Aligarh, 1921; became Chancellor after the death of Dr Ansari and continued to hold the position till death.

Mem of the Coun of London Muslim League, 1908; attended the annual sessions of AIML and participated in the proceedings; mem Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916).

Was associated with Jamiat-i-Ulama-i-Hind since inception 1920; took active part in Khilafat and Non-Cooperation agitation;¹ convicted² Dec 1921 for 6 months; on release apptd Sec Provincial Khilafat Cttee; Pres Provincial Khilafat Conf; started a sectarian organisation *Khadim ul Muslmin* (Servants of the Muslims) at Aligarh and attended the Khilafat Conf, Delhi, as a delegate, 1926; contested the election to UP Legis Coun (Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad

Dists—MR) on Swarajya Party ticket, 1923, but lost to Dr Ziauddin Ahmed (qv); substitute mem Cong Working Cttee, 27 Aug 1930.

Practised at Bankipur at Allahabad High Court during the 1930s; later moved to Aligarh.

Withdrew from active political work, 1936, when Muslim members of Unity Bd in UP decided to seek elections on Muslim League ticket.

Elected as one of the Jt Secs of the Allahabad branch of Civil Liberties Union at a meeting at Anand Bhawan in Allahabad with Pt JL Nehru as Pres, Jul 1937.

Favoured joint electorates at a Cong meeting, 1930; advocated Hindu-Muslim unity on a political level; together with independence, wanted protection of Muslim communal and religious rights (Azad Muslim Conf, Delhi, 1940); ridiculed the idea of partition of the country (UP Azad Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 1940); Pres A-I Muslim Majlis, May 1944.

Died 2 Dec 1962.

Pub: *The Early Life of the First Student of MAO College*³ (Allahabad, 1916).

Sources: *DNB*,⁴ Vol II; *HNK*; *FOP*, Vol I; *EUP*; *IAR*, 1930, Vol II; *A Nationlist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *MAO*; *SIM*; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationlist Movement*; *CWMG*, Vol

XXII; *The Destiny of Indian Muslims.*

¹Writing about his participation in the non-cooperation movement, Gandhi says: 'Khwaja Sahib is a barrister brought up in the lap of luxury. I have known him as a dandy conscious of his handsome features which he tried to set off with the finest European clothes he could buy in the market and I have known him now as practically a fakir. He is one of the bravest and the truest of Mussulmans. He is as good a lover of India as he is of Islam.' See *CWMG*, Vol XXII, pp. 71-72.

²His wife Khurshed Begum wrote to Gandhi after her husband's arrest that she would help run the Univ in his absence. See *CWMG*, Vol XXII, p. 46.

³The book is about Muhammad Hamidullah Khan, whose daughter he had married.

⁴*DNB* attributes a book *Communalism in India—Its Origin and Growth* to him. But in *Indian and Pakistan Year Book 1950* (p. 700) the book is shown as the publication of Abdul Majid Khan of Lahore, later Indian Consul at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Kidwai, Mubashir Husain (1899—1957)

UP judge, legislator

s of Mushir Husain Kidwai (qv) Bar-at-Law; was a Kidwai Shaikh of Barabanki Dist and belonged to a small Taluqdar family; *b* 17 Aug 1899; *ed* Colin Taluqdar Coll Lucknow (MA); Clifton Coll, and Trinity Coll, Cambridge; called to the Bar from the Middle Temple; *m* Zakia Sultana, of Shahid Husain; 3 S, 2 D.

Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, 1920; joined the Awadh Bar, 1921; ML mem UP Legis Assem, 1937-45

(Sitapur Dist; ML mem UP Legis Coun, 1946 (Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareilly Dists—MR), elected unopposed.

Addl Judge, Chief Court of Awadh, July 1946, Judge High Court, Allahabad, 1948; died in Court, 19 Feb 1957.

Sources: *High Court of Judicature at Allahabad 1866-1966 Centenary Commemoration Volume II*; *EUP*.

Kidwai, Shaikh Mushir Husain (1878—1937)

Khilafat leader

Title: Osmania order by the Ex-Sultan of Turkey.

Sunni; was a Kidwai Shaikh of Gadia, Bara Banki Dist; belonged to a small Taluqdar family; *b* 1878; *ed* Lucknow and London (Bar-at-Law); *m*; S, Mubashir Kidwai (qv), UP Judge; Lucknow barrister.

Practised law; enrolled as advocate; Allahabad High Court, 1921; became adviser to Brit Indian Asscn; rose to be Senior Judge on Lucknow Bench.

Was an ardent Khilafatist; along with Maulvi Abdul Bari (qv), formulated a scheme for a society for the protection of Mecca and other holy places against non-Muslim aggression, early 1913. The scheme was published in *Al Hilal* of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, 23 Apr 1913; was Sec Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaaba (Society of the Servants of Kaaba) when the scheme materialized, 6 May

1913; visited Kashmir to popularize the movement there.

Wrote a pamphlet 'The Future of the Moslem Empire' (published by Central Islamic Society, London, 1919), in which he made certain suggestions for the future constitution of the Ottoman Empire; also said that the disintegration of Turkey would be a direct challenge to Islam and would render the Muslims homeless; along with Pickthal and Ispahani, ran the Islamic Information Bureau, London, that, among other things, published a considerable amount of pro-Turkish literature; returned to India, Feb 1920; was a signatory to the joint manifesto signed by Abdul Bari, Maulana Azad and Shaukat Ali, Mar 1920, against the dismemberment of Turkey; presided over the Awadh Khilafat Conf, Fyzabad, May 1920; protested against the moderate attitude adopted by the Cent Khilafat Cttee with regard to the Turkish Peace Terms and wrote to Mian Chotani about it, 1920; felt very strongly on the Khilafat issue and threatened to revolt against the Khilafat Cttee and Cong if they showed coldness towards it.

Attended the AIML sessions; mem of Cttee to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the causes and incidents of the Moplah uprising (14th session, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921); mem of Cttee to frame a scheme of constitution for India (15th session, Lahore, May 1924).

Attended the Nationalist Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 20 Jul 1930.

Four times mem of Cent Legislature, each time elected unopposed; Swarajya mem, Cent Legis Assem, 1924 (Lucknow

& Fyzabad Divs—MR); re-elected, 1930 (Cities of UP—MU); mem Coun of State, 1931 (UP East—M) and 1936 (same const)—the first three in bye-elections.

Pres of non-Communal A-I Independent League; was an ultra-radical leader and had acquired an international reputation.

Widely travelled; hobbies: gardening, fruit growing and rose culture; name immortalized in 'Kidwai' rose.

Died 23 Dec 1937.

Pubs: Compiled over 2 dozen books; *Swaraj and How to Obtain it* (Lucknow, 1924); *Pan-Islamism and Bolshevism* (London, 1937).

Sources: *IWW*, 1937-38; *HNK*; *Council of State Debates*, 1938, Vol I (*Obit*: 14 Feb 1938); *FOP*, Vol I; *SIM*; *Political Trouble in India*, 1907-1917; *EUP*; *Muslims and Changing India*.

Kidwai, Rafi Ahmad (1894—1954)

Congress nationalist leader

Sunni; belonged to a middle class Zamindar family of UP; *s* of Sheikh Imtiaz Ali, Tehsildar and later Manager Court of Wards, and Begum Rashid-ul-Nisa; *b* village Masauli, Barabanki Dist, UP, 18 Feb 1894; *ed* at village school, after mother's death moved to Barabanki, where his uncle was a lawyer and active mem of both Cong and ML, and passed

matric; MAO Coll, Aligarh, (BA, 1918, LLB—incomplete); *m* 1919 Begum Majidul-Nisa, a beautiful lady in purdah; I S (died at 7).

Came under the spell of Gandhiji and leaving his LLB incomplete joined the Non-Cooperation Movement; his District was 'named' by the Governor the most troublesome in UP; jailed for a year; on release (1922) worked as Private Sec to Pt Motilal Nehru and established personal relations with the Nehru family.

Sec, Reception Cttee, Indian National Cong, Kanpur Session, 1925; Swarajya mem, Cent Legis Assem, 1926 (Lucknow and Fyzabad Divs-MR); Chief Whip Cong party in the legislature; resigned 1930 at the call of the Cong.

Had a most remarkable organizational skill; led the no-rent campaign among the peasants of Rae Bareli and was arrested and jailed for six months; Sec UP Cong Cttee 1931; was imprisoned, 1932-34; elected Pres UP Cong Cttee, 1935; presided over the UP Cong, Unnao Session, 1936.

Lost the elections to UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Gonda Dist North-East-MR), to Ghulam Hasan Butt; but was elected unopposed in a bye-election, 1937 (Bahraich Dist South-MR); Min of Land Revenue and Jails in the Cong ministry, UP, 1937-39; successfully piloted the U.P. Tenancy Act (which received the Governor's assent after the ministry had resigned, 1939); made Cong popular among the rural masses; introduced the bill for the abolition of the Zamindari system (even though it meant the ruin of families like his own); intro-

duced jail reforms in UP that gave a lead to the country.

Arrested and detained, 1940-41 & 1942-45.

In the 1946 elections to UP Legis Assem lost to Muslim League from three constituencies (i) to Mohd Shameem (Rai Bareli Dist-MR); (ii) to Roshan Zaman Khan (Gonda Dist South-West-MR) and to Raja S. Mohd Saadat Ali Khan of Nanpara (Bahraich Dist North-MR); but won unopposed from Universities Constituency; Jails and Police Min, UP, 1946; resigned, 1947.

Mem Cong Working Cttee, 1947; men Constituent Assem, 1946-50 and mem Parl of Ind, 1950-52; Min for Communications, GOI, Aug 1949-51; as min, introduced the system of night air-mail, paid weekly holiday for postal staff, and own-your-telephone scheme (under which one could have a telephone for Rs 2,000 plus nominal rent); owing to some differences resigned from both Cong and Govt.

Following a reconciliation, was elected Cong mem 1st Lok Sabha, 1952 (Bahraich Dist East); Min for Food and Agriculture, May 1952-54; as Food Min again his bold and unorthodox policies worked; decontrolled foodgrains and steered the country out of a dangerous situation.

Had a genius for organization and administration; was a great fund raiser for the Cong; was bold and unorthodox in his methods, radical in politics.

Was unorthodox too in religion; opposed the exclusion of Muslims from the application of the Sarda Act; believed

in the equality of sexes and the freedom of women.

Was short and stockily built; seldom spoke in public but was very humorous and very popular; dressed ordinarily and lived unostentatiously. While he was living, was a very obvious answer to the question—After Nehru who?

Died a poor man in debt, with no property except a dilapidated ancestral house.

Biogs: Chopra, Pran Nath, *Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Life and Work*, 1960; Jain,¹ Ajit Prasad, *Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: a Memoir of His Life and Times*, 1965.

Sources : M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; *EUP*; *MYB*, 1948-49; *SIM*; *DNB*, Vol II.

¹Jain, Ajit Prasad (1902-77): Cong leader and Union Minister.

Kifayatullah, Mufti¹ (1872—1952)

Muslim theologian

Belonged to the poorest class of Muslim society; *s* of Inayatullah, chief cook to a British Officer; *b* Shahjahanpur, 1872; *ed* Madrassah at Shahjahanpur; higher studies at Deoband; *m* daughter of Mian Sharifuddin, a goldsmith's servant.

Came to Delhi; became the Head of the Aminia Madrassa, a religious school run by Anjuman-i-Hidayat-al-Islam; co-founder (with Maulvi Hafiz Abdul Ghani)

of a publishing firm, Kitab Khanah-i-Rahimiyyahi, in Delhi.

A prominent Muslim divine; started a Tabligh (propagation of faith) movement, Delhi, 1924; founder-Pres of Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind, 1919, a body of Muslim theologians which had pro-Cong sympathies; remained Pres till 1942.

Took an active part in the Khilafat and Congress movements; attended the AIML Session, Delhi, 1918, where the question of the protection of Muslim Holy Places was discussed; mem of Cttee set up by Cent Khilafat Cttee, Lucknow, Jun 1922, on the policy of non-violence *vis-a-vis* the Khilafat programme; mem of Cttee set up by the Jamiat-ul-Ulama on the Bengal Pact, 5th Session, Cocanada, 29 Dec 1923; mem of a Cttee to prepare a programme of action for achieving freedom, boycott of foreign goods, etc., 7 May 1930; attended the Muslim Nationalists' Conf, Lucknow, 20 Jul 1930; mem of Cong Working Cttee, 1930; arrested and sentenced to 6 months RI under section 17-A, Criminal Law Amendment Act for participation in Civil Disobedience Movement, 13 Oct 1930; was again arrested in connection with the movement and jailed, 1932; nom mem, ML Parly Bd, May 1936, from Bihar for the 1937 elections.

Led a Delegation of Ulemas to the Conf of Ulemas in Egypt, 1938; would not let himself be photographed, which led to a controversy at the Conf.

Was a staunch nationalist; at the Azad Muslim Conf, 1940, said that India was an indivisible whole and all the citizens, irrespective of race and religion, were the joint owners of its resources and

that every Muslim was an Indian; did not favour the demand for Pakistan; attended a meeting of nationalist Muslims called by Dr Shaukatullah Shah Ansari (qv) that led to the formation of A-I Muslim Majlis, May 1944.

Gave up politics after independence and again became Rector of Aminia Madrassa.

Died at Delhi, 31 Dec 1952.

Pub: Urdu: *Talim-i-Islam*.

Sources: *IWW*, 1937-38; *HNK*; *IAR*, 1930, Vols I & II; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *DNB*, Vol II.

¹Mufti—One who is entitled to issue a religious *fatwah* to the Muslims which is widely accepted by the faithful as the final word on religious matters.

Kitchlew, Dr Saifuddin (c 1888—1963)

Nationalist leader

Of Kashmiri origin; his family had migrated from Kashmir and settled in Amritsar long back; *s* of Azizuddin Kitchlew and Jan Bibi; *b* Amritsar, c 1888; *ed* Amritsar, Agra, and Aligarh; at MAO Coll Aligarh (BA) he was a contemporary of Dr Syed Mahmud (qv) and at Cambridge (BA) of Jawahar Lal Nehru; Bar-at-Law from London; PhD from Germany; *m* Saadat Banu (1915), *d* of an Amritsar lawyer, Mian Hafizullah; 4 S, 4 D.

Returned home 1913 and started practice at Rawalpindi; later moved to Amritsar; mem Municipal Cttee, Amritsar; was a fiery orator and was externed from Bengal for a seditious speech soon after he started his political career, 1915; led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitation, Amritsar, April 1919; deported from Lahore by the Martial Law Commn, but released, Christmas 1919; gave up practice to devote time to Cong and Khilafat propaganda.

Was a front-rank Khilafatist; mem Muslim Deputation on the Khilafat issue to the Viceroy, Jan 1920; mem of Sub-Cttee apptd by the Leaders' Conf Allahabad, Jun 1920 to organise the non-cooperation movement programme as approved by the Cent Khilafat Cttee; accompanied Gandhiji in his tour of Punjab, Jul 1920; with other leaders, was tried and sentenced at Karachi for 'inciting' Indian soldiers to revolt, 1921; Hon Sec Cent Khilafat Cttee Bombay, Jan 1922; one of the three liaison officers apptd by the Cong Working Cttee at Ahmedabad, Nov 1923 to remain in Amritsar to advise the Akalis in the conduct of the Akali movement; Pres All India Khilafat Cttee; presiding over the Khilafat Conf 1924, appealed to Muslims to join the Congress and wear *Khadi* habitually; also remarked that the *Tanzim* was a counter to *Sangathan* movement and that he would make mosques the centre of learning and would insist on industrial schools for the welfare of Muslims; and added that the Lucknow Pact should be burnt.

Gen Sec Indian National Cong 1924; Pres Delhi & Pb Provincial Cong Cttees

for sometime; Chmn Reception Cttee 44th Session of Indian National Cong, Lahore, 1929; seconded the 'complete independence' resolution moved by Jawahar Lal Nehru at the session; did not like the idea of Gandhiji's calling off the Civil Disobedience movement; acting Pres of the Congress during C.D. movement sometime during 1932-33; spent a period of about 14 years in British jails.

Participated in the deliberations of the annual sessions of AIML; supported the resolution on the release of Ali Brothers (AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem of Cttee to work out details of Cong-League schemes, (same session). Pres Reception Cttee, AIML Amritsar, Dec 1919; proposed a resolution exhorting the people to save their soldiery from moral degradation (through their use to help British conquests) by increasing the efforts for Swaraj at the earliest possible date (13th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1920); attended the extraordinary AIML Session, Calcutta, Sept 1920 and Lahore, May 1924; moved a resolution expressing AIML sympathy for the *Tanzeem* programme (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); organised All Parties Conf of Muslims, Amritsar, 1925; mem Provincial Cttee for Pb to frame a scheme of reform (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); Hon Sec, AIML, 1926 (same session); mem Cttee to attend the Convention called by the Cong (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928); presented his report as Sec at the same session.

After the failure of the Khilafat movement in achieving its object, he started, along with Ghulam Bhik Nairang

of Ambala, *Tahrik-i-Tanzim* to protect and promote Muslim interests, Jun 1924; started an Urdu daily *Tanzim* from Amritsar to popularize the movement and strongly defended it against its critics; was also associated with the Tabligh movement meant to counteract the *Shuddhi* Movement.

Mem Pb Legis Assem 1937 (Amritsar City-MU).¹

After independence was attracted to communism; Pres All India Peace Coun and mem Presidium World Peace Coun; awarded a prize by the USSR.

Died Oct 1963.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol IV; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *HNK*; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I; *Friends and Foes*; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Biography); Sir Cecil Kaye, *Communism in India*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *IWW*, 1937-38; *MBI*.

¹Says KL Gauba in *Friends and Foes*, p. 207: 'Only of two men in the Punjab Assembly (1937-41) was Sir Sikander Hyat apprehensive, that either of them could replace him and become premier of the Punjab—Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew from Amritsar and myself. Of the two I think he was more apprehensive of my potentialities than that of Kitchlew. While Kitchlew was popular with the minorities, Hindus, Sikhs and the Congress, I had a strong Muslim following.... Sir Sikander Hyat ousted Kitchlew by getting him a very remunerative literary assignment from Patiala State....'

Kundiwala, Abdulrahim Tajuji (1933—)

Gujarat legislator

b Ahmedabad, 9 Apr 1933; *ed* up to IV standard in Jamalpur Urdu School; *m* Haneefabegum; 3 S, 5 D.

Has been engaged in public service for the last 20 years; Mem Ahmedabad Municipal Corpn since 1965 and mem of its Health Cttee; Swatantra Party mem, Gujarat Legis Assem, 1967 (Jamalpur); Cong mem, Gujarat Legis Assem, 1972 (same const); his membership came to an end with the dissolution of the Assem in 1974; re-elected mem Guj Legis Assem 1975 (same const).

Sources : *Fourth Gujarat Legislative Assembly*, 1972; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II.

Kunhammed Kutti, Haji (1905—)

Ex-High Court judge

b 1 Dec 1905; *ed* at Poanani High School; Mohamedan Coll and Presy Coll, Madras; Law Coll, Madras and Trivandrum.

Was as apprentice under Mr Nugent Grant and Mr B Pocker; enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court, 3 Feb 1930; handled mostly civil cases at the High Court and the Dist Court, North and South Malabars.

Joined Madars Judl Service as Dist Munsif, 4 Sept 1939; Sub-Judge, 19 Jun 1950; Dist Judge, 6 Aug 1956; confirmed

Dist Judge, 25 Aug 1957; Judge, Madras High Court, 7 Dec 1960; *retd* 30 Nov 1967.

Sources: *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts* (As on 1.1.68); *High Court of Judicature at Madras Centenary 1862-1962*.

Laik Ali, Mir (1903—1971)

Hyderabad politician

b Hyderabad, AP, 14 Aug 1903; *ed* BSc Hons, Hyderabad & England; brother-in-law of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung (qv).

Asst Engineer in Hyderabad St service; attracted the attention of Sir Akbar Hydari (qv) and of Ghulam Muhammad (qv), Fin Min of Hyderabad St (later Gov-Gen of Pak); floated the Hyderabad Construction Company and became its Chmn; was also connected with other concerns.

Pak's representative at the UN till Sept 1947; succeeded Sir Mehdi Nawaz Jung (qv) as PM of Hyderabad St, Nov 1947; mem of Hyderabad Delegation to Delhi, Mar 1948; referred the Hyderabad Case to UN Security Coun, Jul 1948; as PM tried, though unsuccessfully, to further the aim of the powerful communal organisation, Ittehad ul Muslamen, for an independent Hyderabad; forced to resign, 17 Sept 1948; arrested by Maj-Gen J.N. Chaudhury who led India's Police Action in Hyderabad,

Sept 1948; his escape to Pakistan was discovered by the Hyderabad authorities, 6 Mar 1950.

Died 23 Oct 1971.

Sources : *MYB*, 1948-49; *The End of an Era*; *FSH*, Vol IV; *Mission with Mountbatten*; *IPY*, 1950.

Lalji, Husseinbhoj Abdulbhoj (1886—1971)

Bombay businessman

b 1886; Pres Indian Merchants Chamber, 1930; Pres Federation of Indian Merchants Chamber, Delhi, 1935; Indian Delegate to 8th Biennial Cong of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, Jun 1935; Pres International Chamber of Commerce Indian International Cttee, 1934; Indian Employers' Representative at the League of National Labour Conf, Geneva, 1935; Asst Commr, Whitley Commn on Labour, 1930.

Elected mem Bombay Municipal Corpn for over 26 years; Mayor of Bombay, 1931; Pres, Improvement Trust, Bombay, 1931.

Mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1926 (Bombay City-MU); mem Cent Legis Assem, 1936 (Bombay Cent Div-MR); lost in 1946 as an Independent from two constituencies (Bombay City-MU) and (Bombay Southern-MR) to MA Jinnah and Ahmad Ebrahim Jaffer respectively.

Proposed a resolution on the treatment of Indians in South Africa & East Africa (16th Session, AIML, Bombay, Dec 1924).

Pres,¹ All Parties Shia Conf of India; Pres Coun of Action to secure recognition of the Shias as a separate and important minority (All Parties Shia Conf Lucknow, Oct 1945); opposed the demand for Pak.

Died 1971.

Sources : *IYB*, 1926; *IWW*, 1937-38; *FOP*, Vol II; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 20 Feb 1972; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *IAR*, 1945, Vol II.

¹For Presidential Address at the 1945 Conf, see *IAR*, 1945, Vol II, pp 160-1.

Latafat Ali Khan (1921—)

UP politician

s of Shri Wilayat Ali Khan; *b* at village Mathra, Dist Muzaffarnagar, 20 Sept 1921; *ed* at Govt High School, Muzaffarnagar; SD Inter Coll, Muzaffarnagar; and Meerut Coll; *m* Sharafat Jahan Begum, Mar 1945; agriculturist.

Previously associated with the Praja-Socialist Party (PSP); as PSP candidate lost the 1962 Lok Sabha election (Muzaffarnagar); Communist mem Lok Sabha, 1967 (Muzaffarnagar, UP); lost in the 1971 mid-term poll to Mr Vijai Pal Singh (same const).

Sources : *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*.

Latif, Nawab Abdul (1828—1893)

Bengal educationist

Titles: Khan Bahadur, 1877; Nawab, 1880; CIE, 1883; Nawab Bahadur, 1887.

Belonged to a noble family of Faridpur Dist, E Bengal, now Bangladesh; second s of Kazi Fakir Mohammed, a noted pleader at *Sadr Diwani Adalat* at Calcutta and the author of the Persian work *Jami-ul-Tawarikh* ('Universal History', published 1836); *ed* came to Calcutta at an early date, joined Calcutta Madrassah where he obtained proficiency in English—a subject that had been recently introduced; won a Govt scholarship.

Worked for a time as Private Sec to the Amir of Sind, a political pensioner living at Dum Dum; teacher at the Dacca Collegiate School and then at the Madrasah, 1846; joined the Subordinate Executive Service as Dy Mgte, 1849, retiring in Dec 1887; during this period held many important official assignments; officiated as Presy Mgte, Calcutta; apptd Fellow of Calcutta Univ, 1863, by Lord Elgin; Justice of Peace; mem Calcutta Corp; mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1862-64 & 1870-74; served on the Tax Commn for Calcutta, 1861-65; acting Prime Min of Nawab of Bhopal, 1885-86.

Is best remembered for being Founder-Sec of the Mohammadan Literary and Scientific Society, Apr 1863, whose aim was 'to impart useful information to the higher and educated classes of the Mahomedan Community', and devoted

the best years of his life to the spread of Western learning among the Muslims. Such an edn, he thought, was necessary to 'enlighten their mind, widen their outlook and help them in coming nearer to the British and securing a substantial share in government services and liberal professions for which English education was indispensable;' encouraged young Muslims to participate in discussions and debates held in his own house.

Wanted the Muslims to be loyal to the British Govt and had a religious decree issued from, among others, Maulvi Karamat Ali, a Wahabi leader, saying that British India was not *Dar-ul-harb* and it was unlawful to wage war against the British.

Played a useful part in the opening of Anglo-Persian Dept of Calcutta Madrasah; was an associate of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and helped him to establish MAO College at Aligarh.

Was one of the founders of the Cent Muhammedan Asscn; had won the esteem of his co-religionists as well as of Hindus and Europeans; was often consulted by the Govt as a progressive and enlightened Muslim leader.

Died 18 Jul 1893.

Autobiog: *A Short Account of My Public Life*, 1885.

Pubs: *A Minute on the Hoogley Mudrasah*, 1877 written at the request of Sir J.P. Grant Lt-Gov of Bengal; *A Paper on Moham-medan Education in Bengal*, 1868.

Sources : *DNB*, Vol II; *DIB*; *MBI*; *Islam in India and Pakistan*; *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*; *Freedom Movement in Bengal 1818-1904*.

Latifur Rahman, Sardar Mohammad
(1902—)

Bihar politician

Belongs to Gaya Dist, Bih; b 1902; *ed* was a scholarship holder.

Left college to join the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements, 1920; was an office-bearer of Cong and Khilafat organisations in Bihar; Chmn Reception Cttee, A-I Momin Conf, Gaya, 1934; later its Gen Sec and Pres; disbanded the organization in 1949 as being unnecessary after the country's independence.

Chmn Gaya Dist Local Bd; Commr and Registration Officer, Gaya Municipality.

United Party mem, Bih Legis Assem, 1937 (West Gaya-MR); joined ML; mem Working Cttee, AIML; Vice-Pres Bih Provl ML Civil Def Cttee; Pres Gaya Dist ML till 1947.

Supported the resolution reiterating the demand for Pak (30th Session, Delhi, Apr 1943); re-elected ML mem Bih Legis Assem, 1946 (West, Gaya-MR); mem Subject Cttee, League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946; mem Const Assem (from Bih).

Elected leader of the opposition in Assem, 1948; Cong mem Bih Legis Assem 1952 (Rafiganj); re-elected in 1957 (Gaya); lost in 1962-1967 elections (same const); again lost as an Independent Candidate in the 1969 mid-term poll.

Sources : *Who's Who in the Legislature*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol II; *Political Elite in Bihar*; *RMGE* (1968 69) Vol II; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE*, 1962, Vol II.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Nawabzada Mohammad
(1895—1951)

Muslim League leader

Belonged to a wealthy landowning family of Pb; second S of Ruknuddaulah Shamsheer Jang Nawab Rustam Ali Khan; b Karnal, Haryana, 1895; *ed* MAO Coll Aligarh (BA, 1918); Exeter Coll, Oxford; Inner Temple (Bar-at-Law, 1921); m, second wife, Miss Pant, was a Brahman girl from UP, renamed Rana Begum after conversion; later Pak's Amb to several Western countries including the Netherlands; 2 S.

Started law practice in UP; mem Legis Coun, 1926 (Muzaffarnagar Dist-MR); re-elected unopposed, 1930 (same const); Pres UP Provl Muslim Ednl Conf, Bareilly, 1932.

ML mem Cent Legis Assem, 1941 (Rohilkhand & Kumaun Div-MR), elected unopposed in a bye-election; re-elected, 1945 (Meerut Div-MR); Leader ML party in Assem; Fin Min Interim Govt headed by Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru as a League nominee; in spite of misgivings about his ability to manage Finance, presented a budget that was acclaimed a 'poor man's budget'; entered into an agreement with Bhulabhai Desai on the question of representation in the Interim Govt, known as Desai-Liaquat Pact, 1945; attended the Simla Conf on behalf of ML, 1945 & 1946.

Was among the most prominent ML leaders in pre-partition India and the most trusted lieutenant of Jinnah; ML delegate to All Parties Convention called by the INC at Calcutta (20th Session, AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1928); elected Sec AIML (24th Session, Bombay, Apr 1936; re-elected 1938, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943; mem AIML Cent Parly Bd, 1936; moved a resolution regarding certain amendments in the League Constitution (27th Session, Lahore, Mar 1940); Convener Action Cttee (31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943); mem Parly Bd (same session); mem Subjects Cttee League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1945.

In Pak: 1st PM Aug 1947-16 Oct 1951; wielded effective power and provided dynamic leadership to his country during the most crucial phase of its history; signed the Nehru-Liaquat Pact in 1950 in New Delhi on the problem of minorities: entered into an agreement with the US for the supply of military equipment, Dec 1950; was Vice-Chmn, Basic Principles Cttee of Const Assem, Mar 1949, which submitted its report in Sept 1950; was 'secular-minded' and did not want the country's constitution to be completely Islamic.

Moved a resolution calling for the split of AIML into two independent Leagues for India and Pak (AIML Coun Meeting Karachi, Dec 1947); elected convener Pak ML (same meeting); elected Pres Pak ML, Oct 1950.

Was shot dead, 16 Oct 1951, by a fanatic named Said Akbar while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.

Pub: *Pakistan The Heart of Asia*, 1951.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II, *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MYB*, 1948-49; *FOP*, Vol II; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *MBI*; *FOP*; *GPP*; *A History of Pakistan*; *Makers of Pakistan and Muslims India*; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*.

Lone, Ali Mohammed (1926—)

Kashmiri writer

s of Abdur Rahman and Khadeeja; b Srinagar, 27 Sept 1926; *mt* Kashmiri; *ed* Pb Univ, Lahore (BA, 1946); has specialized in writing plays for stage and radio; *m* Zeenat.

Asst Ed *Khidamat*, 1946; Political Commdr of National Militia, 1947; worked on AIR, Srinagar, as Asst, 1948, Script Writer, 1952, and producer of talks, 1956; later Dy Sec, J & K Academy of Art, Culture & Language; Urdu and Kashmiri writer; has written many stories and numerous radio plays and a dozen stage plays.

Convener J & K Writers Conf. 1956; Pres All State Kashmiri Writers Front, 1966; mem Gen Coun of Sahitya Akademi; Cent Cttee for Teaching of Mother Tongue in J & K; one of the signatories of Save Publishing and Literature Appeal signed by 45 leading litterateurs of the country to the PM, Nov 1974.

Sahitya Akademi Award, 1972; Soviet Land Nehru Award, 1972.

Pubs: Urdu—*Shahid Hai Teri Arzoo*, 1962 (State Award); *tr* Tagore's *Muktadhara* and Gorky's *Mother*. Kashmiri—*Suyya* (State Play—Cultural Akademi, 1st Prize); *Asi Ta Chhi Insan* (Novel).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1980; *WWIW*; *JKW*, 1972.

Liaquat Husain, Maulvi (c 1852—d?)

Bengal nationalist leader

Originally belonged to Patna; *s* of Mir Ali Khan, of Calcutta; *b* c 1852; later came to Calcutta and made it the focal point of his political activities; played a very prominent part in the anti-partition and Swadeshi movements in Bengal, 1905-12.

Was closely associated with the Anti-Circular Society from the start; in 1905 organised the Anti-Partition and Swadeshi Procession Party which went out every evening from College Square and sang national songs in the streets of Calcutta; also tried to organize Swadeshi Volunteer Corps; was also extremely prominent in the great East Indian Railway Strike in 1906.

In a bid to secure Muslim support, published, 3 Jun 1907, an Urdu pamphlet entitled *Musalman dunya ke waste mustad aur kafir mat ho* (Muslims don't go astray and don't turn infidels) in which he declared that loyalty to a Christian govt could not form part of the duty of a good Muslim; was arrested, 12 Jun 1907, while distributing this pamphlet and tried for sedition and sentenced to

three years RI; was arrested at Barisal and on several other occasions also.

Believed in Hindu-Muslim amity and tied *Rakhis* round the wrists of men he found in College Square and Beadon Square in Calcutta on 30th of the Bengali month of *Asvin* every year and kept up this practice almost till the end of his life.

Broke away from the moderates after the winter of 1906-07; in later life disagreed with Gandhiji on the issue of non-cooperation, more particularly his emphasis on non-violence; was a powerful orator.

Started a society (Bharat Hitaishi Sabha) 1901 for the support of widows and the helpless in India.

Later led a lonely obscure life.

Was described as 'a lion amongst men', 'symbol of defiant nationalism';¹ AC Guha said, 'Liaquat stood forth as a champion worker in the Swadeshi cause, . . .'.²

Sources: *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908*; *The First Spark of Revolution*; *DNB*, Vol II; *Political Trouble in India 1907-1917*.

¹Quoted in *Swadeshi movement in Bengal*, p. 433.

²*The First Spark of Revolution*.

Lutfar Rahman, Mohammad (1889 – 1936)
Bengali writer

Wrote in a simple and lucid style; occupies an important place among Muslim

prose writers; published *Nari Shakti*, monthly organ of 'Nari Tirtha' (Home of the Fallen Women) from Calcutta, Sept 1922.

Publs : Bengali—*Mahat Jiban*; *Manab Jiban*; *Satya Jiban*; *Unnata Jiban* (Jiban Series of collected essays).

Source : *BMP*.

Lutful Haque, Haji (1911—)

West Bengal politician

s of late Shri Pir Mohammad; *b* at Rainapur, Dist Murshidabad, 1 Dec 1911; *ed* at Presy Coll, Calcutta; and Hoogly Training Coll (1935); *m* Musammat Zahanara Khatoon; 4 S, 2 D; teacher.

Pres (i) Aurangabad Union Bd, 1944-53; and (ii) Anchalik Parishad, 1964-67; mem (i) Murshidabad Dist Bd and Zila Parishad, 1946; (ii) Dist School Bd, 1946-67; (iii) Dist Minority Bd, Murshidabad; and (iv) W-B Wakf Bd.

Independent mem W-B Legis Assem, 1952-57 (Suti); Cong mem 1957-62 and 1962-67 (same const); Cong mem Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas, 1967-70 and 1971-77 (Jangipur, W-B); lost to a CPM candidate Mar 1977 (same const).

Vice-Pres Jangipur Muniriah High Madrassah; Founder-Sec Sultanpur Alia Senior Madrassah; Founder-Pres Jangipur Mahukuma Biri Sramik Union, 1955; one of the founders of DN Coll, Aurangabad; organised multifarious relief works in drought and flood-affected areas and for

the rehabilitation of refugees; Pres Aurangabad Jana Kalyan Samiti.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *LSW*, 1967; *West Bengal Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1957; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II.

Lutfullah, Maulvi (1802—?)

Traveller, writer

s of Maulvi Muhammad Akram (by his second marriage); a descendant of Shah Kamaluddin who was a great saint in Malwa; father died, 1806; *b* Dharanagar, Malwa, 4 Nov 1802 (7 Rajab A.H. 1217); *ed* learnt *Quran*, Persian & Arabic grammar; also horsemanship and the use of arms; *m*, first wife died, 1847; remarried; 3 D & 1 S.

As a child was mischievous; ran away from home because of step-father's ill-treatment; lived at Agra for five years till the beginning of 1817, with the family of his father's first wife.

For some time served the personal physicians of Hindu Rao; district post clerk under the East India Company; Persian teacher to Lt MacMohan, agent for the Bhil tribes at Nalcha; taught Persian, Hindustani, Arabic and Marathi to army officers till 1835; became intimate with one of them, Ensign W.J. Eastwick; while teaching them, acquired a good knowledge of English.

Entered the service of the Nawab of Surat; was asked by the Nawab to translate Goldsmith's *Natural History* into Persian; after the death of the Nawab,

accompanied his son-in-law, Jafar Ali Khan, as Sec to England, Mar 1844; in England met John Shakespeare, author of the *Hindustani Dictionary*, Prof Wilson the Orientalist, Col WH Sykes, FRS, to whom he sent the manuscript of his *Autobiography* towards 1854 and to whom the book was dedicated.

Returned home in mid-Nov 1844; completed his *Autobiography* towards the end of 1854.

According to Prof Mujeeb, the *Autobiography* is a mine of information on social conditions and full of picturesque details and could lay claim to be 'almost the best autobiography by an Indian in English'. On publication the book received enthusiastic reviews.

Pub: Eng—*Autobiography of Lutfullah* edited by Edward B Eastwick, FRS (Smith, Elder & Co, London, 1857).

Sources: *The Indian Muslims*; *OBD*.

Madani, Khwaja Sayed Mohammad Abu Hassan (—1907)

Sufi teacher

Belonged to a distinguished family from the city of Madina in Arabia and was a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammad.

At the house of Khairul Mumineen Sahib in Hyderabad, met Inayat Khan (qv), his distinguished pupil who was to carry the message of Sufism to the West.

Apparently had a premonition of his death for though in perfect health, called all his pupils & bade them good-

bye; nominated Inayat Khan his successor and asked him to go to the Western world and 'unite East and West through the harmony of your music. God has given you great capacities and a great task to fulfil.' Has been described as a gracious and radiant figure.

Source: Jean Overton Fulle, *Noor-un-nisa Inayat Khan (Madeline)*.

Madhubala (Mumtaz Jahan Begum)
(1933—1969)

Film actress

Called the Venus of the Indian screen; *d* of Ataullah Khan (better known as Khan Saheb); *b* Delhi, 14 Feb 1933; *m* playback singer and film star, Kishore Kumar.

Played stellar roles; first appeared in juvenile roles as Baby Mumtaz (*Basant*, *Mumtaz Mahal*, *Dhanna Bhagat*, *Pujari*, *Phoolwari*); got a break in *Neel Kamal* directed by Kidar Sharma and later attained stardom in *Lal Dupatta*; pictures include: *Dulari*, *Singaar*, *Neki aur Badi*, *Paras*, *Pardes*, *Hanste Ansoo*, *Be Qasoor*, *Nishana*, *Nirala*, *Mahal*, *Badal*, *Nazneen*, *Khazana*, *Saiyan*, *Tarana*, *Saqi*, *Sangdil*, *Mughal-e-Azam*, *Yahudi ki Ladki*, *Chalti ka Naam Gadi*, *Sharabi*, 1964 and *Jawala* (last film).

Explaining the secret of her spell over film lovers a film journalist recently said:

'Till Madhubala came most of the heroines were owly-eyed, weepy faced and had a cranky, theatrical style of acting. This girl with her

infectious laughter, the twinkle in her eye and a bubbling personality was like a ray of sunshine.' Further: 'Madhubala had the best figure in filmdom. She had the most perfect legs. . . She also possessed the most beautiful hands, with tapering fingers.'

In her last days she is said to have become a ghost of her former self because of illness and had all mirrors removed from her home.

Died 23 Feb 1969.

Sources : *Indian Motion Picture Almanac and Who's Who*, 1953; *Star Portraits*; 'Madhubala' by Adi Katrak in *Filmfare*, May 13-26, 1977.

¹Adi Katrak in *Filmfare*, May 13-26, 1977.

Mahabat Khan, Nawab Sir (1900—)

Chief of Junagarh St

Titles : KCSI, 1926; GCIE, 1931.

Babi Pathan; s of Nawab Rasul Khan; b 2 Aug 1900; succeeded 22 Jan 1911; ed Mayo Coll, Ajmer; full ruling powers, 31 Mar 1920; m.

The bizarre conduct of the Nawab at the time of the country's partition makes interesting reading. Aided and advised by Dewan Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto (who had replaced KB Abdul Kadir Mohd Husain in May 1947), he carried on secret negotiations with Pak and announced his accession to it on 15 Aug

1947. This was in flagrant disregard of the wishes of the people, most of whom were Hindus, and of the logic of geographical contiguity. India remonstrated with Pak which had accepted the accession, but to no effect. Meanwhile the people of the State set up a provisional govt on 25 Sept 1947. The Nawab struck an aggressive posture, sending troops to occupy first Babariawad (a group of villages which he claimed to be part of his territory) and then Mongrol over which he claimed suzerainty. The GOI had no other option but to take over the administration of both these areas on 1 Nov 1947. Seeing the writing on the wall the Nawab made good his escape towards the end Oct. 1947 with some of his dogs—he had a whole retinue of them—the members of his family and family jewellery. The Govt of India finally took over the administration on 9 Nov 1947. A referendum conducted by the GOI to ascertain the wishes of the people showed that out of a total of 1,90,870 votes cast, only 91 were in favour of accession to Pak.

Sources : *SWI; The Story of the Integration of the Indian States; Pakistan: Birth and Early Days.*

¹In his *Pakistan: Birth and Early Days*, pp. 168-9, Sri Prakash who was India's High Commissioner to Pakistan reports:

A son-in-law of the Nawab Saheb . . . used to come to me with a message from his father-in-law begging me hard to impress upon the Sardar Saheb (Sardar Patel, India's Minister for Home Affairs and States) to take very great care of the Nawab's dogs.... I spoke of this personally to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on

one of my visits to Delhi. He told me that when his representatives entered the palace of Junagarh; they found a dog on every chair of the drawing room. Government surely could not be expected to look after the Nawab's innumerable dogs...'

Mahboob Ahmad (1920—)

Diplomat

s of Dr Wali; *b* Patna, 19 Mar 1920; *mt* Urdu, knows Persian also; *ed* Chief's Coll (Diploma); graduated from Ind Military Academy, Dehra Dun; *m* Zeenat Hussain; 2 S, 1 D.

Commissioned into Ind Army, 1940; saw active service in Far East; joined Ind National Army under Subhash Chandra Bose, 1943.

Joined Ind Foreign Ser, 1 Apr 1949; posted to Ind Embassy in Rangoon; Second Sec in Baghdad; later First Sec; Under-Sec, Ministry of External Affairs, GOI, 1956; First Sec Ind Embassy, Bonn, 1958; Consul-Gen West Berlin 1960-62; Dir, External Publicity Div, Ministry of External Affairs for a brief period; Dy High Commr to Malaysia, 1963; Amb to Iraq until 1970; Chief of Protocol, GOI, and Jt Sec Ministry of External Affairs, Feb 1971-Apr 1973; Amb to Indonesia, Apr 1973.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

Mahboob Ali Khan, Nawab Mir Sir (1866—1911)

Nizam of Hyderabad St.

Only *s* of Sir Afzal-ud-Daula, Nizam of Hyderabad; *b* 18 Aug 1866, succeeded father in 1869 with Nawab Sir Salar Jung, and Nawab Shamsul-Umra as Co-Regents; *ed* privately, under Capt John Clerk as a tutor; invested with full ruling powers, 5 Feb 1884, by the Viceroy Lord Ripon.

Offered Rs 60 lacs to Brit Govt for frontier defence, 1887.

Was served by four Prime Ministers—Mir Laik Ali Khan Sir Salar Jung II (1884-87), Sir Asman Jah (1888-94), Sir Vikar-ul-Umra (1894-1900) and Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad (1900-12).

Had a sudden stroke of paralysis and succumbed to it on 29 Aug 1911; was succeeded by his son Osman Ali Khan (qv).

Sources: *Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I; *FSH*, Vol II; *DIB*; *OBD*; *IOL*, 1912; Sir Roper Lethbridge, *The Golden Book of India*.

Mahjur, Ghulam Ahmad (1887—1952)

Kashmiri nationalist & poet

Was a popular poet whose poems were recited at political meetings from the earliest days of the freedom movement in Kashmir. His poetry expressed the nationalistic aspirations of his people.

One of his major achievements was to restore to Habba Khatoon (a Kashmir poetess of the latter half of the sixteenth century) the position and the honour that are her due. This poetess, who was an

exquisite singer also, rose to be a queen and after her ruler-husband had surrendered to Akbar, put the intense sorrow of her heart and longing for liberty into her songs. These songs are now by-words in Kashmir. According to Mujeeb, Mahjur has written a biography of Habba Khatoon¹ which is yet to be published.

Pubs: Kashmiri—*Kalami Mahjur*, 11 Vols, 1930-51; *Pyami Mahjur*, 6 Vols, 1939-51; *Tarana-i-Watan* (patriotic poems).

Sources: *NBIL*, Vols II & IV; *Islamic Influence on Indian Society*.

¹Prof M Mujeeb has written a play entitled *Hubbah Khatun* in Urdu, 1952. For more details of Habba Khatoon, see P.N.K. Bamzai, *A History of Kashmir*, pp. 343, 468, 520, 521.

Mahmud Ahmed 'Raunaq', Sheikh
(c 1825—1886)
Urdu dramatist, poet

Belonged to Banaras; *b* about 1825; *ed* learnt Urdu and Persian; lost parents when he was 18; went to Deccan, Nagpur and finally settled in Bombay.

Employed as an actor in the Parsi Victoria Theatrical company with which he remained till the end.

At first worked upon the dramas written by others and after making some changes in them passed them off as his own; wrote a few plays of his own also; was perhaps the first dramatist in Urdu who made use of poetry.

Committed suicide on the stage while acting in his own play *Ashiq Ka Khoon*, on 25 Apr 1886. It is said that it was after Raunaq Banarasi's advent in the Parsi theatre that the name of the playwright started being mentioned at the time of stage performances.

Plays: *Be Nazir Badr Muneer, Laila Majnu; Anjam-e-Ulfat, Saif Suleman; Aashiq Ka Khoon; Khwab-e-Muhabbat; Chameli Gulab; Ghari men Ghariyal; Baharistan Ashq; Insaf Mahmud Shah; Khwab Gah Ishq.*

Sources: Ishrat Rahmani, *Urdu Drama Tarikh aur Tanqid* (Urdu); *Hindi Rangmanch aur Pandit Narayanprasad 'Betab'* (Hindi).

Mahmud Ali Khan, Mohammad (?—1898)
Nawab of Chhatari (UP)

Titles: KB; Nawab, 1877.

Belonged to the Lakhani family and was a Bargujar Rajput: youngest *s* of Mardan Ali Khan.

Was loyal during the 1857 mutiny; raised a considerable body of men to assist in maintaining order and was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur, a *khilat* and the confiscated estate of Walidad Khan of Malagarh.

Was succeeded by his son Lutf Ali Khan.

Sources: *WWI*; *MBI*.

Mahmudul Hasan, Maulana (1851—1920)

Deoband theologian, nationalist

b Bareilly, 1851; *ed* Deoband; said to be the first student to join the Dar-ul-Uloom 1867; graduated, 1873.

Joined the Dar-ul-Uloom as a teacher; succeeded Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (qv) as Principal after his death, 1905; remained in the saddle till 1915 when he left for Hijaz.

During his stewardship, the Deoband School achieved an international reputation and attracted students from other Muslim countries; also made an effort to bring Deoband and Aligarh closer; completely mistrusted English education as its acquirers were dyed deep in the ways of Christians, were in the habit of showering blasphemous remarks on their religion and co-religionists, or turned out to be worshippers of the Government of the day; one of his complaints against Aligarh was the cultural Christianization of its students; was fiercely anti-British and believed that *jihad* was 'rationally necessary for the welfare and betterment of human society'.

In 1909 organised the Jamiyat-ul-Ansar, an association of the old boys of Deoband and entrusted its functioning to one of his most trusted students, Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi (qv); held a 'Jalsahi-Dastarbandi' at Deoband in 1910 which was attended by over thirty thousand Muslims of different shades of

opinion, including a delegation from Aligarh.

One of the chief patrons of *Nizarat-ul-Maarif* (Academy of Quranic Learning) founded in Delhi, 1913; again sent Maulana Sindhi to look after it.

Formulated a plan for freeing India from British rule by an attack on the North-West Frontier with a simultaneous Muslim uprising in the country; in 1915 sent Maulana Sindhi with some companions to Afghanistan where he established contacts with the Afghan authorities and like-minded persons; himself proceeded to Hijaz in Sept 1915 along with a few friends to seek Turkish support; reached Hijaz in 1916; met the Turkish War Minister Anwar Pasha (1881-1922) and obtained a declaration¹ of *jihad* from Ghalib Pasha, the Turkish Military Governor of Hijaz, addressed to the tribal people of the North-West Frontier. Maulana Sindhi's correspondence with his teacher, written on yellow silk,² fell into British hands after the revolt of Sharif Husain against the Turks, Dec 1916; Hijaz virtually became a British protectorate; the Shaikh-ul-Hind was arrested at Mecca and interned at Malta for three years.³

Freed in Bombay, 1920; in spite of shattered health and Govt advice to avoid politics, threw himself in the non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement then raging in the country; exhorted Muslims to join it and accorded religious sanction to it by issuing a *fatwah*.

Presided over the second session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Delhi; presided over the inaugural function of

the National University known as Jamia Millia Islamia, 29 Oct 1920 (where, weak and sick, he was literally lifted on to the dias.)

Died the same year and lies buried at Deoband by the side of Maulana Nanotavi.

Pubs: Several treatises and translations of the *Quran*.

Sources: *Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*; *HNK*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *Khilafat to Partition*; *MAO*; *Indian Muslims*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*.

¹The declaration came to be known as *Ghalibnamah*.

²The case is popularly known as the Silk Letter Conspiracy. For details see *HNK*, pp. 122-10.

³In *Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan* Ziaul Hasan Faruqi suggests reading of Husain Ahmad Madani's *Safarnamah-i-Shaikh-ul-Hind* (Delhi, 1947) for complete details of the long and thrilling story.

Majid, SMA (1924—)

Madras politician

b 12 Jan 1924; *ed* Inter Bd High School, Kadayanallur and St Xavier's Coll Palayamkottai; *m*, 5 children.

Was an active Cong men from 1945; Treasurer, North Mandal Cong Cttee Kadayanallur, 1955; Pres Town Cong Cttee, Kadayanallur; joint Convener Youth Cong Tirunelveli Dist.

Was Hon Librarian MYM Library, Kadayanallur for seven years; Teacher, MYM Adult School, Kadayanallur, for three years; Correspondent Darussalam Higher Elementary School, Kadayanallur, 1945-56; Life Mem Muslim Ednl Asscn of South India and Bharatiya Krishik Samaj; Pres MYM Library and Asscn, Kadayanallur, and Alankulam Marketing Society, Kadayanallur branch; Master in Dyeing and Handloom Weaving.

Cong mem Madras Legis Assem 1962 (Sankaranakoil—Tirunelveli Dist); Min for Local Administration, Madras; lost the 1967 election to ARS Mudaliar, an Independent candidate (Kadayanallur); lost the 1971 election again (same const); mem Cong Election Cttee for Tamil Nadu for the Assembly election, Jun 1977.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1965-66; *Madras Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1962; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II; *TOI*, 10 May 1977; *RGE* (1970-72) Vol II-C.

Makhdoom Mohiuddin (1908—1969)

Trade union leader, poet

Full name: Abu Sayeed Mohammed Makhdoom Mohiuddin Quadri.

Belonged to a lower middle class family; *s* of Ghous Mohiuddin, Suptd in tehsil office in Andol, Medak Dist, A-P; *b* Andole, 4 Feb 1908; father died when he was only four; mother remarried; was brought up by uncle

Bashiruddin in a religious atmosphere; *ed* Osmania Univ (MA 1938).

Began as a lyrical poet 1933-34 but started writing inspiring, flaming poetry against feudalism, poverty, degradation and religious obscurantism.

Lecturer in Govt City Coll 1940-43; resigned to join communist party, 1943; arrested 1943 and detained for 3 months; worked in trade unions; Founder-President All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress, Aug 1946.

Mem State Cttee of Communist Party; went underground, 1946; entered Hyderabad incognito; participated in working class struggle, Oct 1946—Mar 1951; arrested 7 May 1951; released, 1952; lost the 1952 election to Lok Sabha on People's Democratic Front ticket (Hyderabad city) to Ahmed Mohiuddin (qv) but won in a bye-election to Hyderabad Legis Assem (Huzurnagar).

Chosen by AITUC to do trade union work at Vienna, 1953; returned, 1954; Jt Sec AITUC (Calcutta Session, 1954).

Returned to Hyderabad, 1955; actively participated in the movement for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis. Lost the 1957 election to Lok Sabha on PDF ticket (Medak); elected CPI mem A-P Legis Coun 1967 (Legis Assem const).

In the later period wrote ghazals.

Died 25 Aug 1969.

Biog: Ali Sardar Jafri, *Makhdum Muhiuddin* (short biog with a collection of poems), 1948.

Pubs: Urdu—*Hosh ke nakhun* (in collaboration with Mir Hasan) 1934; *Tagore aur unki shairi* (Tagore and his poetry), 1943; *Surkh Savera* (Poetry), 1944; *Intikhab - i - Kalam - i-makhdoom*, 1953; *Bisati-i-Rags* (Sahitya Akademi Award 1969).

Sources: *Our Legislators Hyderabad; The End of an Era; Immortal Heroes: Lives of Communist Leaders; India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections; Bye-Elections Brochure*, 1971; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *TIDYB*, 1970.

Malik, Dr Omar Hayat (1894—)

Pakistani diplomat

s of Malik Haji Ahmed; *b* 16 Nov 1894; *ed* Aligarh (MA, LLB); Cambridge (MSc); Gottingen (PhD); and Glasgow (Hon LLD).

Mem Governing Body, AMU and Indian Inst of Sc, Bangalore; Senior Prof of Mathematics, Islamia Coll, Peshawar; Chief Statistical Officer Supply Dept, GOI, during World War II; Principal, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1943-48; as Principal & later as V-C of Pb University contributed his bit to the formation of Pak; used his students effectively in the Pb & Sind elections and in the agitation against the Khizr Ministry in Pb.

In Pak: Mem, Pak Consembly, 1947 (from Pb); V-C Pb Univ & Dean of Univ Instruction, 1947; Amb to Indonesia,

1950-51; Amb to W. Germany, 1952-55; Amb to Japan, 1955.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *IPY*, 1951; *Inside Pakistan*.

Mankad, Mohammad Valibhai (1928—)

Gujarati short story writer

b Paliyad, Saurashtra, 13 Feb 1928; *mt* Gujarati; teacher.

Pubs: *Anthu Dhan ane Biji Vato*, 1949; *Matini Murtio*, 1952 (both short stories); *Zakal-na-Moti*, 1957; *Kayar*, 2nd edition, 1965 (previous edition, 1959); *Dhummas* (fiction), 1965; *Vatvatmam* (25 short stories), 1966; *Kot* (stories), 1970; *Moreinchana rang*, 1970; *Ochayo*, 1973; *Ek pag ambar bahar*, 1974.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1966, 1971, 1973, 1974.

Mansur Ali Faridun Jah (1829—1884)

Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad

b Oct 1829; *ed* in English by General Showers and in Oriental languages by Maulvi Abdul Kasim; succeeded his father, Humayun Jah, 19 Dec 1838.

Was the last Nazim of Murshidabad; lost his honours and emoluments pre-

viously attached to the Murshidabad Nizammat in Feb 1869; went to England to represent his grievances to the House of Commons who rejected his appeal by a majority of 57 members, 4 Jul 1871; on 1 Nov 1880 abdicated his position as Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; his eldest son, Hassan Ali Mirza, inherited all his property; returned to India after staying in England for 12 years; died 4 Nov 1884.

Source: *DIB*.

Mansur Ali Khan, Muhammad (ex-Nawab of Pataudi) (1941—)

Cricketer

s of Iftikhar Ali Khan (qv), Nawab of Pataudi Senior, cricketer, and Sajeda Sultan Begum, Begum of Bhopal (qv); *b* Bhopal, 5 Jan 1941; *ed* Balliol Coll, Oxford; *m* Ayesha Sultan (better known as Sharmila Tagore), a film star; 1 S.

Captained Oxford in 1962 and Sussex in 1965; was India's 14th Captain; took over from Nari Contractor in the midst of the Test Match series against Australia; so far has been the youngest Test cricket captain in the world; captained India's Cricket Test Team 1961-70; Hon ADC to the Pres of India, May 1967.

Contested the Lok Sabha seat in the mid-term poll, 1971, from the Gurgaon const on the Vishal Haryana Party ticket but lost to cong candidate, Ch Tayyab Hussain Khan (qv).

Played in India under the captaincy

of Ajit Wadekar in 1972-73 against England; called upon to lead India again in the 1974-75 series against the West Indies in India.

Cricket statistics: total Test matches played—42; innings—77; not out—3; runs scored—2699; highest score 203 against New Zealand at Delhi, 1964-65; catches 24; has hit 6 centuries; Test matches won under his captaincy : 5 against New Zealand—1 in 1965 at Delhi, 3 in 1968 in New Zealand, and 1 in 1969 at Bombay; 2 against Australia—1 in 1964 at Bombay and 1 in 1969 at Delhi.

Arjun Award, 1966; Padma Sri, 1967.

Autobiogs: *Tiger's Tale*, 1970; *Tiger, the Nawab of Pataudi as told to Kenneth Wheeler*, 1969.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1969; *LSW*, 1971; *Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies).

Manto, Saadat Hasan (1912—1955)

Urdu short story writer

b 1912; *ed* did not have a successful career as a student; failed twice in Matric and twice in Intermediate.

Is rated among the top short story writers in Urdu; his treatment of sex—his main theme—is bold and unconventional and plainly shocking; his heroines are fallen women who, in spite of their life of sin, shine with the glow of Manto's

human sympathy; critical estimates about him differ sharply; has also written on the partition theme.

For his boldness, was dragged into the court of law in Pakistan, though ultimately acquitted; had a mental breakdown and was treated in the Lahore mental asylum; reported to have died of excessive drinking; some of his stories have been translated into foreign languages; among famous stories are: *Hatak* (Insult); *Khol Do*; *Toba Tek Singh*; *Mozel*.

Died at Lahore, 10 Jan 1955.

Pubs: *Do drame* (Radio play), 1944; *Manto ke drame* (plays); *Ao*, 1940; *Tin Awaraten*, 1946; *Chughad*, 1948; *Khali Botlen Khali Dabbe*, 1950; *Thanda Gosht*, 1951; *Oonche Niche our Darmayan*; *Nareed*; *Siah Hashive*; *Manto ke Afsane*, *Namrood ki Khudai*, 1953; *Gorki ke Afsane*, (Gorki's short stories), 1946; *Phansi* (tr. of Victor Hugo's *Last Days of a Condemned*) 1933.

Sources: Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *Urdu Adab Ki Ek Sadi*; (Urdu); *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*; *TOI*, 27 Jun 1976 (Article entitled 'A Forgotten Genius'); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Maqbul Hussain, Shaikh (1876—1936)

UP civil servant, legislator

Titles: KB; CIE, 1916.

Resident of Gadia, Bara Banki Dist, UP; brother of Shaikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai (qv); *b* 26 Nov 1876; *ed* BA; Bar-at-Law.

Joined UP Civil Service, 1903, as Dy Collr; served under GOI Home Dept as Asst Dir of Criminal Intelligence, 1909-19; Rev Min, Kashmir, Nov 1909; Jt Registrar, Co-op Credit Societies, UP, 1918; Registrar, 1918; Dy Commr, 1924; retd, 1931; Official nom mem Coun of State since 1928 four times; mem British Indian Asscn of Awadh.

Died of heart failure, 4 Apr 1936.

Sources: *IOL*, 1933; *IYB*, 1929; *The Council of State Debates*, Vol. I, 1936.

Maqsood Ali Khan (1925—)

Member of Rajya Sabha

s of Mazher Ali Khan; *b* at Bidar, 18 Jan 1925; *ed* at Hyderabad, Nizam Coll Univ (BA), Osmania Univ (LLB); *m* Basherunnisa Begum, 21 Jan 1949; 7 S, 1 D.

Started practice at the bar at Bidar, 1953; joined Cong same year.

Sec Dist Cong Cttee 1955-57 and organised the Cong in that capacity for two years; mem Wakf Cttee, Bidar, for

four years; nom mem Karnataka Univ Senate Dharwar, 1959; mem Mysore State Khadi Bd, 1959.

Cong inem Mysore Legis Assem 1957-1962 (Bidar); re-elected 1962 (same const); apptd Dy Min for Mines and Geology, Mysore, 16 Mar 1962-67; lost the 1967 election (same const) to a JS candidate.

Mem Cent Advisory Haj Cttee, 1968-70; Mysore State Haj Cttee 1968; Mysore State Road Transport Corp, 1968; Mysore State Export Advisory Bd, 1969-71; Vice-Chmn, Mysore Bd of Mineral Development, 1962-66; Alameen Education Soc. Bangalore 1966; Chmn Mysore Small Scale Industries Bd 1962-64; Mysore Minerals Ltd, 1966-67 and Mysore State Handloom Advisory Bd, 1969-71; Dir Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, 1968-70; National Mineral Development Corp, 1968-71; Pres Majlis-e-Millia Bangalore, 1970.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha Apr 1972; one of the Vice-Chmn, Rajya Sabha, Jun 1977; re-elected 1978.

Sources: *Mysore Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1963; *Biennial Elections Brochure (1966-1973)*; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II; *RSW*, 1976, 1980; *TOI*, 28 Jun 1977.

Masood, Syed Ross, Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur (1889—1937)

Educationist

Title: Kt, 1933.

Sunni; s of Mr and Mrs Ross, who were great friends of Syed Mahmud (qv) who adopted him; b 1889; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh; New Coll, Oxford (BA Hons); Bar-at-Law.

Returned to India, 1912; joined Impl Edn Service; Headmaster, Patna High School; Senior Prof Hist, Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack, 1916; Dir¹ of Public Instruction, Hyderabad St, 1916-28; V-C Aligarh, 1929-34; Education Min, Bhopal St.

Elected Trustee of MAO Coll, 1913; his name was proposed for Principalship of the Coll in 1919 but the Trustees were divided over the issue; later the matter was decided in favour of Dr Ziauddin Ahmad because of the casting vote of the Chairman.

Fellow of Calcutta and Madras Univs; mem AMU Court; mem Osmania Univ Coun.

Pres A-I Muslim Educational Conf, 1930; Pres A-I Educational Conf, 1933.

Visited Kabul to advise the Afghan King on educational matters.

Was a close friend of the English novelist, EM Forster.

Died 30 Jul 1937.

Pubs: English—*Japan and its Educational System* (tr into Urdu, 1925). Urdu—*Intikhab-i-Zarrin* (Anthology of Poems), 1937; *Khutut-i-Sir Sayid* ed. (Collections of letters) 1924; *Mustanad Urdu ke namune* (Selection from Urdu prose), 1943.

Sources : *IYB*, 1933-34; *IWW*, 1937-38;

A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics; MAO; SIM; *His Imperial Majesty King George the V and The Princes of India and Indian Empire* (Historical-Biographical), 1937; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *I am not an Island*.

¹According to a footnote in *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics* (p. 28) he was responsible, with Akbar Hydari (qv) for the founding of Osmania Univ.

Masoodi, Maulana Muhammad Sayeed (1905—)

J & K politician

Belongs to a highly cultured and aristocratic family; s of Pir Muhammad Shah Masoodi; b Lawat, Dist Muzaffarabad, Kashmir, 27 Jan 1905; ed Oriental Coll, Lahore; highly proficient in Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

Briefly connected with the Urdu newspaper *Zamindar* of Lahore in mid 1920s; Lecturer in Oriental Languages, Prince of Wales Coll, Jammu, 1928-32; resigned.

Joined Muslim Conf, J & K, 1932; elected Sec Reception Cttee of its inaugural session same year; mem of its Working Cttee, 1933-38; Editor *Hamdard*, Srinagar (organ of the Muslim Conf) 1935-40; founder *Khidmat* Weekly, 1940; Municipal Commr, Srinagar Municipality, 1936; mem J & K Praja Sabha, 1938.

Moved the resolution for converting the Muslim Conf into All Jammu & Kashmir National Conf, 1938; Gen Sec National Conf, 1939-49; was a signatory

to the manifesto demanding complete responsible Govt in the state.

Imprisoned 1932-34, 1938, 1942, 1946 for taking part in the struggle for responsible Govt in the state; released from Muzaffarabad jail a week before the Pak invasion of Kashmir; wounded by gun-shot while organising resistance against the invaders; was appointed a Liaison Officer during Emergency Administration at Uri front between the people and military authorities.

Cong mem Ind Constituent Assem 1948 (J & K); and later Parl of India; nom mem 1st Lok Sabha, 1952-57; mem J & K Const Assem; supported the state's accession to India, 1953; later began to support the Kashmir's right of self-determination; last jailed Feb 1972.

Played an important part in giving a secular and national turn to communal politics in Kashmir.

Led a quiet, retired life in his village, Ganderbal till Mar 1977, when he again became active in politics; apptd Convener J & K unit of Janata Party, 26 Apr 1977.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol III; *Parliament of India*, 1950; *JKW*; *Indian Elections and Legislators*; *The Statesman*, 28 Apr 1977.

Masud Husain Khan (1919—)

Educationist

s of Muzaffar Husain Khan and Fatima Begum; *b* Kaimganj, 28 Jan 1919; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Jamia Millia, Delhi; AMU

(MA Urdu, 1st class, 1941, PhD Urdu Philology, 1945); Sorbonne, Paris (D Litt, 1953).

Urdu Lecturer, AMU, 1943-54; Reader, 1954-62; Prof Urdu Dept, Osmania Univ, 1962-68; Editor *Qadim* (Urdu); Prof, Dept of Linguistics; AMU, 1968; V-C Jamia Millia, 1973; apptd Pres National Writers Assn set up by the AICC, Nov 1974; mem Sahitya Akademi, and of *Anjuman-e-Tarraqi-e-Urdu*.

Pubs: *Muqaddamah Tarikhe-Zaban-e-Urdu* (A History of Urdu language), 1949; *Do Neem* (poems), 1956; *Urdu Zaban aur Adab*, 1949, and *Shaeri-o-Zaban* (literary and linguistic essays); Eng: *A Phonetic and Phonological Study of Words in Urdu*, 1954; Hindi: *Rup Bengal* (poems), 1956.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1970; *WWIW*; *TOI*, 29 Nov 1974; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1971.

Maula Bakhsh (1833—1896)

Baroda musician

b in Delhi of a Zamindar family, 1833; at first was trained as a singer but later fascinated by the ancient sacred music of South India; his talents were quickly recognized in many princely courts; at 24, widely hailed as 'The Morning Star'; raised to princely rank by Maharaja

Krishnaraj Wadiyer of Mysore, where he was a minor nobleman and married Casime-bi, the grand-daughter of Tipu Sultan (1749-1799), ruler of Mysore, and *d* of Tipu Sultan II who died fighting in the Indian mutiny of 1857; 1 S, 3 D—Fatima Khanim, Inayat Bibi, and Khatija Bibi.¹

Invited after marriage by the Maharaja of Baroda to spend sometime at Baroda and settled there; founded a music academy, the Gayan Shala, now the Univ Faculty of Indian Music, and a Dept of Western Music; worked out a feasible system of notation for recording Indian music.

Source : Jean Overton Fuller, *Noor-un-nisa Inayat Khan* (Madeline).

¹Khatija Bibi (1876-1902), she married Rahmat Khan. One of their three sons, Inayat Khan (qv) became famous as a sufi mystic teacher. Inayat Khan's daughter, Noorunnisa (qv) was a British secret agent in World War II.

Mazhar-ul-Haq, Maulvi (1866—1930)

Nationalist leader

Belonged to a wealthy family of landholders and indigo planter; *s* of Sheikh Ahmadullah; *b* Bahpura, Dist Patna, 22 Dec 1866; *ed* Patna Collegiate School (Matric, 1886); Patna Coll; Canning Coll, Lucknow; went to Eng, 1888; called to the Bar, 1891; formed contacts with Mahatma Gandhi, Ali Imam and Sachchidananda Sinha; formed Anjuman-

i-Islamia, a popular meeting place for Indian students in London; *m* (i) 1892, Ghausia Begum of Kharsanti, Dist Ballia, UP, died 1902; (ii) 1906, Kishwar Jahan (died) 2 S; (iii) 1917, Munir Begum, a niece of Badruddin Tayabji.

Enrolled as advocate of Calcutta, High Court, 1891, and practised at Patna; Munsif (Civil Judge), Awadh, 1892-96 (resigned).

Resumed practice at Chapra; Vice-Chmn, Chapra Municipality; Chmn, Chapra Dist Bd, 1923; mem Impl Legis Coun, 1909.

Associated with AIML since inception; attended its Inaugural Session, Dacca, Dec 1906, and mem of its Provisional Cttee; Sec of Cttee to prepare an Address containing League resolution on the Scheme of Reforms to the Sec of State (2nd Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); expressed his opposition to separate electorates for Muslims as being harmful to the interests of Muslims at 4th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1910, 5th Session, Calcutta, Mar 1912, 7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913, and in his Presidential Address, 8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916; mem of Reforms Cttee (same session); moved a resolution demanding release of Messers Mohd Ali, Shaukat Ali & Zafar Ali Khan who had been interned on vague charges.

In his Presidential Address,¹ said that (i) "I am not only an Indian first but an Indian next and an Indian to the last, and an Indian alone. . ."; (ii) that he stood for 'goodwill and close cooperation between all communities with a single eye to the progress of the motherland'; (iii) that

English rule had been beneficent and was necessary for a long time to come but was critical of its many deficiencies because England had not 'prepared India to bear her own burden'; (iv) that he stood for self-government within the British empire and outlined the steps necessary for its attainment.

Was intimately associated with the Congress and its activities, especially in Bih; Vice-Pres, Bih Provincial Cong Cttee, 1909; seconded a resolution moved by MA Jinnah opposing communal electorates, 26th Session, INC, Allahabad, Dec 1910.

Was one of the early organisers of the Bih Provincial Conf and presided over its Gaya session, Nov 1911.

Chmn Reception Cttee, 27th Session, INC, Bankipur, 1912 ('We yield to none in our love for mother India and we share with the Congressmen of the whole country the Congress ideal, the ideal which is throbbing in the heart of the Indian people');² mem AICC, 1912; mem of Cong Deputation to England, 1914 (which included Bhupendra Nath Basu, MA Jinnah, NM Samarth, BN Sharma, Lajpat Rai and Sachchidananda Sinha) regarding the South Africa Immigration Act; moved the resolution on self-Govt at Lucknow Session of INC, 29 Dec 1916.

Organized Home Rule movement in Bih; Pres,³ Home Rule League, Bih, 16 Dec 1916; Pres Provincial Cttee of Home Rule League, 17 Feb 1918; lent Gandhiji full support during his visit to Champaran, 1917, and was his host; participated in the Anti-Rowlatt Bill agitation, 1919.

Enthusiastically participated in the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat move-

ments, 1920; gave up his lucrative practice and withdrew from the election to the Coun; mem of Cttee to formulate a scheme to implement the policy of non-cooperation in Bih, 1920; associated with the formation of 'National Volunteer Corps' in Bih (Qaumi Sevak Dal), Nov 1921; Pres Bih PCC, 1924; was defeated in the 1926 elections to the Bih Coun.

Gandhiji's influence induced a complete change in his style of life; gave up his western dress,⁴ grew a beard, wore khadi and became a virtual fakir.

Started a newspaper, *Motherland* in Oct 1921, with 'truth and justice for all, the rich and the poor, the official and the non-official' as its motto; its security was enhanced for its advocacy of civil disobedience; on refusal to pay, the paper had to be closed down temporarily; it reappeared in May 1922 and invited official wrath for criticising the treatment of political prisoners; was prosecuted for defamatory material involving Sir Hormusjee Banatwala, I-G Police; on his refusal to pay the fine of Rs 1,000, was imprisoned for 3 months.

Chancellor, Bih Vidyapith, 1921; Sadaqat Ashram, a hermitage that he had built for himself at Digha outside Patna, housed this national institution for some time (Later the Ashram became the Cong headquarters in Bih).

Moved from a belief in self-government under the British rule to complete independence as 'the birthright of every nation' in 1922.

Was a life-long champion of communal harmony; unyielding antagonism between the principal communities of the country could only do irreparable damage to the cause of *swaraj*; when communal

trouble broke out in Bengal and Bih in 1926, was deeply mortified and called a Conf of Cong, Khilafat and other leaders to check the evil effects of communal bitterness.

Was also a poet and writer; had learnt French⁵ while in England.

Died 2 Jan 1930 at his village home, Faridpur, Dist Saran.

Pubs: *Tufan-i-Nuh*; *Umar bin Abdul Aziz* (Biog) 1913; also a book on pigeon keeping.

Sources: *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*; *FMB*, Vols I & II; *DNB*, Vol III; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *HNK*; *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; *HINC*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 327-47.

²Quoted in *FMB*, Vol I, p. 155.

³For Presidential Address, see *FMB*, Vol I, pp 532-4.

⁴His western dress, which he wore at the AIML Bombay Session over which he presided, drew forth an angry comment from one Maulvi Abdul Rauf Khan of Bombay who said: 'If you are a Muhammedan, you ought to appear like a Muhammedan. The Holy *Quran* asks you to dress like a Muhammedan. You must speak the Muhammedan tongue.' See *FOP*, Vol I, p. 350.

⁵There is some evidence of this in his Presidential Address to the AIML.

Mazumdar, Abdul Matlib (1898—)

Assam politician

b Ujankupa, near Hailakandi, Asm,

Feb 1898; *ed* Dacca Coll (BA, 1919); Gauhati (MA English, 1921, BL 1925).

Suffered many hardships during early life; did a lot to improve his home-town Hailakandi; became a successful lawyer; Chmn Hailakandi Local Bd and Municipal Cttee.

Has been a supporter of the Cong from Khilafat days; Jamiat ul Ulema mem Asm Legis Assem 1946 (Hailakandi); Cong mem Asm Legis Assem 1952 (Hailakandi); re-elected 1957 (same const); 1967 (same const); Min for Local Self-Govt, Veterinary and Livestock, Asm 1952-57; Min for Law, Political Sufferers and Social Welfare, etc. 1967-72.

Sources: *Indian Elections and Legislators*; *TIDYB*, 1954-55; *TIDYB*, 1958-59; *TIDYB*, 1969; *RCPL*, 1945-46.

Meena Kumari (Mehjabeen Alibux) (1932—1972)

Film actress

d of the once famous film star Iqbal Begum and Music Director Ali Baksh; *b* 1 Aug 1932; *m* film writer, producer and director Kamal Amrohi, but later they were separated.

Started as a child artiste at 4; later played stellar roles and became a famous tragedienne of the Indian screen; child pictures: *Leather Face*, *Ek hi bhoor*, *Lal Haveli*; first grown-up role in *Bachon ka Khel*; acted in some mythological pics also; other pics include: *Sanam*, *Ek hi*

Rasta, Bandhan, Bandish, Dil Ek Mandir, Yahoodi, Sharda, Dil Apna aur Preet Parai, Baiju Bawra, Kajal, Bhabhi ki Churian; some of her more memorable pics are: *Chitrlekha, Phool aur Pathar, Parineeta* (1962), and *Saheb Bibi aur Ghulam* (1964), *Pakeeza* (1972) (last film released); won the Filmfare award for best acting for 1953 & 1955 in *Baiju Bawra* and *Parineeta*; also won the Critics' award for her work in *Sharda*.

Wrote and sang ghazals; disc recordings available; maintained a diary.

Drank herself to death, 31 Mar 1972.

Biog: Vinod Mehta, *Meena Kumari*, 1972.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac & Who's Who*, 1953; *Star Portraits*.

Mehboob R Khan (1907—1964)

Film director and producer

b village Billimora, 1907; *ed* had practically no formal education; *m* Sardar Akhtar, film star.

Joined films as an extra, 1921; later shifted to Sagar Film Co as a leading player.

Made debut as a director in *Judgement of Allah* (1935) that deals with Roman-Arab confrontation; directed eight films for Sagar Movietone, including *Jagirdar, Watan, Ek Hi Rasta, Hum Tum Aur Woh; Aurat* (1940) was his first

film for National Studios; later did *Sister and Roti* (1942).

In 1942 floated his own concern, Mehboob Productions, and produced and directed *Najma* (1943—the first to be produced under his own banner), *Taqdeer, Humayun, Anmol Ghadi, Anokhi Ada, Andaz* (1949), *Mother India* (1957) which was a re-make of *Aurat*; *Aan* (in colour); *Amar* (1954); *Son of India* (1962) his last film; directed 22 films altogether.

In March 1977 a retrospective of his films was organised by Cine Society Bombay which was attended among others by his wife Sardar Akhtar, and Veena and Sitara, two of the leading ladies of his films.

Padma Sri, 1963.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac and Who's Who*, 1953; 'A Fluid Camera and Grey Tones' by Bikram Singh in *Filmfare*, March 18-31, 1977.

Mehdi, Syed Ahmad (1923—)

Formerly Union Deputy Minister

s of Raja Syed Mohammad Mehdi (qv) of Pirpur; *b* village Sikrohar, Dist Fyzabad, 22 Jun 1923; *ed* Colvin Coll Lucknow, and Lucknow Univ (BA); *m* Naheed Laqa Begum, 7 Jan 1954; 1 D; Ex-Zamindar—now farmer.

Sec Raza DM Coll, Jaunpur and Jt Sec Shia Degree Coll, Lucknow.

Cong. mem Lok Sabha 1957

(Rampur-UP); re-elected Third Lok Sabha, 1962 (same const); Parliamentary Sec for Irrigation and Power; later Dy Min for Steel & Mines, GOI; lost the 1967 election to Nawabzada Syed Zulfiquar Ali Khan (qv) (same const); resigned from the Congress and joined the Janta Party, 13 May 1977.

Has been to British Isles, France, Switzerland, Italy, Iraq and Sri Lanka.

Sources: *LSW*, 1957; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *TOI*, 9 May 1977 and 14 May 1977.

**Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab
(1880—1948)**

Prime Minister Hyderabad St

Belonged to an aristocratic family of Hyderabad St; youngest *s* of Nawab Imad-ul Mulk Bahadur; *b* 1880; *ed* at Hyderabad, and at Oxford (BA, MA); *m*; daughter married to Nawab Ali Yavar Jung (qv).

Joined the Nizam's service as Asst Political Sec in 1911; became Dy Fin Sec, 1915; Principal, Osmania Univ Coll, 1918; acted as Dir of Public Instruction.

Apptd Pol Mem Nizam's Exec Coun, Hyderabad St, 1919; mem State Delegation to Round Table Conf, 1930; later Edn min; succeeded as PM of Hyderabad St following the resignation of the Nawab of Chhattari (qv); was followed as PM by Mir Laik Ali (qv).

Was a fine example of exquisite

courtesy and mature wisdom. In his last days as a weak and ailing man was a helpless spectator to the belligerent posture which the Nizam struck in his relations with the GOI.

Sources: Thos Peters, *Who's Who in India; The End of an Era*; *FSH*, Vol IV.

Meherally, Yusuf Jaffar (1903—1950)

Socialist leader

Belonged to an aristocratic pro-British Khoja Muslim family; grandfather had established India's first textile mill in Bombay; eldest *s* of Jaffar Meherally (died, 1928), a prosperous businessman; *b* Bombay, 1903; *ed* St Xavier's High School, Calcutta; New High School, Bombay (Matric, 1921); Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (BA, 1925; LLB); was refused Sanad by the High Court to practice as a lawyer because he had launched a prosecution¹ against a police sergeant for beating him up in the anti-Simon Commn agitation in Bombay, 1928.

Was deeply influenced by the revolutionary literature he had studied; had read Mazzini and Garibaldi, also about the Russian and the Chinese (Sun-Yat Sen's) revolutions, the successful boycott of the Milner Mission in Egypt and the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland.

As a college student started Young India Society, 1925; started the Youth Movement in Bombay by organizing the Bombay Youth Conf² (attended by 1700

delegates), 21 Jan 1928, with KF Nariman as Pres; instead of self-govt the Conf, for the first time, demanded complete independence; also passed, again for the first time, a comprehensive resolution on imperialism; condemned the Simon Commn and called on the youth to boycott it at every stage and in every form; out of the Conf emerged the Bombay Youth League which, under his leadership, became a formidable organization.

On 3 Feb 1928 led a band of 400 resolute youngmen to the harbour before daybreak to greet the all-white Simon Commn with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. The demonstration was lathi-charged thrice, Yusuf himself was manhandled; immediately became a popular figure.

Gen-Sec, Bombay Youth League, 1928; Gen-Sec, A-I Youth Cong, 1929; in 1929 organized the National Militia, a voluntary organization, with himself as General Officer Commanding, to educate the people on the freedom struggle and rouse them to action through street-corner meetings; smartly dressed volunteers would go to their allotted areas, shout slogans and read out 2-minute written speeches. These volunteers did splendid work keeping up the morale of the people during the 1930 Civil Disobedience movement when there was a ban on processions and meetings.

Edited an English Weekly *Vanguard*, 1929-30; along with his associates, ran the Salt Satyagraha, 1930, during the absence of top leaders in jail; published an interview with Gandhiji in *Vanguard* which was suppressed; imprisoned for

4 months in 1930; in 1932 was charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Govt and was imprisoned for 2 years in 'C' class in Nasik Jail; there formed valuable contacts with his socialist colleagues.

A founder-mem of Cong Socialist Party; in 1935-36 toured the country extensively on behalf of CSP; its Gen-Sec, 1939.

Arrested during Individual Satyagraha, 1940, but released next year; while on a tour of Pb was arrested for defying a prohibitory order, 1942; while in Lahore jail was elected Bombay Mayor; was released afterwards; accepted the Mayoral office on condition 'that he would be allowed to do party work'; as Mayor was instrumental in organizing the People's Volunteer Brigade to look after the Air Raid Precaution scheme) (Bombay was the only Municipality to have been allowed to run the ARP).

The CSP camp that he had organized, 7 Aug 1942, had prepared a comprehensive plan of a revolt in connection with the Quit India Movement. However the police got wind of it and wrecked the plan; was arrested, 9 Aug 1942; while under detention had a heart attack and was in really bad shape on release in 1943; improved after treatment in USA, 1947-48, but died in 1950.

Organized the exploited *gumashta* or clerks in commercial firms into a union called Gumashta Mandal.

Was mem of Bom PCC, the AICC and the Socialist Party of India; leader Indian Youth Delegation to World Youth Peace Cong, Holland, 1928; leader Indian Youth Delegation to the World

Youth Cong, New York, 1938; Delegate to World Cong on Culture, Mexico City, 1938; Pres A-I Students' Cong, 1941.

Pubs: *Youth Movement in the Bombay Presidency; What to Read—A Study Syllabus; Leaders of India*, 2 vols., 1946, (ran into several editions); *A Trip to Pakistan* (written during jail term in Lahore) 1943; *The Modern World*; *The Price of Liberty* (Documents about the trials and sacrifices of some of India's sons during 1897-1946), 1948.

Sources: *Leaders of the Left*; *DNB*, Vol III; *SWI*; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Roses in December*; *India Wins Freedom*; *IQR*, 1928, Vol II; *Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies); *NBIL*, Vol I.

¹For the full story of the prosecution, see *Roses in December*, pp. 111-12.

²For a report on the proceedings, see *Indian Quarterly Register*, 1928, Vol I, pp. 434-5. Curiously, the report makes no mention of the resolutions on complete independence and imperialism passed at the Conf.

Mianbhoy, Nomanbhai Mahmedbhai
(1905—)

Ex-Chief Justice of Gujarat

b 15 Sept 1905; ed Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad; Gujrat Coll, Ahmedabad; Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (BA, 1927);

Sir Lallubhai Shah Coll, Ahmedabad (LLB, 1929).

Practising Advocate at Ahmedabad, 17 Sept 1929-41; practised both civil and criminal cases; joined Bombay, Judl Service as an Asst Judge, 15 Dec 1941; Permanent Dist Judge, 27 Dec 1942-Mar 1957; Judge Bombay High Court, 1957-60; Gujarat High Court, 1 May 1960-66; Chief Justice, 24 Feb 1966-Sept 1967; retd.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1967; *Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts* (As on 1.1.68).

Mir Haji (—1868)

Murderer of Capt Douglas

Mir Haji, the murderer of Captain Douglas and others during the mutiny at Delhi, were executed on Tuesday morning, 29 Dec 1868, in front of the Lahori Gate of Delhi, facing the apartments which were the scene of the murders for which he suffered death; was brought from jail to the place of execution under a strong police guard; mounted the scaffold with a firm step; while the rope was being adjusted he muttered in a low voice 'Brethren, remember your *Kalam*' and then repeated in the same low tone two or three times, '*La illah*', etc. Soon after which the trap fell, and all was over, almost without a struggle. After hanging for the usual time, the body was made over to the friends of the convict.

Source: *OBD*.

Mirza, Dawood Ali (1907—)

Formerly member of Rajya Sabha
s of late Nawab Raza Ali KB of Masulipatam; *b* Madras, 2 Sept 1907; *ed* at Presy Coll Madras; studied up to BA, was debarred from Univ for political activities; *m* Begun Rukhia Mirza *alias* Shah Begum, 2 Dec 1932; 4 S, 2 D; businessman.

Mem AICC; Chmn Reception Cttee, A-I Students Cong, Madras 1927; Pres (i) A-I Simon Commn Boycott Cttee, 1928; (ii) A-I Students Cong, 1931-35; (iii) Youth Cong, 1936; (iv) Anti-Razakar Indian Muslim Convention, 1948 and; (v) Fishermen's Forum Madras.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha (Madras) Apr 1956-62; left the Cong and joined the Janata Party, 14 May 1977 as the Cong was dominated by "opportunistic reactionaries and undesirables."¹

Pubs: *Tragedy of Karbala; Youth Movement in India*.

Sources: *RSW*, 1960; *TOI*, 15 May 1977.

¹See *TOI*, 15 May 1977.

Mirza Bakar Ali (1900—1973)

Member of Lok Sabha

s of Dr Safdar Ali Mirza and Maryam Begum; *b* Hyderabad, AP, Mar 1900; *ed* at Nizam Coll, Hyderabad (AP); Christian Coll, Madras (BA); St Catharine's,

Oxford Univ (BA Hons); *m* Dr Prabhatidas Gupta, MA (Columbia), PhD (Frankfurt), 1940.

Pres Oxford Majlis; Delegate to the International Students Conf at Prague, 1926; Delegate to League¹ against Imperialism at Brussels, 1927; Editor *Bharat*, an Oxford magazine; Asst Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Govt; resigned for political reasons and joined AICC Labour Research Dept, 1929; Gen-Sec Bengal Jute Workers Union, 1929-35; arrested in 1939; Labour Officer, Osman-shahi Mills, Singareni Collieries, 1942; mem (i) Osmania Univ Senate, 1949; and (ii) Bd of Gvs of Hyderabad Public School, 1948-56; also took active part in anti-Razakar activities.

Mem of Provisional Parl, 1950-52; Cong mem Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67 (Warangal); 4th Lok Sabha, 1967-Dec 1970 (Secunderabad, AP); lost the 1971 Lok Sabha election (same const) to MM Hashim.

Delegate to the Inter-Parly Union at Istanbul, 1950; mem (i) Parly Delegation to Russia and Mongolia, 1963; and (ii) Commonwealth Observers Team to British Guiana to observe and report on the elections in that territory, 1964; Gen-Sec Hyderabad Pradesh Cong Cttee, 1951-52; mem Hyderabad and AP Public Service Commn 1952-58; Literary Adviser (Press) to Afghan Govt, 1961.

Visited England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, USSR, Mongolia and British Guiana.

Died 1 Jan 1973.

Pub: *Hindu-Muslim Problem*.

Sources: *LSW*, 1967; *IWW* (INFA), 1971; *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *LSW*, 1971; *Lok Sabha Debates; Documents of the History of the Communist Party 1917-1922; India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*.

¹The delegation, which was headed by Jawahar Lal Nehru, included M Barkatullah (qv), Chattopadhyaya and Jaya Surya Naidu.

Mirza Ismail, Sir Mohd (1883—1959)

Administrator and statesman

Titles: *Amin-ul-Mulk*, 1920; *KCIE*, 1936; *OBE*, 1923.

Came of a Persian family that was hereditarily connected with the ruling family of Mysore from the days of his grandfather, Aga Ali Asker Shirazi—he was personally known to Sir Mark Cubbon and a friend of Maharaja Kresbanarajendra Wadiyar III; *s* of Aga Jan, ADC to Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiyar; *b* Bangalore, 23 Oct 1883; *ed* St Patrik's School, Bangalore; Wesleyan High School (was the Maharaja's classmate, 1896-1901, in the special class for the Maharaja's education); Cent Coll, Bangalore (BA, 1905); *m* Zabinda Begum 1 S, 2 D.

Joined Mysore St Govt service as Asst Suptd of Police, 1905; joined the

Maharaja's personal staff, 1908; Huzur Sec, 1914; Private Sec, Mar 1922-26.

Dewan¹ of Mysore, 1926-May 1941; enjoyed the confidence of the Maharaja whose classmate and friend he was; effected all-round development in the State and modernized the administration; attended the 1st Indian RTC, England, as a representative of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai States, the second RTC as the representative of Mysore, Jaipur and Jodhpur States, and the third RTC and the sittings of the Jt Parly Cttee on the Indian Reforms Bill as the representative of Mysore St (1930-33), and pleaded for an All-India Federation.

Dewan of Jaipur, Jun 1942-Jul 1946; improved the Pink City; constitutional reforms were introduced in the State on 1 Jan 1944 at his suggestion.

Pres² of the Nizam's Exec Coun, Hyderabad, 5 Aug 1946 (succeeded the Nawab of Chhattari) to 15 May 1947; his coming brought a 'breeze of generous freshness' in the State; he himself was soon disillusioned; resigned because he found himself 'opposed at every turn by certain sections of the local Mnssalmans who are bent on a course that is suicidal to the State'. This section, headed by the powerful Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, was vehemently opposed to Hyderabad joining the Indian Union and was working for an independent Hyderabad; even after his resignation tried to bring about a settlement between the Nizam and the GOI; advised the Nizam not to take the Hyderabad case to the UN; suggested the banning of the Razakars and the

posting of the Indian troops in Secunderabad; was asked by the Nizam to come to Hyderabad after India's Police Action there but (according to KM Munshi, India's Agent-Gen to Hyderabad St Sardar Patel did not approve of this.

Led the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conf of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, Bandung, Java, 1937; later Resident Representative of UN in Indonesia.

Delivered Convocation Addresses at Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta universities in 1935, 1938 & 1940 respectively, at Patna and Dacca Univs, 1942, at Nagpur, 1944, and at Banaras Hindu Univ, 1945.

Had cordial relations with Cong leaders including Mahatma Gandhi; was a seasoned and efficient administrator with a liberal outlook; was always impeccably dressed.

Died 5 Jan 1959.

Pubs: *My Public Life*, 1954; *Speeches by Sir Mirza M. Ismail*, 5 vols, 1930-1946.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *The End of an Era*; *FSH*, Vol IV; *History of Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore*, 1937; *TIDYB*, 1958-59; *MYB*, 1948-49; *NBIL*, Vol I; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*; R.K. Naryan, *My Days*.

¹For the details of an interesting interview between the novelist RK Naryan and Sir Mirza,

see Naryan's autobiography, *My Days*, pp. 122-123.

²His appointment was strongly opposed by Mohammad Ali Jinnah. For details of an explosive interview between the Nizam and Jinnah on the issue, see *FSH*, Vol IV, pp. 272-3. Also see *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*, p. 322. Wavell describes Mirza Ismail as 'a vain, untrustworthy but clever man'. See his *Journal*, pp. 176, 241.

Mirza Mughal (—1857)

Rebel commander

s of Emperor Bahadur Shah II (qv), King of Delhi.

Took part in the 1857 mutiny; Commander-in Chief of the Mughal forces; superseded by Gen Bakht Khan; later apptd as Adjutant Gen; after the fall of Delhi, arrested by Captain Hodson from Humayun's tomb; while on the way to old Delhi he, along with Khizr Sultan and Mirza Abu Bakar, were shot dead by Captain Hodson near Delhi Gate, 22 Sept 1857.

Source: *DFF*, Vol II.

Mofida Ahmed, Begum (1921—)

Assam politician

d of late Md Barua Ali; b Jorhat town, Nov 1921; ed privately; m Shri Asnuddin Ahmed, 11 Dec 1940.

Worked for the National Savings Scheme in an honorary capacity 14 Jul 1955-19 Jan 1957; Jt Sec Red Cross Society, Jorhat, 1946-49; Asst Sec Tezpur

Dist Mahila Samiti, Oct 1951-Jan 1953; Convener Women's Dept of the Cong at Golaghat since its inception in 1953 to 1956; Cong mem Lok Sabha (Jorhat) 1957-62; lost the 1962 election to Rajendra Nath Barua (same const); lost the 1971 election to Tarun Gagoi (same const).

Pubs: Assamese—*Biswadip-Bapuji* (A life sketch of Gandhiji), 1951; *Bharatar-Nehru*; contributed articles to Assamese journals.

Sources: *LSW*, 1957; *NBIL*, Vol I; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *LSW*, 1971.

Mohamed, KT (1929—)

Malayalam writer

s of Kunharamoo and Fathimakutty; *b* Manjeri, Ker, 1929; *mt* Malayalam; single.

Has published 23 novels, short stories and collections of plays; Chmn Sangamam Theatre.; Chmn Ker St Film Dev Corpn.

Recd A-I Awards for short story, *Eyes*, 1951, for plays *Karavatta Pasu*, 1955, *Kanfai*, 1966.

Pubs: *Chirikunna Kathi* (short stories); *Ithu Bhoomiyanu*, (This is the Earth), 1955; *Karavatta Pasu* (play), reprinted 1958; *Velicham Vilakkanaveshikkunnu*, 1957; *Nan petiykkunnu*, 1957; *Urannan Vaik-iyaratrikal*, 1957; *Cuvanna Gahati-*

karam, 1959 (all plays); *Sabdanna-lutilokam* (five short stories), 1959; *Manusyam Karagrhattilanu* (play), 3rd edition, 1959; *Tikkannal Kozhikode* (play), 1961; *Ratrivan-tikal* (three one-act, plays), 1961; *Kaphar* (play), 1964; *Mamsapus-pannal* (fiction), 1965; *Katalpparam* (play), 1965; *Blossoms of Flesh*, 1965; *Kalittokku* (play), 1965; *Srishti* (play), 1972; *Oru Pathiya Vidu* (play).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *WWIW*; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; *INB*, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1973; K.M. George, *A Survey of Malayalam Literature*.

Mohammed Ali (1919—)

Karnatak politician

s of Mehtab Ali; *b* Gulbarga, Mysore, 1919; *ed* graduate from Osmania Univ, 1942; *m*; one D.

Distinguished himself at the Bar; joined Cong, 1947; held important organizational posts; was Pres of Hyderabad Pradesh Civic Bd before reorganization of States; Cong mem Hyderabad Assem, 1952 (Gulbarga); elected to Mysore Assem, 1957 (Gulbarga); was Min for Excise and Rural Industries; Sec Dist Cong Cttee for a number of years and later its Pres; became Pres of Pradesh Cong Cttee twice; re-elected to Assem 1967 (Gulbarga).¹

Min (with Cabinet rank) for Transport and Tourism, 1967-71 (in the Virendra Patil Ministry); again Cong mem Mysore Assem, 1972 (same const); mem AICC since 1962; Min for Transport in Dev Raj Urs Ministry, Karnataka 1974; resigned Aug 1977; elected mem Cong Working Cttee, and Cong Parly Bd, May 1977.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *Our Legislators: Hyderabad*; *RGE*, Vol I, 1952; *RGE*, Vol II, 1967; *TOI*, 22 May 1967; *RGE*, (1970-72), Vol II-C.

¹The State Assembly was dissolved on 14 Apr 1971.

Mohammad Ali of Bogra (1909—1963)

Pakistani political leader

Title: KB.

A Bengali Muslim; belonged to an aristocratic family; grandson of Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury (qv), 1st Muslim Min in Bengal; *b* Bogra, Barisal, E Bengal (now Bangladesh) 10 Oct 1909; *ed* Islamia Coll and Presy Coll, Calcutta (BA, 1930); *m* Hamida (died 26 Oct 1974 of stab wounds at the age of 58).

Took charge of his father's estate in 1932 as Chief Manager; elected municipal councillor of Bogra, 1932, later Vice-Chmn; mem Local Bd & Dist Bd, Sept 1932; Hon Mgte, 1933; Chmn Cent Co-op Bank, 1934.

Elected unopposed to Bengal Legis

Assem, 1937 (Bogra West—M); apptd mem, Bengal Bd of Waqfs and E Bengal Railway Advisory Cttee to represent provincial legislature, Mar 1937; Chmn Bogra Dist Bd, Jan 1938; Fellow of Calcutta and Dacca Univs; Parly Sec to Chief Min of Bengal, 1943-45; Min for Fin, Health and Local Self-Govt Bengal, 1946, in HS Suhrawardy's Ministry.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consembly, 1947; Amb to Burma, 1948-49; High Commr in Canada, 1949-52; Amb to USA, 1952-53; Prime Min of Pak and Defence Min, 17 Apr 1953-54; elected leader of Muslim League Party in Consembly. 21 Sept 1953 and Pres of the League, 17 Oct 1953; reshuffled Cabinet 24 Oct 1954; PM & Foreign Affairs Min till Aug 1955; led Pak Delegation to Asian-African Conf, Bandung, Apr 1955; mem (at first Muslim League, later Independent) National Assem, Jul 1955; Amb to USA, Sept 1955-Jun 1957 and leader, Delegation to UN, 1955; was Foreign Minister in President Ayub Khan's cabinet 8 Jun 1962 till death.

Died 23 Jan 1963.

Before being nominated by Gov-Gen Ghulam Mohammad (qv) as PM, he was a comparatively minor political figure of provincial stature. He succeeded Khwaja Nazimuddin, also a Bengali, whose ministry had been dismissed for its inability to grapple with the difficulties (including that of food supplies) facing the country; was sworn in on 17 Apr 1953 and was only later elected leader of the Muslim League Party in the

Consemlby, and Pres of the Muslim League (17 Oct 1953).

Was responsible for a pro-American swing in Pak politics and was one of the architects of Pak's entry into military alliances.

On the domestic scene his Prime Ministership was notable for the following events: (i) the passage of the Draft Constitution by the Consemlby, 14 Nov 1953, which ensured overall parity between the eastern and western wings in the two Houses; (ii) both Bengali & Urdu were recognized as State languages with English to continue as the official language for 20 years; (iii) the dissolution of East Bengal Legis Assem and the dismissal of the United Front ministry led by Fazlul Huq following the defeat of the Muslim League in the provincial elections, Mar 1954, and Gov's rule in the province, 30 May 1954, with Defence Secretary, Iskander Mirza, as the Gov; (iv) banning of the communist party in West Pak, 24 Jul 1954, and mass arrests of opposition leaders; (v) on coming back from USA after securing large economic and military assistance, a state of emergency was declared by the Gov-Gen and the Consemlby was dissolved; reshuffled his Cabinet and for the first time inducted into it Defence Sec Iskander Mirza (qv) as Min of Home Affairs, and C-in-C Gen Ayub Khan (qv) as Min of Defence; (vi) the one-unit plan for West Pak was put into action and West Pak as a single unit came into being on 27 Mar 1955; (vii) the Muslim League suffered a crushing defeat in the general elections for a new Constituent Assem or National

Assem in East Bengal securing only 25 seats out of a total of 80; himself was the only candidate to scrape through from the eastern wing; (viii) there was a change in the Gov-Gen with Iskander Mirza (qv) taking over from Ghulam Mohammad; he himself was forced to resign 5 Aug 1955 and was succeeded by a Punjabi, Ch Mohammad Ali (qv), his own Fin Min.

In Foreign Affairs, his premiership was marked by Pak's membership of regional military pacts and treaties: (i) Pak-Turkey military alliance, 2 Apr 1954, euphemistically called an Agreement for Friendly Cooperation; (ii) Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with USA, 19 May 1954; and (iii) Seato, 8 Sept 1954.

Regarding Kashmir, he held bilateral negotiations with Pt Nehru and it was decided, 20 Aug 1953, that the issue should be settled through a fair and impartial plebiscite. But Pak's entry into military pacts and receipt of heavy arms aid from USA changed the situation substantially and the agreement came to nothing.

Sources: *IYB*, 1938-39; *IPY*, 1952; *AWW*, 1958; *National Almanak*, 1941; *A History of Pakistan; The Political System of Pakistan*; *GPP*; *TOI*, 28 Oct 1974; *The Ayub Khan Era*, 1971; *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates*, 1963, Vol I, No 1 (Obituary reference made on 8 Mar 1963).

Mohammad Ali, Chaudhury (1905—1980)

Pakistani politician

Belonged to the Arian community; *b* Jul-lundur, 15 Jul 1905; *ed* Pb Univ (MSc, 1927).

Lecturer in Chemistry, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1927-28; entered IA & AS, 1928; Accountant-Gen of Bahawalpur St, 1932; joined Fin Dept, GOI, 1936; Dy Fin Adviser on Military Finance, 1939; Jt Fin Adviser on Military Fin & Addl Fin Adviser, Dept of War & Supply, 1943; Fin Adviser, Dept of War & Supply, 1945; mem Hydari Mission to UK, 1945; mem Indian Lend-Lease Mission to USA, 1946.

In Pak: Sec-Gen of Civil Service, Aug 1947-Oct 1951; as Sec-Gen centralized the civil service; Min of Fin and Economic Affairs, GOP, Oct 1951-Aug 1955.

Attended Commonwealth Conf, London, 1948; led Pak Delegation to Commonwealth Fin Ministers Conf & Annual Meeting of International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1952, 1953, 1954; elected leader ML party, 7 Aug 1954; PM (ML—United Front Coalition), 11 Aug 1955-13 Sept 1956; resigned; resigned also from Muslim League; as PM succeeded Mohammad Ali Bogra and was succeeded by HS Suhrawardy.

After resignation remained the lone independent mem of National Assem; formed a five-man group, 19 Oct 1957; founded Tahrik-i-Istehkam-i-Pakistan¹

party, Dec 1958; later merged his movement with the Nizam-e-Islam party; remained in political wilderness, 1959-1967; his reply² to the questionnaire circulated by the 11-mem Constitution Commn formed under Ayub regime to frame a constitution for the country raised a controversy; retired from active politics, Oct 1969; d. 1 Dec 1980.

Some of the landmarks of his Prime Ministership are: (i) gave the country a constitution—passed 29 Feb 1956, enforced 23 Mar 1956; (ii) tried to set the economy in some order—Five-Year Plan announced 16 May 1956; (iii) one-unit plan approved and implemented; and (iv) tried to extend the scope of defensive alliances to include non-communist aggression.

His step-motherly attitude towards, and later quarrel with, his own party led to his downfall; not being a politician, had no popular backing nor did he desire to cultivate one.

Pub: *The Emergence of Pakistan* (Columbia Univ Press, 1967).

Sources: *IO & BOL*, 1947; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *AWW*, 1958; *GPP*; *Political System of Pakistan*; *A History of Pakistan*; *Pakistan in Crisis*; *International Who's Who*, 1973-74; *The Ayub Khan Era*.

¹The TIP stood for consolidation of Pak, protection of the constitution, separate electorates and the establishment of a welfare state.

²In his reply which received the greatest

publicity he stressed the importance of reviving the parliamentary system. He feared that the presidential system would lead to a personal dictatorship. This was not relished by President Ayub Khan who was overfond of the Presidential system and the Basic Democracies. See *The Ayub Khan Era*, p. 25.

Mohammad Baqir, Maulvi (—1857)

Delhi nationalist-journalist

Resident of Delhi; Shia Mujtahid; built the mosque known as Khojoorwali Masjid in the Chhota Bazar of Kashmiri Gate, Delhi; pioneer journalist and editor of *Urdu Akhbar* founded in 1839; took active part in the revolutionary activities during the 1857 mutiny; wrote strong articles against the British authorities and called upon the people to rise against foreign rule; published a pamphlet entitled *Risala-i-Jihad*, in which he called for a holy war by Hindus and Muslims to drive the British out from India; captured and shot dead by Major Hodson after the fall of Delhi, Sept 1857.

Source: *DDF*, Vol I.

Mohammad Buta Gujrati (1851—1930)

Punjabi poet

b Dulla Pir, Gujrat, Pak.

Wrote romances.

Pubs : *Shirin Farhad*, 1872; *Panch Ganj*, 1874; *Chander Ban*, 1887; *Roda Jalali*, 1888; *Mirza Sahiban*, 1897;

Kissa Sultan Mahmud, 1900; *Sassi Punnu*, 1902.

Source : Dharm Pal Singhal, *Punjabi Kavita Da Vikas* (The Development of Punjabi Poetry).

Mohammed Imam, J (1897—)

Karnatak politician

s of Janab Bade Saheb; *b* Jagalur, 15 Feb 1897; *ed* Cent Coll, Bangalore (BA); Madras Law Coll (BL); *m* Chaman Bi, 1921; 1 S, 4 D; agriculturist.

Pres Municipal Coun, Jagalur, 1933-36; Pres Dist Bd, Chitaldurg Dist, 1936-40; mem (i) Cttee on Co-operation, (ii) Agricultural Relief Cttee, (iii) Delimitation Cttee, and (iv) Mysore Reforms Cttee; Min for Edn, Railways & Public Works Depts, Mysore St, Jun 1941-1945; mem Mysore Univ Senate & Coun, 1928-40 & 1946-51; mem Mysore Univ Syndicate, 1954.

Mem Mysore St Legis Coun, 1933-48; mem Mysore St Const Assem which worked as State Legislative Assem, 1948-1952 (Chitaldurg cum Tumkur—M); KMPP (Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party), later PSP, mem and leader of opposition, Mysore Legis Assem, 1952-57 (Jagalur); PSP mem Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62 (Chitaldurg); was also on the Panel of Chairmen; lost the 1962 elections as Swatantra candidate (Bellary const); Swatantra mem 4th Lok Sabha, 1967-Dec 1970 (Chitradurg); lost in 1971 to Cong (same const).

Has visited UK, W Germany and other European countries.

Pubs : *Noor Jehan* (a historical novel in Kannada); *Mysore Now & Then*.

Sources : *NYB*, 1946-47; *LSW*, 1957; *LSW*, 1967; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *LSW*, 1971.

Mohammad Ismail 'Merathi', Maulvi (1844—1917)

Urdu poet

Belonged to Meerut, UP; *b* Meerut, 12 Nov 1844.

Was employed in the Edn Dept; was Head Maulvi of Persian at Meerut and Saharanpur; later taught at Central Normal School, Agra; retd 1899; not included in the circle of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan but was influenced by him.

Won distinction as a children's poet; was also a nature poet; every poem has some moral lesson inherent in it, also wrote Urdu Readers for children, which became prescribed reading for students.

Wrote panegyrics also.

Died 1 Nov 1917.

Pubs: Urdu—*Kuliyat Ismail* (poems), 1910; *Hayat O Kuliyat Ismail*, (brought out by his son).

Sources: *Tarikh Urdu Adab; Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi*; Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (all Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Mohammed Koya, CH (1927—)

Kerala minister

s of Shri P Ali Musaliar; *b* 15 Jun 1927; *ed* Bd High School, Quilandy; and Zamorins Coll, Calicut up to Inter; *m* K Amina, 1950; 1 S, 2 D; journalist.

Entered politics, 1945; mem, later leader, Muslim League party in Calicut Municipality, 1952-59.

ML mem Ker Legis Assem, 1957-59 (Tanur); 1960-62 (same const); Speaker Ker Legis Assem, Jun-Nov 1961 (re-signed); Chmn Jt Legislature Party of Cong, PSP & ML, 1960-62.

Mem Lok Sabha, 1952-67 (Kozhikode); mem Ker Legis Assem, 1967-70 (Mankada); Min for Edn in United Front Cabinet, Ker, 1967-69; also for Home, Nov 1969-Sept 1970; re-elected Ker Legis Assem, Oct 1970 (Kondotty) Min for Edn, Oct 1970-Feb 1972.

Elected mem Lok Sabha in a bye-election in the vacancy caused by the death of M Muhammad Ismail (qv), 1973 from Manjeri constituency; mem Ker Legis Assem 1977 (Malappuram); Min for Edn Kerala Govt, 1977-79; CM Ker Oct-Dec 1979; *now* Dy CM.

Founder-leader Malabar Muslim Students Federation and also its Jt-Sec; mem Indian Union Muslim League Working Cttee, 1950-61; Gen Sec, Kerala

State ML, 1955-67; Gen Sec Indian Union Muslim League, Jun 1973; escaped from a leftist assassination attempt, 1970.

Ex-Pres Tirurangadi Muslim Orphanage; Exec Mem Maunathul Islam Sabha; mem Kerala Wakf Bd; Kerala Haj Cttee; Kerala Muslim Ednl Asscn.

Sub-Editor, *Chandrika*, Malayalam daily; Editor 1949; Chief Editor until appointment as Min; one of the founder-leaders of the Calicut Journalists Asscn; mem Kerala Sahithya Pravarthaka Sahakarana Sangham, & Working Journalists Asscn.

Has been to Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Egypt, Italy, France, Burma, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, USA, Hong Kong & Japan.

Biog: T.C. Muhammed, *Sere Kerala* 1971 (In Malayalam).

Pubs: Malayalam—*My Haj Pilgrimage*, 4th edition 1971; *Caux-London and Cairo*, 1961, 2nd ed. 1971; *How Legislative Assembly Works* (Parliamentary Democracy); *The Malaysia I saw*, 1965, 2nd edition, 1971; *Around the World*; *Mughal Rule in India through Stories*; *Five Days in Sri Lanka* (travel), 1973; *Intayayile Muslim bharanakalam kathakalilute* (history), 1965; *Niyamasabha cattannal* (politics), 1962; *Lokam Cuttlkkantu* (Travel), 1971; *Saviyattu uniyani* (Travel-Russia), 1974; Eng—*Hajj Pilgrimage* (1979); *Camel to Cadillac Profile of the Gulf States* (1979).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA) 1976-77, 1982; *TIDYB*, 1969; *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1968; 1973 (Supplement); *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977; *INB*, 1966, 1971, 1973, 1975; *TOI*, 11 Apr 1977.

Mohammad Mehdi, Raja Syed (1896—d.)

Taluqdar of Pirpur

b 27 Dec 1896; ed Lucknow.

Elected unopposed mem UP Legis Coun, 1930 (Sultanpur, Partabgarh & Rae Bareli Dists—MR); NAPO¹ mem UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Fyzabad—MR); Hon Sec, British Indian Asscn of the Taluqdars of Awadh; attended the RTC, 1931; Pres UP Ednl Conf, 1934; Organizer, A-I Industrial Exhibition, Patna, 1938-39.

Apptd by the Muslim League Coun as Chmn of a Cttee, consisting of 5 other members, set up on 2 Mar 1938 to inquire into 'the hardships, ill-treatment and injustice' meted out to Muslims in Cong Govt Provinces; the report, known as Pirpur Report,² was submitted, 15 Nov 1938.

Died soon after partition.

Sources: *MYB*, 1945-49; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *EUP*.

¹National Agricultural Party of Oudh.

²The Report gave details of the 'injustices and unfair treatment' meted out to Muslims under the Congress governments. The Report concluded: 'Whatever may be the underlying principles of Congress nationalism and whatever

may be the justification for the incidents, the fact remains that the average Hindu is inclined to associate *Swaraj* with *Ramraj* and Congress Government with Hindu Government.' Quoted in *FOP*, Vol I, p. lxix.

Mohammad Mirza (1908—)

Andhra Pradesh judge

b 4 Jan 1908; *ed* MAO Collegiate School; AMU (BA, 1930; LLB, 1932).

Advocate High Court of Hyderabad, 18 Jul 1932; Govt pleader, Hyderabad High Court, 1939; Senior Govt Advocate, 1945; Addl Public Prosecutor, AP, 1956; Addl Judge, AP High Court, 7 Jun 1962-65; permanent judge, 19 Sept 1965; retd 4 Jan 1970.

Source: *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts (1-1-68)*.

Mohammad Nawaz Khan, Lt-Col Sardar, Sir (1901—)

Punjab landlord & legislator

Titles: KCIE, 1946; Kt, 1939.

b 12 Aug 1901; *ed* Aitchison Chief's Coll, Lahore; and Royal Military Coll, England.

Owner of Kot Estate, Attock Dist, Pb (Pak); entered army, 1921; apptd to the Army in India Reserve of Officers, Aug 1926; apptd Hon Major, Jun 1933, and Hon Lt-Col, Mar 1941.

Elected mem Cent Legis Assem, Nov 1926 (Pb Landholders), where he was a

prominent man of the Independent Party led by MA Jinnah; elected mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937 (Attock Cent—MR); re-elected, 1956; contributed Rs 5000—to the Unionist party.

In Pak: Mem Pb Legis Assem till 1949; Dy Min Pak for Defence, States and Frontier Regions, 10 Sept 1949-Nov 1959; Pak's first Amb to France, Nov 1950-Dec 1951.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *NIW*; Fazli-Husain (A Political Biography); *IPY*, 1952-53; *IYB*, 1938-39.

Mohib Hussain, Maulvi (—1930)

Hyderabad journalist & social reformer

Came from Etawah, which was the native place of his ancestors.

Apptd on a Translator's post in the Revenue Sectt, Hyderabad, 1877.

Started a Persian literary monthly magazine, *Muallim-e-Shafiq*, in 1882 to which the great pan-Islamic Jamal-ud-din Afghani (qy) also contributed articles; converted it into a weekly journal in 1883; ceased publication after some time; started another monthly *Muallim-e-Niswan*, in 1892; and an Urdu weekly *Ilm-o-Amal*, 1904; also edited Afsar-ul-Mulk's paper *Afsar* for some time.

Was a nationalist and a critic of British policies in India and the Middle East; criticized Govt actions; was against the two-nation theory saying that: 'It is utterly wrong to think that Hindus and Muslims are two different nations, which

differ from each other in their blood, way of life, customs, habits and beliefs. If we cast a glance on the way of life, customs and habits we find that both of them are people of one big nation and are only nominally considered to be different from each other, merely on religious considerations'; published the Presidential address to the Indian National Congress in his paper and considered it strange that 'certain prominent Muslims of the North-Western Province should have shown their opposition' to it.

Was a pioneer of female education in Hyderabad and a trenchant critic of the *purdah* system; carried on a campaign for social and educational reform for women through his paper *Muallim-e-Niswan*; opposition to his writings forced him to close down the paper.

Was deeply attached to Afsar-ul-Mulk's family; was tutor to several girls belonging to it.

Was also a poet and composed poems containing moral lessons and messages of reforms; knew English and translated the famous work, *The Confessions of a Thug*, by Taylor.

After 1904 became interested in mysticism and wrote mystical poetry.

Died 1930.

Source : *FSH*, Vol III.

Mohideen, SA Khawaja (1927—)

Ex-Member of Rajya Sabha

s of Shri S Abdul Khader; *b* Madras 4

Feb 1927; *m* Jailani Bee, 1952; 6 S 1 D industrialist and merchant.

Mem Madras Corpn and Leader of the Muslim League Party in that Corpn; mem Madras St Transport Advisory Cttee; chairman, VIII Circle Cttee, Corpn of Madras.

Vice-Pres Dist Muslim League, Madras; mem Crescent Hospital, Madras; jt-sec Madras St ML; mem Indian Union Muslim League Working Cttee; mem Cardamom Bd; convener Uttar Pradesh ML Organizing Coordination Cttee.

Elected to the Rajya Sabha (from Tamil Nadu), Apr 1968; re-elected (same const) Apr 1974-1980.

Asst-Sec, Muslim Ednl Asscn of South India, Madras; mem New College, Madras; chairman St. John's Ednl Trust; mem St. John's Higher Secondary School, Madras.

Has been to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, America and European countries.

Source: *RSW*, 1976.

Mohi-ud-Din, Akhtar (1928—)

Kashmiri writer

s of Abdul Kabir Wani; *b* at Srinagar, J & K, 17 Apr 1928; *ed* BA; *m* Zeba; 5 children.

Took part in the freedom struggle; was associated with the student movement; joined Kashmir Peace Brigade in 1947 and later Kashmir Cultural Front;

Dy Dir Field Survey Organization, J & K Govt, Srinagar.

Started writing short stories in Urdu (1951) and in Kashmiri (1953).

Mem (i) Gen Coun of Sahitya Akademi, 1964; (ii) J & K Textbook Advisory Bd; and (iii) Kashmir Cultural Organization; represented Kashmir at Writers' Confs at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore & Kerala; mem Editorial Staff, J & K Academy of Art & Culture & Languages, Srinagar; mem Expert Cttee on Mass Media formed under the National Integration Coun; visited USSR under Indo-USSR Exchange of Cultural Delegations Agreement, Apr 1968.

Recd second prize in International Short Story Contest, 1954; Sahitya Akademi Award, 1958; Padma Shri, 1968; Bangla Sahitya Sammelan Award, 1969; was honoured by the World Hindi Convention, Nagpur, Jan 1976.

Pubs: Kashmiri—*Sat Sanger*, 1958 (Sahitya Akademi Award); *Soenzal* (collection of short stories); *Dode Dug*; *Zoo Tee Zelana* (novels); *Tshay* (translation of Ibsen's play, *Ghosts*); *Daleela* (folk tales); *Son Adab*, 1959 (both in collab); *Slavamir*¹ (travelogue); *Asee Asi Asee Asav* (drama).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1971; *JKW*, 1979.

¹It is a Russian word meaning 'Glory be to Peace'.

Mohsin, FH (1923—)

Member of Lok Sabha

s of Shri Husseinsaheb; *b* at Hiremadapur, Dist Dharwar, 25 Jan 1923; *ed* Basel Mission High School, Dharwar; Karnatak Coll, Dharwar; and Sykes Law Coll, Kolhapur; *m* Rahmatunnisa Begum, 3 May 1953; 4 S, 3 D; advocate.

Mem Dist Cong Cttee for over 15 years; and of Mysore Pradesh Cong Cttee, 1953-55.

Mem Mysore Legis Coun, 1 Nov 1956-31 March 1957; Cong mem Mysore Assem, 1956-62 (Hubli City); Jt-Sec Cong Legis Party 1958-62.

Mem (i) Small Scale Industries Bd; (ii) Handicrafts Bd; (iii) Advisory Bd for Edn, Mysore State, 1958-62; (iv) Dist Development Coun for 6 years; Pres Textile Mill Workers' Union, Hubli, for 7 years.

Pres Anjumane Islam, Hubli, 1958; Founder of Urdu medium High School at Hubli, etc; founder, Nehru Arts & Science Coll, Hubli; organized the Mysore Muslim Convention, 1961; mem Dargah Khwaja Saheb Trust & its Vice-Pres for two years.

Cong mem Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67 (Dharwar South); re-elected Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (same const); re-elected Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (same const); Union Dy Min in the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1971-77; elected Cong mem Sixth Lok Sabha, 1977 (same const); re-elected 1980.

Mem Select Cttee on (i) Jawaharlal

Nehru Univ Bill; (ii) the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment Bill); (iii) Estimates Cttee, 1967.

Leader Parly Delegation to UAR, Sudan and Algeria; has visited Italy, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia as well.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1980; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab (1837—1907)

Administrator & educationist

A Shia, later converted to Sunnism; real name: Syed Mehdi Ali but is better known by his Hyderabad title.

Belonged to a poor Syed family of Etawah, UP; *s* of Mir Zamin Ali; *b* Etawah, 9 Dec 1837; *ed* learnt Persian and Arabic at home, later under Maulana Inayat Husain at Phapund near Etawah; gave up studies to get a job.

Clerk in Dist Revenue Office of EI Company on a salary of Rs 10 pm at the age of 17; became an *Ahlmad* in 1857; remained loyal to his masters during the mutiny; Tehsildar of Etawah, 1861, under AO Hume, ICS, who later founded the Indian National Cong; Dy Collr, Mirzapur (through open competition), 1867; gave early proof of his administrative acumen.

In 1874 was picked up by Sir Salar Jung, PM of Hyderabad St, which he served with distinction for about 19 years, retiring in 1893; held the offices of I-G of Rev, Commr of Settlement and Survey Dept, Rev Sec, Fin and Political Sec

(1884) on a salary of Rs 2800 per month; during an official visit to England, 1888, met the Liberal statesman Gladstone; replaced Persian by Urdu as the court language; was awarded the title of Munir Nawaz Jung Mohsin-ud-Daula Mohsin-ul-Mulk, which the Viceroy recognized for use in British India; fell a victim to court intrigues and was pensioned off in 1893; settled down at Aligarh, where he began his labours for his community.

His life with Sir Syed began with criticism of the latter's commentary on the Bible, 1863; but a personal meeting filled him with deep respect for Sir Syed. In his Hyderabad days helped him with money for his schemes.

As Sir Syed's chief lieutenant, played a leading part in furthering the objectives of the Aligarh movement; contributed scholarly articles on religion, education and morals to Sir Syed's journal *Tahzibul Akhlaq*; infused new life into the A-I Muhammedan Educational Conf whose activities he guided and expanded as Sec, 1896-1906; twice elected Pres; made his mark as a gifted speaker at the Conf.

Toured different parts of the country to raise funds for MAO Coll; after Sir Syed's death, apptd its Sec and saved it from virtual bankruptcy; the College flourished in other ways also during his tenure.

Organized the Urdu Defence Asscn, 1900, when the Lt-Gov of UP, Sir Antony MacDonnell, permitted the optional use of the Devanagari script in court documents and required a knowledge of both scripts by court officials; when forced to choose between the

Presidentship of Asscn and Secretaryship of the Coll (the Gov¹ threatened to stop financial aid to it), resigned as Pres; after MacDonnel's departure, organized the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu, 1903, as a wing of the Edal Conf.

The crowning achievement of his career was the 35-member All-India Muslim Deputation that he organized and which presented a memorial to Viceroy Lord Minto and achieved the grant of separate representation for Muslims in legislative bodies, Oct 1906.

Was at first opposed to a Muslim political association but later on relented; apptd Jt-Sec with Viqar-ul-Mulk (qv) of the AIML at its inaugural session, Dec 1906.

Was generally opposed to pan-Islamism and to Muslim participation of the INC.

Died at Simla, 16 Oct 1907; was buried beside Sir Syed in the compound of the Coll mosque, against his wishes.

Was tactful and conciliatory.

Biogs. *Hayat-i-Muhsin*, 1934; *Tazhkira-i-Muhsinul Mulk*, both by Muhammad Amin Zubairi.

Pub: *Aayat Bayyant* (on Islamic faith).

Sources: *EM*; *MBI*; *DNB*, Vol III; *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan* (A Political Biography); *FOP*, Vol I; *The Aligarh Movement*; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement*; *IYBA*, 1912; *SIM*;

Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India; Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan.

¹The Governor even forbade the use of his Hyderabad title.

Moideenkutty Haji, M (1929—)

Kerala legislator

b 1 Jun 1929; ed Malappuram Govt Muslim High School; Malabar Christian Coll, Calicut; Farook Coll, Feroke (BA) and Law Coll, Madras (BL); knows Malayalam and English; m CH Fathimah; 4 S, 3 D; advocate.

Joined Muslim League, 1952; was Jt-Sec, Kerala State ML Cttee; mem Kerala State ML Working Cttee; mem Malappuram Dist ML Working Cttee; Vice-Pres Tanur Taluk ML Working Cttee; Sec Kerala ML Legislature party; Vice-Pres Palathingal ML Working Cttee.

Vice-Pres Tirurangadi Muslim Orphanage Cttee since 1959; Pres Yuvajana Sangham, Palathingal.

ML mem Ker Legis Assem, 1965 (Kondotty); re-elected, 1967 (Tanur); & 1970 (Mankada).

Lost in Mar 1977 poll for Lok Sabha on Muslim League (opposition) ticket (Ponnani).

Sources: *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1968; *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971.

Moidu, Maulvi E (1894—)

Congress nationalist leader

s of Maulvi Marakkur; *b* Marancheri, Poonani Taluq, Dist Malabar, Jan 1894; *ed* at Dharul Uloom, Arabic Coll, Ernad; *m* Fathima; 3 D, 2 S.

Entered politics after *edn*; took active part in Home Rule & Khilafat movements; suffered imprisonment for participating in Cong movements 1921 (2½ years), 1930, 1942-45; sometime Mem, Calicut Municipality, Malabar Dist Bd and Kerala Muslim Majlis Working Cttee, and Pres, Calicut Town Cong Cttee; Mem AIACC, Kerala PCC, Calicut Town Cong Working Cttee, and A-I Jamaet-ul-Ulema-i-Hind; Sub-Editor *Al-Ameen*, Editor, *Al-Islah*.

Cong mem Parliament 1950-52 (Madras).

Has waged a life-long battle against the Muslim League; in 1972 said: "If the Muslim League is not a communal organisation, there is no communal organisation in the world"; was against the formation of a new Muslim-majority district. Malappuram Dist, in Kerala, 1968; is widely respected.

Pubs: *Between Turkey and Japan, Samvathsam; A Tear of Joy* (all in Malayalam.)

Sources: *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *Who's Who in Malabar*, 1950; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, 1976; *Moplah Uprising*; *IPY*, 1950.

Moidu, EK (1912—)

Kerala judge

b in Cannanore Dist, 4 Jul 1912; *ed* BA, BL; knows Tamil also.

Munsiff 1959; later judge Kerala High Court; after retirement, 1974, apptd presiding officer of Cent Govt industrial tribunal at Calcutta; in May 1975 apptd presiding officer to go into the verification of membership of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and the National Union of Journalists, before the constitution of the Journalists Wage Bd.

Sources: *Kerala State Civil List* (1963); *TOI*, 7 May 1975.

Mubarak Ali, Haji (?—1871)

Wahabi martyr

b village Hajipur, Dist Muzaffarpur, Bih.

A close associate of Wilayat Ali, leader of the Wahabi Movement; went to Patna and worked in collaboration with Ahmadullah, another leader of the Movement; took over the leadership of the Movement after the arrest of Ahmadullah; himself arrested Mar 1871 and tried for various offences under the Indian Panel Code; subjected to brutal beating by the police; died in jail during the trial.

Source: *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs*, Vol I.

Muhammed, NP (1928—)

Malayalam short story writer,
novelist

b 27 Dec 1928; *mt* Malayalam; author.

Pubs: *Toppiyum Tattavum*, 1951; *Nallavarute Lokam*, 1953; *Maranam Tarattupadi*, 1957, 2nd ed. 1963 (all short stories); *Hiranyakasipu*, 1968, 2nd edition 1972; *Nalppat-tirantam vittil cekuttan* (short stories) 1963; *Muhammadinte jananam* (fiction) 1974.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol II; *INB*, 1959, 1963, 1964, 1972, 1975.

Muhammad Ali, Maulana (1878—1931)

Khilafat leader

Sunni; belonged to a respectable family that ancestrally came from Najibabad, Bijnor Dist, UP; grandson of Ali Baksh who was granted a jagir near Moradabad for being loyal to the British during the 1857 mutiny, and who was the right hand man of the Nawab of Rampur, Yusuf Ali Khan; youngest *s* of Abdul Ali Khan, also a high official in the State (died of cholera, 1880) and Abadi Bano Begum or Bi Amman, *b* Rampur, 10 Dec 1878; *ed* looked after by his young widowed mother; at Bareilly 1886-88; MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA, 1896, from Allahabad Univ, first in UP); Oxford Univ; Lincoln's Inn; failed in ICS; returned to India, got

married, then went back to Oxford (BA Hons in History, 1902); (his widow supported the Pak resolution at 27th Session, AIML, Lahore, Mar 1940).

Was refused a job at MAO Coll by Principal Theodore Morrison; Chief Edn Officer, Rampur St, 1902-03 (resigned); failed in LLB examination (Allahabad Univ); served in Baroda St, 1904-10 with distinction, first in Excise Dept, later as PA to Prince Fateh Singh, a close friend from his England days.

Espoused Muslim causes with passion from the start; mem All India Medical Mission under Dr MA Ansari (qv) to Turkey, Dec 1912, to help the wounded and sick Muslim soldiers during the Balkan Wars; took a leading part in the Kanpur mosque agitation, 1913, and headed a deputation¹ to England to present the Muslim case before the British Govt.

Attended the inaugural session of the AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906, and mem of the Provisional Cttee formed there; made a powerful plea for communal representation for Muslims (2nd Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); opposed the annulment of the partition of Bengal (5th Session, Calcutta, Mar 1912); supported the resolution for including the attainment of self-govt suitable to India in the aims of AIML (ML Coun Meeting, Bankipur, Dec 1912); mem Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); Pres-Elect, 10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918, but could not preside because of his internment.

Journalism was his forte which he

discovered while at Baroda. His 'Thoughts on the Present Discontent' in the *Times of India*, Bombay, 1907, won praise from the Viceroy Lord Minto; resigned job at Baroda to take up journalism but was granted two years' leave; refused Prime Ministership of Jaora St.

Started *Comrade*, an English weekly, from Calcutta on 1 Jan 1911; moved to Delhi, the new capital, Sept 1912; his brilliant command over English and journalistic abilities made the weekly highly successful; non-partisan at first, its later bold and fearless criticism of the British, especially over its Turkish policy, alarmed the Govt; to reach wider public started an Urdu daily *Hamdard* from Delhi, 1913. Both these highly popular papers were suppressed for their bold and fearless criticism of the British, especially over the Turkish issue, 1914.

Was interned with elder brother, Shaukat Ali (qv) under DIR, May 1915, with no reasons assigned, first at Mehrauli near Delhi, then at Chhindwara (MP), later at Betul. Protest meetings, resolutions in the Cent legislature and mediatory efforts by well-meaning friends proved useless; the two were finally released in the last week of Dec 1919 at the end of the war.

The *Comrade* was revived in 1924 but did not live long thereafter. The *Hamdard* too had a fitful life till Apr 1929.

After his internment rapidly became the idol of the masses; as a national leader joined forces with Mahatma Gandhi and the INC to wage a joint fight against the British on the Khilafat

issue and to achieve independence, adopted the doctrine of non-violence as a political expedient.

Accorded a tumultuous welcome at the Amritsar Congress, Dec 1919; mem of Muslim-Hindu Deputation² to the Viceroy to place their views on the Khilafat issue, Jan 1920; mem of Khilafat Delegation to England, Feb 1920; undertook extensive tours with Gandhiji to propagate the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat creed, 1921; presided over the Khilafat Conf, Lucknow, Feb 1921.

His speech at Madras, 2 Apr 1921, regarding the duties of Muslims in the event of an Afghan attack caused concern to the Hindus; presided over All-India Khilafat Conf, Karachi, Jul 1921, which passed a resolution making it unlawful for any Muslim to serve in the army or assist in recruiting for the army; himself made an impassioned speech,³ which was considered 'seditious' by the Govt and he was prosecuted, Sept 1921, for sedition, conspiracy and tampering with loyalty of troops and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Played an important part in starting⁴ the Muslim National Univ called, Jamia Millia, at Aligarh as a rival to the loyalist MAO Coll, 29 Oct 1920, and served as its first V-C.

Released from prison at Jhansi, 24 Aug 1923, when Gandhiji was in Yervada jail; had an open mind on the Council-entry question; presided over the INC session at Coconada, Dec 1923; in his Presidential address called the Simla Deputation of Muslims, Oct 1906, a 'command performance'; called Gandhiji

a saviour like Jesus, and made a strong plea for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Continued attending the annual sessions of AIML also; supported the boycott of the Simon Commn (19th Session, I, Jinnah Group, Calcutta, Dec 1927-Jan 1928); mem of Cttee to revive ML Const (same session).

His differences with Cong surfaced in 1925; about Gandhiji, said publicly: 'I hold an adulterous and a fallen Mussalman to be better than Mr Gandhi'; attended the All Parties Convention, Calcutta, Dec 1928 as an INC delegate but opposed the Nehru Report and left the Convention and INC for good; in 1930 criticized Gandhiji as 'fighting for the supremacy of Hinduism and the submersion of Muslims'.

Made a desperate bid, in spite of Mustafa Kamal's abolition of the Caliphate, to keep his pan-Islamic hopes alive; tried unsuccessfully at a Conf at Mecca to persuade Ibn Saud to convert his newly-won kingdom into a model Muslim republic.

Though a dying man, attended the RTC, 1930, where he said that Muslims belonged to 'two non-concentric circles of equal size, one being India and the other the larger Muslim world, and that they could leave neither!'

Died in London 4 Jan 1931⁵ and lies buried at Jerusalem.

Was a born leader of men, endowed with dynamism, intense sincerity, great oratorical gifts, and a passionate belief in Islam as a perfect religion. His outspokenness made him a poor tactician.

Biog⁶: Afzal Iqbal, *Life and Times of Mohamed Ali*, Reprinted edition 1978, Idara-i Adabiyat-i-Delhi, Delhi.

Pub: *My Life: A Fragment*, ed by A Iqbal, 1942.

Sources: *EM*; *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*; *DNB*, Vol III; *MBI*; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *HNK*; *MAO*; *Political Trouble in India*; *SIM*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *Khilafat to Partition*; Muhammad Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; *NBIL*, Vol I.

¹The other member was Sir Syed Wazir Hasan (qv), Sec of the AIML.

²The Deputation consisted, among others, of the Ali Brothers, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Azad, Hasrat Mohani, Gandhiji and Swami Shradhanand.

³As per the Congress directive, this speech was repeated, 16 Oct 1921, from thousands of public platforms.

⁴For details see *MAO*.

⁵*Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India* gives 21st Feb 1931 as the date of his death. See p. 165.

⁶See the biography for a bibliography on Muhammad Ali.

**Muhammed Hussain, Khalifa Syed
(?—1908)**

Patiala St official

Belonged to the well-known Khalifa

family of Patiala St; *s* of Saadat Ali who was an officer in Patiala St; younger brother of Khalifa Muhammad Hassan (qv).

Rose to a position of trust and responsibility in the State; served during the mutiny; apptd Mutamid to Pb Govt, 1862-69; Foreign Min, Patiala St, till 1895; mem of the Wizarat Coun; Senior Mem of Coun of Regency during the minority of the Maharaja for eight years till his death.

Mem of the first Legis Coun of Pb.

Source: *The Imperial Coronation Durbar* (Illustrated), Delhi 1911, Vol II.

Muhammad Husain, Maulvi Abu Said
(?—1920)

Religious controversialist

Belonged to Batala, Gurdaspur, Pb; was a fellow student of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, founder of the Ahmadiya movement; *m* twice; 7 S, 3 D.

Was a polemicist and leader of the Ahl-i-Hadith sect (which professed Wahabi views); during 1881-1887, published and edited *Ashaatu-i-Sunnat*, an Urdu monthly, from Lahore, which was the journal of the Ahl-i-Hadith sect; later the name of journal was changed to *Ishat-ul-Sunnah* (1899-1905).

At first supported Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (qv) of Qadian as a reformer but later violently opposed him for claiming to be the Messiah and *mehdi*; engaged in

very bitter, personal and press debates with him over a long period; the two had even to go to court in 1898; also attacked Ahl-i-Quran, another Islamic sect, and the Arya Samaj.

Died a miserable death at Batala in 1920.

Pub: *Treatise on Jihad* (Lahore, 1887).

Source: *The Ahmadiyah Movement*.

Muhammed Sheriff, SM (1924—)

Tamil Nadu politician

s of Shri Muhammed Mather Rowther; *b* at Madurai, 15 Jul 1924; *ed* at American Coll, Madurai; Madras Univ; and Ranchi, Coll, Ranchi: Bihar Univ; *m* MA Jowaharnnisa (died); 3 D; lecturer.

Pres, Madurai City Muslim League, 1961-63; Sec Madurai Dist Muslim League, 1963, and Asst Sec Tamil Nadu State Muslim League, 1963.

Municipal Councillor, Madurai, 1964-69; mem Consultative Cttee (i) Railway South Zone, 1967-68; (ii) Railway Users, 1968-69; (iii) Foreign Trade and Supply, 1968-69; and (iv) Health and Family Planning, 1970; Religious and Moral Lecturer in Central Jail, Madurai, 1953-67; mem (i) Fairness Cttee of Employment Exchange, Ramanathapuram Dist 1968-70; (ii) Telephone Advisory Cttee, Madurai Circle since 1970; and (iii) Small-scale Industries, Ramanathapuram Dist, 1970.

ML mem fourth Lok Sabha,

1967-70 (Ramanathapuram; mem fifth Lok Sabha, 1971-77 (Periyakulam—Tamil Nadu).

Has visited Sri Lanka.

Pubs: Numerous articles, stories and poems in Tamil (rewarded by the great Tamil Poet Bharathi Dhasan).

Sources: *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971.

Mujeeb, Mohammad (1902—)

Educationist and scholar

s of M Naseem; b Lucknow 30 Oct 1902; mt Urdu; ed Loreto Convent Lucknow, Dehradun, Oxford (BA 1922); studied printing in Germany¹ 1922-24; m Asifa, 1 S.

Joined the Jamia Millia as Professor of History, 1926; has more than fulfilled a pledge to serve the instn for 20 years; retd as Vice-Chancellor, 1973; well known for his liberal outlook.

Mem Hindustani Talimi Sangh; Sahitya Akademi.

Pubs: Urdu—*Kimiyagar aur doosre afsane*, 1933; *Shaidulla aur doosri kahaniyan* (based on Russian stories), 1958 (both stories); *Khana jangi*, 1947; *Heroin ki talash*, 1953 (both fiction); *Rusi adab* (History of Russian literature), 2 vols, 1934; *Tarikh-i-Falsafa-i-Siyasat* (History of political philosophy), 1936; *Tarikh-i-Hindustan ki Tanqid*

(Introduction to Indian history), 1937; *Insha, adab aur adib* (literary articles), 1944; *Dunia ki kahani* (World history) 1952; *Kheti*, 1932; *Dusri Sham*, 1936; *Azmaish*; *Habba Khatoon*, 1952; *Anjam* (all plays); *Aao drama karen*. Eng—*A Glimpse of New China*, 1953; *A Bird's Eye-View of Yugoslavia*, 1955; *World History*; *Our Heritage*, 1961; *Problems in the teaching of Indian history*, 1963; *The Indian Muslims* (Allen and Unwin), 1961; *The Education and Traditional Values*; *Ghalib*; *Akbar*; *Dr Zakir Hussain—A Biography*, 1972; *Islamic Influence on Indian Society*, 1972.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *WWIW*; *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *NBIL*, Vol IV; Ishrat Rahmani, *Urdu drama—tarikh va tanqid* (Urdu); *President Zakir Husain, A Quest for Excellence*; *INB*, 1958, 1961, 1963.

¹It was here that Mujeeb and Dr Zakir Husain became friends and it was here that he offered to teach at Jamia. See A.G. Noorani, *President Zakir Husain: A Quest for Excellence*, pp. 20-21.

Mujibur Rahman (— 1940)

Bengali journalist & nationalist

Took part in the Swadeshi movement in Bengal following the partition of the province; did editorial work for *The*

Mussalman, an English nationalist weekly published from Calcutta, which was started on 7 Dec 1906; denounced the Muslim craving for Govt jobs; did not like the Hindu assumption of superiority against which Muslims had many grievances but believed in the need for Hindu-Muslim unity and took to task those Muslims who considered themselves as foreigners; Jt-Sec, Bengal Muhammadan Assn, Calcutta, 3 Nov 1906.

Attended the annual sessions of the AIML and participated in its deliberations; stood for effective and adequate (not communal) representation for Muslims in local bodies (See his amendment¹ to a resolution, 7th Session, AIML, Agra, I, Dec 1913); mem of Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); Chmn Reception Cttee AIML, I (Jinnah Group), 19th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1927-Jan 1928; in his welcome address² advocated the boycott of the Simon Commn and separate electorates for Muslim which, in the existing conditions, he looked upon as 'the corner-stone of Muslim politics'. ML Delegate to All-Parties Convention called by the INC (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928).

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *First Spark of Revolution*; *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*.

¹The amendment was later withdrawn. See *FOP*, Vol I, pp 315-17.

²See *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 109-10.

Mujtaba Ali, Syed (1904—1974)

Bengali writer

Pen name: Satyapir, Priyadarshi.

b Karimganj, 13 Sept 1904; *mt* Bengali; *ed* Visva-Bharati & Bonn univs; on staff of AIR.

Pubs: Bengali—*Deshe-Bideshe* (travels), 1949; *Mayur Kanthi*, (belles-lettres) 1952; *Panchatantra*, 1952; *Chacha Kahini*, 1952; (both short stories); *Dhuyypchaya*, (essays) 1958; *dvandvamadhur*, 1958 (in collab); *Chatu-ranga*, (21 essays) 1961; *Shabnam*, (fiction) 1960; *Sreshta galpe*, 1961, 3rd edition 1963; *Bahu bichitra*, (anthology) 1962; *Bhabaghure-o-anyanya*, (20 essays); *Sreshta ramayarchana*, (26 essays) 1962; *Tuni mem* (Bengali miscellany) 1964; *Prem* (*Ledi Myakbet*—tr from Russian). 1965; *Du-hara* (short stories) 1966; *Bada babu*, (22 essays) 1966; *Avishvasya* (novel) 1970; *Hitlar*, (biog) 1970; *Musaphir* (Travel-Europe), 1971; *Kato na asrujal*, 1971; *Tulanahina* (fiction), 1974; *Rachnabali*, (fiction) 1975.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976.

Mumtaz Hussain (?—1920)¹

Khilafatist

Sunni; belonged to Lucknow; his grandfather was a Dy Collr in Hyderabad; s of Sajjad Hussain, editor of *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA); Bar-at-Law, 1901.

Was a lawyer at Lucknow; took part in the agitation for separate electorates, 1909; unsuccessful in the Legis Coun election of 1909 and 1912; Vice-Pres, Awadh Khilafat Cttee, 1919; was a strong advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Moved a resolution asking for the repeal of the Press Act (9th Session, AIML, Lucknow, Dec 1916); proposed another resolution asking for the recall of the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford (12th Session, Amritsar, Dec 1919).

Sources: *FOP*, Vol I; *SIM*.

¹For the condolence resolution on his death, see *FOP*, Vol I, p. 553.

Murtaza Fazl Ali, Syed (1920—)

Supreme Court judge

s of Sir Syed Fazl Ali (qv); b Moradabad, UP, 20 Dec 1920; ed BA (Hons), BL, St Joseph's Convent Patna, and Aligarh & Patna Univs; m, 5 children.

Enrolled as advocate of Patna High Court, 7 Nov 1944, and of Federal Court, Dec 1949; mem of panel of lawyers for Bihar State in Patna High Court, 1950; Judge, J & K High Court, 1958-67;

Chief Justice, 3 Dec 1967; now judge Supreme Court.

Mem Court of Jamia Millia, New Delhi; panel of jurors for Nehru Awd, 1972-75.

Pubs: *Mohammedan Law*; *Contract Act*; *Torts and Criminal Law*.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *TIDYB*, 1972; *Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts* (As on 1.1.68).

Musharraf Hussain, Mir (1848—1911)

Bengali writer

A writer of the highest calibre, he was acclaimed as the father of Bengali Muslim literature; firmly believed in Hindu-Muslim unity; campaigned against cow-slaughter in his highly controversial book *Go-Jivan*; was a very versatile writer; wrote about 36 books ranging from autobiography to poetry.

Pubs: Bengali—*Hazrat Omarer Dharma Jivanlabh*, 1905; *Madinar Gaurav*, 1906 (both poetry); *Basantakumari Natak*, 1873; *Jamidar Darpan*, 1873; *Behula Gitabhinay*, 1889 (all dramas); *Gaji Minar Bastani*, 1899 (fiction); *Amar Jivani*, 1908-10 (autobiog); *Bisad Sindhu* (Story of Karbala) first pub in three parts, 1887-91; 14th ed 1916; still a best seller.

Sources: *BMP*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1974.

Mushtaq Ahmed, Mir (1915—)

Delhi politician

s of Mir Abdul Sattar; *b* Simla 25 Apr 1915; resident of Delhi; *ed* graduate.

Joined the Cong, 1935; was connected with A-I Students Federation; teacher Ramjas School, 1940; Sec New Delhi Cong Cttee, 1941; nom mem PCC and later its Gen Sec for about seven years.

Took part in the Individual satyagraha 1940 and the Quit India Movement 1942; detained for two years; in 1946 at the INA trial, issued an appeal to Indian soldiers and demonstrated in front of the Red Fort; was arrested; later worked in the National Archives of India.

Apptd Special Mgte during the 1947 communal disturbances in Delhi.

Left the Cong 1948 when there was parting of ways between the Cong & the Socialist Party; Chmn PSP Delhi; Socialist mem Delhi Legis Assem 1952 (Kucha Chelan); lost the 1957 election to Lok Sabha on PSP ticket to Radha Raman of Cong (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).

Rejoined Cong; unanimously elected Pres New Delhi Pradesh Cong Cttee; Chief Exec Councillor Delhi Metropolitan Coun, 1966; Chmn Delhi Metropolitan Coun, 1972-Jun 1977.¹

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; 333 *Great Indians*; *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *IPY*, 1952; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *TOI*, 26 Jun 1977.

¹Announcing his decision to retire from politics, he said he would devote his time to social work and writing. See. *TOI*, 26 Jun 1977.

Mushtaq Ali Khan (1911—)

Sitar player

b at Varansi, UP, 20 Jun 1911; studied music under his father, Ashiq Ali Khan, from the age of seven; *m*.

Made first public appearance at the age of 12 in Varanasi and gave his first broadcast concert in 1929; has been giving major concerts since 1931 and teaching music since 1928; court musician of Jaunpur State, 1931; specialist in sitar (Senia gharana) and surbahar; examiner and mem of syllabus cttees of various univs; disc recordings available.

Recd Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, 1968.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *WWIM*.

Mustafa Khan 'Shaifta', Nawab (1806—1869)

Taluqdar of Jahangirabad (UP) & Urdu poet

b Delhi 1806, *ed* in Delhi.

Besides being a nobleman, was a well-known poet who wrote under the name *Hasrati* in Persian and *Shaifta* in Urdu; wrote a critical volume, *Gulshan-i-*

Khar, which was lithographed at Delhi in 1845 and which contains 600 articles.

The great Urdu poet Altaf Husain Hali (qv) lived with him as his companion at Jahangirabad for eight years after the mutiny and was inspired and encouraged by him in his literary labours.

Sources: *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*; OBD; *Tarikh Adab Urdu* (Urdu).

Mustafa Pookoya Thangal, PVS (1921—)

Kerala legislator

b 10 Aug 1921; *ed* up to seventh standard, knows Malayalam and Arabic; *m* Smt Ayisha Beevi; 3 S, 1 D; agriculturist.

Entered politics, as Muslim League worker, 1951; Pres, Perintalmanna Town ML, 1951; Vice-Pres, Valluvanad Taluk ML, 1952; was arrested for taking part in the struggle for the dismissal of the Ministry headed by Shri MES Namboodiripad, 1959; Vice-Pres Palghat Dist ML, 1961-65; Pres, Palghat Dist ML, 1965-69; mem State Cttee of Muslim League, 1960; Vice-Pres, Malappuram Dist ML; mem Ker Assem 1970 (Kunnammangalam).

Associated with various social activities; mem Malabar Dist Bd 1954-57; now mem Managing Cttee, Manmunathul Islam Sabha, Ponnani; mem Managing Cttee, Jamia Nooriya Arabic Coll, Pattikkadu; Pres, Perintalmanna Jamath Cttee and Quazi Pozhuthana Jamath.

Pub: *Fathul Fuhood Arabic Risala*.

Source: *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971.

Muzaffar Ahmed (Kaka Babu) (1889—1973)

Marxist leader

Belonged to a poor lower middle class family of Bengal; *s* of Munshi Mansur Ali, a Mukhtiar in the Sandvip Court; *b* Sandvip island, Noakhali (now Bangladesh), 5 Aug 1889; *ed* Sandvip Middle English School, 1905-10; Noakhali Zilla School, 1910-12 (Matric, 1913); Hoogley Mohsin Coll, latter the Bangabashi Coll, Calcutta; failed in Inter Arts Exam; *m*, 1 D.

Did petty clerical jobs in Govt to subsist; drawn to politics in 1916; Asst Sec Bangiya Mussalman Sahitya Samiti, 1918-20, and ran its monthly journal *Bangiya Mussalman Sahitya Patrika* almost single-handed; with Kazi Nazrul Islam (qv) edited Bengali evening daily newsheet *Navayug* financed by peasant leader AK Fazlul Huq (qv), Jul 1920. This paper, which lasted only a few months, took up the cause of peasants and workers.

Was deeply influenced by Marxist ideas and the Russian Revolution of 1917; was one of those who did pioneering work in India to organize the Communist Party in the country; established contacts with the Third Communist International through MN Roy;¹ also established contacts with communist groups in

Bombay, Pb & Madras.

Implicated by Govt in several conspiracy cases—first in Peshawar Conspiracy Cases, 1922-24, which came to nothing; then, detained May 1923 under Regulation III of 1818; while still in prison was tried, Apr 1924, along with Shaukat Usmani, SA Dange & Nalini Gupta, in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case² and got 4 years rigorous imprisonment; was released Sept 1925 on medical grounds.

Attended the Kanpur Communist Conf, the first open communist meet in India, Dec 1925.

Along with Kazi Nazrul Islam Nalini Gupta & others organized the Bengal Workers and Peasants Party in Calcutta, 1925; edited weekly paper *Langal* (Plow). 1926 and later *Gana Vani*; Vice-Pres, All India Trade Union Cong, 1928-29; and played a significant part in the labour unrest in Bengal, especially in the jute, textile and railway strikes.

Tried in Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929, the trial lasting about four-and-a-half years; sentenced to transportation for life, on appeal reduced to 3 years; after release, Jun 1936, organized the All Bengal Kisan Sabha and was its Pres; initiated a successful movement for the release of political prisoners in Bengal.

Was among those communists who worked inside the INC; mem Bengal PCC, 1926-27 & 1937; mem AICC 1927-29 & 1937.

Externed from Calcutta and industrial areas at the beginning of World War II; imprisoned for a month in Feb 1942

for violating the externment order; later went underground on an apprehension of being arrested and again appeared publicly on the lifting of the ban³ on the party by the Govt.

Elected mem Cent Cttee in the first Congress of CPI, 1943; was imprisoned without trial, 1948-51, following a ban on the party; again held without trial after the Chinese attack, 1962, and released 1964; mem Cent Cttee CPI (M), 1964.

Died at Calcutta 18 Dec 1973.

Pubs: *The Communist Party of India—Years of Formation 1921-33*; *The Communist Party of India and its Formation Abroad* (Bengali 1961; Eng 1962); *Myself and the Communist Party of India 1920-29*, Vol I; *Reminiscences of the Poet Nazrul Islam*, 1959 (Bengali); *Samakaler Katha* 1963, (Bengali).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *Nalanda Year Book*, 1944-45; *IYB*, 1920; *Celebrities*; *Bengal: The Nationalist Movement, 1876-1940*; *INB*, 1959, 1961, 1964, 1971.

¹Roy, MN (1887-1954): Communist theoretician and organizer in charge of Indian affairs in the Third Communist International.

²The Kanpur and Meerut Conspiracy Cases have been referred to 'as show trials'.

³The lifting of the ban followed the entry of Russia into the War and CPI's declaration that it was a People's War.

Muzammel Haq, Muhammad (1860—1933)

Bengali poet & writer

Was a distinguished poet and prose writer; aimed at a Muslim renaissance in Bengal; also published *Lahari*, 1900 the first Muslim poetry magazine; edited *Moslem Bharat*, 1920, a monthly literary magazine, from Calcutta; his works total up to about 15 and include poetry, novels, histories and biographies.

Pubs: Bengali—*Jatiya foyara*, (poems) 1912, proscribed by the Govt because of their provocative nature; *Apurva Darsan*, 1885; *Hazrat Muhammad*, 1903; *Jatiya-mangal*, 1909 (all poems); *Maharishi Mansur*, 1896; *Pheradausi Charit*, 1898 (both biog), etc.

Sources: *NBIL*, Vol 1; *BMP*.

Muzammillullah Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad (1865—1938)

UP landowner, politician

Titles: KB, 1904; Nawab, 1910; OBE; KCIE.

Sunni; Sherwani Pathan from a family that originally came from Jalalabad, Afghanistan, in the sixteenth century; his ancestors attained high offices during Lodi rule and remained powerful under the Mughals; later turned loyal to the

British; belonged to Bhikhampur, Aligarh Dist; *ed* knew Persian, Arabic, English.

His estate was well-administered; for long associated with MAO Coll, Aligarh; elected Trustee, 1886; Jt-Sec of Coll, 1899-1918; worked as Sec during Viqar-ul-Mulk's illness, 1910-13; Vice-Pres, Bd of Trustees, 1918; his casting vote in the meeting of Bd of Trustees decided the Principalship in favour of Dr Ziauddin Ahmed, 1919; presided over the fateful meeting when the Trustees decided to continue their old loyalist policy, 1920.

Jt-Pres with Sir Shah Muhd Sulaiman, UP Provincial Muslim Ednl Conf, Badaun, Mar 1924; Pres of Muslim Deputation to UP Gov, Aug 1924 to submit Muslim grievances with regard to edn; Pres UP Provincial Muslim Ednl Conf, Etawah, 1930.

Sec Zamindar Asscn UP; signatory to the Muslim Address presented to Lord Minto, 1 Oct 1906; attended the Inaugural Session of the AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906 and mem Provisional Cttee formed there; Pres UP Muslim Def Asscn, 1917.

Chmn Reception Cttee, 1st Session, AIML, Aligarh Mar, 1908; elected mem Cent Cttee (same session); elected Vice-Pres 23rd Session, II, Hidayat Group, Delhi, Nov 1933.

Nom mem UP Legis Coun, 1916-19; nom mem Viceroy's Coun of State; elected in a bye-election to Coun of State, 1926 (UP West—M); re-elected 1930 (same const); twice Home Mem including in 1930.

Special Mgte; Fellow Allahabad Univ.

Died 28 Sept 1938.

Sources: *MAO*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *EUP*; *SIM*; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *IO & BOL*, 1939; *CSD*, 1939, Vol I.

Nabiullah, Syed (?—1925)

UP politician

Sunni; belonged to Kara, Allahabad Dist; settled in Lucknow; held a small estate in Allahabad Dist; *ed* *MAO* Coll, Aligarh (BA); Bar-at-Law.

Returned to India, 1885; practised law at Lucknow Bar; chmn Lucknow Municipal Bd, 1916-23.

Deeply involved with AIML from the start; attended the Inaugural Session, AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906; proposed a resolution for the formation of a Provisional Cttee (same session); mem Reforms Cttee (1st Session, Mar 1908); mem Cttee to draft and adopt an address embodying the resolutions on the Reforms Scheme of Sec of State (2nd Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); Pres,¹ AIML, 4th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1910; elected Vice-Pres at the end of the session; re-elected Vice-Pres (6th Session, Lucknow, Mar 1913); mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); re-elected Vice-Pres (same session); Chmn,² Reception Cttee, 9th Session,

Lucknow, Dec 1916; seconded the resolution asking for the release of the Ali Brothers and Zafar Ali Khan (same session); mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); opposed the resolution regarding further contributions towards the expenses of War in the Subjects Cttee meeting (11th Session, Delhi, Dec 1918).

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*.

¹For his Presidential Address, see *FOP*, Vol. I, pp. 155-73.

²For his Welcome Address, see *FOP*, Vol. I, pp. 362-70.

Nadwi, Maulana Saiyed Sulaiman (1884—1953)

Scholar, writer

Belonged to a family of well-to-do theologians of village Desna near Patna, Bih; grandfather and father were also Hakims; *b* 22 Dec 1884; *ed* traditional edn at an Arabic academy; later at Darululum Nadwatul Ulema, Lucknow, where he was a pupil of Shibli Numani (qv), one-time associate of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; was deeply influenced by him.

Joined hands with his classmate, Abul Kalam Azad (qv), to publish *Al-Hilal*, an Urdu journal from Calcutta, 1912, with the latter as Chief Editor. The journal proving troublesome to the Govt Azad was sent to jail. Nadwi

escaped and joined Deccan Coll, Poona, as lecturer.

Resigned to manage 'The Darul Musannifin' (The Academy of Authors), Azamgarh, UP, which had been planned and founded by his teacher, Shibli Numani, to serve as an institute for research and publishing; himself wrote important studies, some of which have been translated into Turkish, Arabic and English.

Was a pan-Islamist and took an active part in the Khilafat Movement; men of the Khilafat Delegation to Europe, Feb 1920, to present the Indian Muslims' viewpoint before the British Govt on the Khilafat issue; later was a signatory to the appeal to the Khalifa to stand forth as the champion of the Faith, May 1920; presided over the special session of Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Moradabad, 10-11 Apr. 1921; mem Working Cttee of Cent Khilafat, Bombay, Jan 1922; mem of Cttee to inquire into the question of retaliation to acts of oppression by the Govt (CKC, Lucknow, Jun 1922); mem Khilafat Cttee to cooperate with the Cong Civil Disobedience Enquiry Cttee, Jun 1922; mem, and later leader, of Muslim Deputations (1924 & 1926) to Arab countries to inquire into the Palestine problem, etc; was often invited to speak at academic conferences; received from Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru letters written in Urdu; awarded Hon LD by AMU, 1940; migrated to Pakistan, 1950.

In Pak: mem of Bd of Talimat-i-Islamiya (Islamic Teaching) apptd by Const Assem's Basic Principles Cttee;

supported the anti-Ahmadi agitation, 1953.

Died at Karachi 1953 on the date of his birth—22 Dec.

Pubs: Urdu—*Hayat-i-Shibli* (Biography of Shibli Noman) 1943; *Biography of the Prophet*; *Geography of the Quran*; *Arab Navigation*; *Relations between the Arabs and India* 1930; *Maktubat-e-Sulaimani* (compiled by Abdul Majid Daryabadi), Part I, 1963; *Maqalat-e-Sulaiman*, Vol II, 1968.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol III; *HNK*; *IMI*; Shan Mohammad, *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan* (A Political Biography); Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*; *INB*, 1964, 1971, *NBIL*; Vol IV.

Nairang, Syed Ghulam Bhik (1876—1952)

Central legislator

b Sept 1876; ed Municipal Board School & Mission High School, Ambala; Govt High School, Ludhiana; Municipal Bd High School, Jagadhri, and Govt Coll, Lahore.

Started practising as a lawyer at Ambala, 1900; Govt Pleader, 1909-20; took part in the Khilafat and Congress

activities, 1920-22; mem of a Muslim League Cttee to confer with the Working Cttee of the Cent Khilafat Cttee to work out scheme for organizing various public activities for Muslims (15th Session, AIML, Lahore, May 1924; mem of a Cent Cttee to formulate a scheme of constitutional reforms in the country (18th Session, AIML, Delhi, Dec 1926).

Mem Cent Legis Assem, 1934 (East Pb—M); re-elected, 1946 (same const); Dy Leader Muslim League Party, 1938-42; was on the Panel of Chairmen.

Pres Anjuman-i-Islamia, Ambala City, 1917-43; Gen-Sec, Cent Jamiat-i-Tablighul Islam (a society, with its headquarters at Ambala, formed to counteract the Shuddhi movement started by the Arya Samaj), Ambala City, 1923; mem Gen Coun, Anjuman-i-Himayat-in-Islam, Lahore for 25 years; mem Nadwatul Ulema, Lucknow; mem A-I Muslim Ednl Conf for 25 years; mem Court & Exec Coun, Muslim Univ, Aligarh.

In Pak: Mem Const Assem.

Pubs: Urdu—*Kalam-i-Nairang*; *Ghaudar-i-Ufug*; English—*Alwar State and its Muslim Subjects*.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *IPY*, 1951; *The Constituent Assembly Legislature of Pakistan Debates* 1952, Vol II No. 1 (Obituary reference made on 12 Nov 1952).

Najibar Rahman (1878—1923)

Bengali novelist

Was a school teacher; attained great popularity as a novelist; though not of high literary merit, his novels present a faithful portrayal of contemporary society; favoured harmonious relations between Hindus and Muslims.

Pubs: Bengali¹—*Anoyara*, 1914 (novel, 23rd ed in 1949, still a best-seller); *Premar Samadhi*. (11th ed, 1946); *Parinam*, 1918; *Gariber meye*, 1923; *Meherunnesa*, 1923.

Sources: *NBIL*, Vol I; *BMP*.

¹The *NBIL* Vol. I, p. 180 lists his books under Mujibar Rahman and gives 1940 as the date of his death.

Naqvi, Dr Khaleeq Ahmed (1926—)

Economist

s of Amir Ahmad and Fatima; b Bareilly, 15 May 1926; ed BA (Hons), MA, PhD (Lucknow); m Zubaida; 2 S, 1 D.

Lecturer, Agra Univ, 1940-54 & Aligarh Univ, 1954-59; Reader, Delhi School of Econ, 1959-67; Prof of Economic Policy, Delhi School of Economics, Jul 1967; Head of Deptt of Econ & Dir Centre of Advanced Studies in Economic Hist & Economic Development, Mar 1969.

Hon Econ Adviser, Govt of UP, 1960; mem panel of economists of Min of Food and Agriculture, GOI, since 1964; has delivered lectures at (i) Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Sorbonne; (ii) Oxford Inst of Statistics; (iii) Manchester Univ; & (iv) Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw; Ind representative on UN Commn for Social Development 1969; Managing Editor *Indian Economic Review*.

Source: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

Naqvi, Syed Kalbe Abbas (1891—1974)

Shia leader

Title: KB, 1942.

Belonged to a respectable family of Shia High Priests of Jais, Rai Bareli; *b* Feb 1891; *ed* Allahabad (LLB).

Started practice at Allahabad in 1914; Govt Pleader, Rai Bareli, 1924; non-official Chmn, Dist Muslim Ednl Cttee, 1916-26; and when official Chairmanship was introduced in the Cttee, became its Sec; Gen-Sec, A-I Shia Conf, 1926, and again 1935; apptd mem Provincial Muslim Edn Cttee of UP, 1932; took a leading part in raising funds for the Muslim Univ and the Shia Coll of which he was trustee; prominent educationist of UP and a Shia leader of All-India fame; founder of A-I Shia Pol Conf and Chmn Reception Cttee at the first session in Lucknow.

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1937

(Lucknow, Unnao and Rai Bareli Dists—MR).

Was also Judge, Income Tax Tribunal.

Died of heart failure in his home town, Jais, 32 km from Rai Bareli, 8 Jun 1974.

Sources: *IYB*, 1938-39; *EUP*; *IPY*, 1950.

Naqvi Imam, Syed (1902—1959)

Bihar politician, judge

b 30 Aug 1902; *ed* Oxford Preparatory School; Leighton Park Public School, Reading; Manchester Univ & Cambridge Univ (BA Hons); Bar-at-Law; *m* Aziza.

A leading criminal lawyer of Patna High Court; mem Bih Legis Coun, 1937 (Gaya-cum-Chota Nagpur Div—M); Pres of the Coun, 1937-40.

Dist Judge in Bih, 1940; Judge Patna High Court, 1954.

Widely travelled; performed the Haj, 1935.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *IYB*, 1945-46.

Nargis Dutt (1929—1981)

Film actress

Original name: Fatima A Rashid; *d* of Mohan Babu and famous songstress, Jaddan Bai (qv); *b* Calcutta, 1 Jun 1929; *ed* Queen Mary's High School, Bombay

(Senior Cambridge); *m* film star, Sunil Dutt, 11 Mar 1958, with whom she had worked in *Mother India*; 1 S, Sanjay.

Acted in *Talash-e-Haq* as five-year old child but was actually introduced to the screen by Producer-Director Meh-boob (qv) as the leading lady in *Taqdeer*, 1943; other films include: *Aag*, *Barsaat*; *Jogan*, *Aadhi Rat*, *Birha Ki Rat*, *Chhoti Bhabi*, *Chori Chori*, *Deedar*, *Andaz*, *Shri 420*, *Babul*, *Aawara*, *Mother India*, *Raat aur Din* (last film); was a mem of the Goodwill Mission to USA, 1952; had also been to USSR as mem of a Film Delegation; nominated mem Rajya Sabha, April 1980; died of cancer 1981.

Awarded Padma Sri, 1958 (first film actress to be so honoured); bagged the Filmfare Award for acting in *Mother India*; won the special 'Soviet Land Nehru' award for Nov 1974; Urvashi Award for *Raat aur Din*.

Sources: *Indian Motion Pictures Almanac*, and *Who's Who*, 1953; *Star Portraits*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *RSW*, 1980.

Naseem Banu (Roshanara Begum)
(1922—)

Film actress

d of Nawab Abdul Wahid Khan, Zamin-dar; *b* Delhi, 2 Jan 1922; *ed* Queen Mary High School; *m* Film Director Mohammad Ehsan, BSc; *d* Saira Banu (qv), also a well-known film actress.

Picked up by Sohrab Modi to play Ophelia opposite him in his *Hamlet*; other pictures include: Sohrab Modi's *Pukar*, *Chal Chal Re Naujawan*, *Anokhi Ada*, *Chandni Raat*, *Sheesh Mahal*, *Shabistan*, etc.

Has retired from films.

Source: *Indian Motion Pictures Almanac* and *Who's Who*, 1953.

Nasim, Munshi Mohammad (1859—1953)

UP lawyer

Sunni; belonged to Lucknow; younger *s* of Ch Riyasat Ali, Taluqdar of Bhilwal, Bara Banki Dist; *ed* Law degree; *m* Zamirunnisa Begum, 3 S, Mohammad Wasim, Mohammad Habib, Mohammad Mujib (qvs).

Started practice at Lucknow, 1890; was extremely successful and became leader of the Awadh Bar.

Took part in the anti-Nagri agitation, 1900; attended the Inaugural Session, AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906 and mem Provisional Cttee formed there; mem AIML Coun; elected mem UP Legis Coun, 1909 (Awadh—M), defeating Syed Nabiullah, Munshi Ehtisham Ali and Raja Naushad Ali Khan; joined UP Muslim Defence Asscn, 1917; financed the Lucknow meet at which the All India Khilafat Cttee was formed, Sept 1919.

Died at Lucknow, 1953.

Sources: *SIM*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *IYBA*, 1912.

Nasir-ud-Daula (1792—1857)

Nizam of Hyderabad St

Original name : Farkhundha Ali Khan.

Eldest s of Sikander Jah, 3rd Nizam, whom he succeeded on 23 May 1829 on the latter's death.

He had no great liking for affairs of State, which he left largely to the care of his Prime Minister, the Nawab Suraj-ul-Mulk, who died in 1853, when the Nizam appointed his nephew, the well-known Sir Salar Jang to succeed him in the office of Minister. Nasir-ud-Daula is described as having "a gracious disposition to private charity and with much bountiful kindness to his dependents".¹ He died in May 1857 just before the outbreak of the Mutiny and was succeeded by Afzal-ul-Daula.

Sources: *OBD*; *Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I; *FSH*, Vol II; *The Golden Book of India*.

¹*The Golden Book of India*, p. 181.

Nausher Ali, Syed (1891—1972)

West Bengal politician

s of Syed Omed Ali; b village Peroli, Police Station Kalia, Dist Jessore, Aug 1891; ed at Khulna; City Coll Calcutta

(BA); and Univ Law Coll, Calcutta (BL); m Lutfunnessa, 1912; 4 S, 4 D.

Advocate, Calcutta High Court since 1921; Pres Calcutta High Court Bar Assn, 1947-48; later Senior Advocate, Supreme Court.

Editor *Sahachar*, Bengali literary monthly, Jan 1922.

Mem Jessore Dist Bd, 1923-37, and its Chmn, 1928-37.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1929-36 (Jessore South—M); Krishak Praja Party mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937-46 (Jessore Sadar—MR); Min for Public Health and Local Self Govt, Bengal, 1937-38; Spkr, Bengal Legis Assem, 1943-46.

Vice-Pres Krishak Praja Samity and Party; later mem Bengal PCC and AICC; jailed for political views and activities.

Cong mem Provisional Parl, 1950-52 (W-B); mem Rajya Sabha, 1952-56; mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1956 (elected by MLA's); re-elected to Rajya Sabha as Independent mem (Communist bloc) Apr 1962-68; mem Cttee of Inquiry into the conduct of an MP, 1951.

Vice-Pres Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha; Chmn Coal Mines Stowing Bd, 1947-50; Pres All India Seaman's Federation and United Seaman's Union.

Visited England, Sweden, USSR, Austria and Italy.

Died 6 Apr 1972.

Sources: *Parliament of India*, 1950; *RSW*, 1964; *BMP*; *West Bengal*

Legislative Council Who's Who,
1959.

Nazimuddin, Khawaja (Sir) (1894—1964)

Prime Minister of Pakistan

Titles: CIE, 1926; KCIE, 1934; Kt
(renounced Sept 1946).

Belonged to an aristocratic family that had connections with the family of the Nawab of Dacca; *s* of Khwaja Nizamuddin, a rich landlord; younger brother of Khwaja Shahabuddin; *b* Dacca, 19 Jul 1894; *ed* MAO Coll, Aligarh, in England at Dunstable Grammar School; Trinity Hall, Cambridge (MA), Bar-at-Law; *m* 1924 Shah Bano, *d* of KM Ashraf, Zamindar.

Chmn Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; mem Exec Coun, Dacca Univ, 1923-29.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1923 (Bakraganj South—M); was a loyalist and voted with the Govt on all important issues; Edn Min, Bengal, 1929-34; successfully piloted the Compulsory Primary Edn Bill in Bengal Coun, 1930; mem Exec Coun, May 1934-37; ML Mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937 (Calcutta North—MU).

Home Min in Fazlul Haq's Coalition Ministry, Bengal, Apr 1937; on withdrawal of Muslim League support, resigned Dec 1941; leader of ML Parliamentary party and of opposition in Bengal legislature, 1942-43; ML Chief Min of Bengal, 24 Apr 1943-Mar 1945.

It was during the early part of his tenure that Bengal suffered one of the worst famines in its history; his Ministry was defeated in a vote in the Assem, 25 Mar 1945, and Lord Casey, the Australian Gov of Bengal, temporarily suspended the parliamentary govt.

Was associated with the Muslim League from the mid-thirties; became leader of Muslim League in Bengal; mem AIML Working Cttee, 1937-47; was a strong supporter of the Pakistan scheme, and a close associate of MA Jinnah; contrary to expectations, his name¹ did not figure in the list of League nominees to the Interim Govt.

In Pak: Mem Pak Constituent Assem; 1st Chief Min of East Bengal; Gov-Gen of Pak, Sept 1948, following MA Jinnah's death; after Liaqat Ali Khan's death, 16 Oct 1951, was asked to function as PM in addition; recommended the appointment of Ghulam Mohammad, then resigned and was sworn in again as PM, 24 Oct 1951; was dismissed, 17 Apr 1953, by Gov-Gen Ghulam Mohammad; was also Pres Muslim League.

During his Prime Ministership, the basic Principles Cttee finally approved the draft of Pak Constitution, Aug 1952, with Urdu as the sole state language; food crisis; violent campaign in support of an Islamic Constitution; anti-Ahmadiyah riots; removal of Prime Min of Pb, Mumtaz Daulatana (qv) from office for condoning religious disturbances; his own dismissal took place on the grounds that his Cabinet had proved entirely inadequate to grapple with the difficulties

facing the country; earlier had refused to resign as he still commanded the confidence of the Legislative Assem; was largely ineffective as a PM; later lived in retirement; died 22 Oct 1964.

Short and bulky, he was a devout Muslim; had performed the Haj.

Sources: *GPP*; *A History of Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vol II; *DNB*, Vol II; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*.

¹The Statement of 16 Jun 1946 by Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy contains his name among those that were to be invited for joining the Interim Govt. According to Wavell, Jinnah objected to his (Wavell's) including Nazimuddin in the Govt as he wished to propose him to the Nizam as Premier. See *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*, p. 296. The Statement of 16 Jun 1946 is given as Appendix VI on pp. 489-90 of the *Journal*. Wavell liked him: 'I rather like him and think he is straight but incapable' (p. 47). At another place he says: 'I like honest fat little Nazimuddin' (p. 419).

Nazir Ahmad, Maulvi (1833—1912)

Urdu novelist

Belonged to a poor family; s of Maulvi Saadat Ali of village Rahtar, Dist Bijnor, UP; b 1833; called Dehalvi as Delhi was his adopted home; ed at first under father at the age of 9 at Bijnor; and five years later under a Maulvi at Delhi; here performed domestic duties, was actually made to grind spices by his teacher's daughter, whom he ultimately married,

and collect food from the neighbourhood; then met Principal of Delhi Coll accidentally, impressed him, was awarded a scholarship for study in the college; did not study English because of the prejudice of his orthodox father.

Started as a school teacher at Kunjah, Dist Gujrat, Pb, 1854-57; Dy Inspector of Schools, Kanpur; resigned 1857 and returned to Delhi.

As a reward for saving the life of an English woman was apptd Dy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad; persuaded to learn English; commissioned by Sir William Muir, Lt-Gov of UP, to translate the Income Tax Act, the Penal Code, and Acts and Regulations of the Army Criminal Procedure Code into Urdu; apptd Tehsildar and then Dy Collr.

His translation of an English book, *The Heavens* by Mr Golman, attracted the notice of the PM of Hyderabad; apptd in Revenue Dept, Hyderabad; rose to be mem Bd of Revenue.

Later settled in Delhi; devoted himself entirely to writing; awarded title of *Shamsul-ulama*; LLD by Edinburgh Univ.

Attained great fame as a writer of stories and novels; *Miratul Urus* was the first book that brought him honour and recognition. The book grew from a story that he had started writing for his own daughters; all his stories are written with a sense of purpose.

Produced a readable translation of the *Quran* in idiomatic Urdu, though his use of colloquialisms raised many critical and orthodox eyebrows; forced to withdraw his book *Ummahat-ul-Ummah* on the wives of the Prophet for some

objectionable reference to them; wrote works on *Shariah*, ethics, logic, grammar and astronomy also.

Was in great demand in meetings and conferences as a brilliant orator; most of his speeches were made at the annual sessions of the Muslim Educational Conferences and Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; a volume of his speeches has been published.

Argued that it was commonsense for Muslims to accept British rule; supported Sir Syed's educational policy but disagreed with him on some theological issues and with his views on the English style of living; had once declined to attend a party given by the Dy Commr of Delhi because he received an improper invitation.

Trustee of MAO Coll, Aligarh; patron of Delhi College and St Stephen's College, Delhi; frugal himself, gave handsome grants¹ to educational institutions.

Pubs: Urdu—*Mirat-ul-Urus* (The Bride's Mirror);² *Chand Pand*; *Binat-un-Naash*; *Taubatun Nasuh*; *Ibnul Waqt*; *Muhsinat*; *Fisana-i-Mubtila*; *Ayama*, 1891; *Mauiza-i-Hasana*, 1924; *Ummahat-ul-Ummah* (Lives of the wives of the Prophet); *Al Huquq Wa Al Faraiz*, 3 Vols, 1906.

Sources: M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*; *DNB*, Vol III; *MBI*; *OBD*; *SIM*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹According to M Mujeeb he lost about Rs 3,00,000 by way of bad debts. *The Indian Muslims*, p. 533.

²The book won an award of Rs 1000 from the UP Govt.

Nazrul Islam, Kazi (1899—1976)

Bengali poet & writer

Ancestors moved from Patna to Burdwan in the days of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam; belonged to a poor Muslim family of village Churulia, Dist Burdwan, W-B; s of Kazi Fakir Ahmed, (caretaker of the grave of a 'Pir' and a mosque) and Zaheda Khatun; b 24 May 1899; mt Bengali; ed learnt Arabic and Persian at a Muslim School; later studied in a high school at Dariraonpur, Nabin Chandra Institution, Mathrun Burdwan (where the poet Kumudranjan Mallick was his teacher), and up to class X at Siarsol High School (where the famous novelist Sailajananda Mukhopadhyay was his classmate); m Pramila Sen Gupta, 1924, wife became paralytic 1940 and died, 1962; 3 S (one died 1930).

Joined the 49th Bengali Regiment, 1917, so that the military training could be used in anti-British struggle; became Quarter-Master Havildar; got disbanded with the regiment, 1919.

During his early school days, took part in the village folk dramas and composed poems; sent contributions to *Bangiya Mussalman Sahitya Patrika* during his army days; worked as a trainer and head composer in a gramophone company.

Got involved in the leftist political movement in Bengal; came in contact

with Muzaffar Ahmad (qv) and was co-editor of Fazlul Haq's *Navayug*, 1920, with him; wrote inciting articles that, when published in book form (*Yugavani*, 1922) were proscribed; brought out another journal *Dhumketu*; arrested and jailed for his poem 'Anandmayeer Agamani', 1922.

After release, joined Bengal Provincial Cong; along with others founded the Labour Swaraj Party of INC, 1925; was associated with the founding of Bengal Workers and Peasants Party, Calcutta, 1925 or 1926; was associated with *Langal* and *Ganavani*; lost the 1926 contest for a seat in the Cent Legis Assem; was saved from jail for his book *Pralaysikha* by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1930; Pres Muslim Youth Conf, Sirajganj, 1932; Faridpur Dist Muslim Students' Conf, 1936.

Had a dual personality as a poet; wrote soft melodious songs of love, and also revolutionary poetry that has inspired Bengali youth over the years; poems like 'Paralayollas' and 'Vidrohi' made the poet immortal; has also written novels, dramas and translated Persian poetry and set his songs to music himself.

After the death of his son, 1930, turned to spiritualism; was mentally crippled by a disease of the brain, 1942; since then he remained semi-conscious till his death, 29 Aug 1976; had gone over to Dacca (1976), where the Bangladesh Govt conferred its citizenship on him.

Awarded Jagatharini Medal for the best original creative writing in Bengali literature by Calcutta Univ, 1945; was

granted Padma Bhushan and a literary pension by GOI, 1960; was granted a pension by GOP also, which was stopped during Pakistani repression in erstwhile East Pakistan.

Was buried with full state honours in Dacca university premises, 29 Aug 1976.

Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyay has called him the 'Embodiment of composite culture of Bengal'.

Biog: Chakravarty, Basudha, Kazi Nazrul Islam, 1968.

Pubs: *Shyama Sangit*; *Byathar Dan*, 1921 (short stories); *Agnivina*, 1922; *Dolan Champa*, 1923; *Samyavadi*, 1925; *Sanchita*, 1925; *Bulbul*, 1928 (all poems); *Bandhan-Harsa*, 1927; *Mrityukshudha*, 1930; *Kuhelika*, 1931 (all novels); *Jhilmili*, 1931 (2 plays); *Nazrul Gitika*, 1933 (songs); *Sonali Swapan*, (short stories) 1933; *tr Rubaiyat-e-Hafiz*, 1930.

Sources: *WWIW*; *DNB*, Vol II; *NBIL*, Vol I; *Bengal: The Nationalist Movement*; *TOI*, 19 Feb 1976; *TOI*, 30 Aug 1976; Gopal Halder, Kazi Nazrul Islam.

Nimmi (Nawab Banu) (1933—)

Film tragedienne

d of Abdul Hakim, a military contractor,

and Wahidan Bai, famous songstress and film artiste; *b* Agra 1933.

Made her debut in Raj Kapoor's *Barsaat*, 1949, in a supporting role and attained stardom; other pictures, 44 in all, include: *Jalte Deep*, 1950, *Deedar*, *Buzdil*, *Sazaa*, 1951, *Daag*, *Andhiyan* and *Aan*, 1952, *Aabshar* and *Mehman*, 1953, *Amar*, *Kasturi*, 1954, *Uran Khatola*, *Kundan*, and *Society*, 1955, *Basant Bahar*, *Bhai Bhai*, 1956, *Anjali*, 1957, *Sohni Mahiwal*, 1958, *Char Dil Char Rahen*, 1959, *Angulimaal*, 1960, *Mere Mehboob*, 1963, *Akash Deep*, 1965 (last picture); got the critics award in 1957 for her work in *Bhai Bhai*.

Sources: *Indian Motion Pictures Almanac and Who's Who*, 1953; *Star Portraits*; Article 'Nimmi' in *Filmfare*, Oct 29-Nov 11, 1976.

Nissar, Mohammad (1910—1963)

Cricketer

b 1 Aug 1910; a reputed fast bowler of pre-partition days.

Cricket Statistics: played first Test match against England, 1932; overs bowled: 201.5; Test match played, 34; runs given, 707; wickets, 25; catches held, 2; average, 28.

Died 11 Mar 1963.

Source: *Indian Who's Who*, 1935.

Nizami, Khaliq Ahmad (1925—)

Historian, diplomat

s of Aziz Ahmad Nizami, Advocate of Meerut, and Sayida; *b* Amroha, Dist Moradabad, 25 Dec 1925; *mt* Urdu; *ed* MA, 1945 & LLB, 1946, Agra; *m* Razia, five children; had been a student and later colleague of Prof M Habib (qv).

Joined Aligarh Univ, 1947; Reader in Hist, 1953; Sec Islamic Studies Section of International Cong of Orientalists, Delhi, 1963; Pres Medieval Ind Hist Section of Ind History Cong, Allahabad, 1965; Pres Medieval Hist Section of Pb Hist Cong, 1969; Prof and Head of Centre of Advanced Study in Hist, AMU, 1963; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, 1972; actg V-C, 1974; Ambassador to Syria, 16 Dec 1974-77; PVC, Aligarh 1977-78. Dean of Social Science and Prof. of History AMU since 1978.

Pubs: Urdu—*Tarikh-i-Mashikhi Chishti* (Hist), 1953; *Hayat-i-Shaikh Abdul Haq* (biog), 1953; compiled, *1857 ka tarikhi roznamcha*, 1958. English—*Life and Times of Shaikh Farid Ganji Shakar*, 1955; edited in collaboration—Elliot and Dawson's *History of India*, Vol II, 1952; edited in collaboration with Prof Habib, *The Comprehensive History of India*, 5 Vols; (edited) *Medieval India—A Miscellany*; Persian—ed *Shah Valli Ullah Dehlavi ke Siyasi Maktubat* (letters) 1950; *Khair-ul-Majalis*, 1955 (This is a collection

of conversations of Shaikh Nasiruddin Chiragh of Delhi, which he edited at the suggestion of Prof Habib); *Studies in Medieval Indian History*, 1956; *Tarikhi maqalat*, Delhi, 1966; edited the articles of Prof M Habib under the title—*Politics and Society During the Early Medieval Period—Collected Works of Prof Mohammad Habib*, Vol 1, Aug 1974.

Sources: *WWIW*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *TOI*, 17 Dec 1974; *INB*, 1958, 1959, 1966, 1972; *NB/L*, Vol IV.

Nizami, Khwaja Hasan (1878–1955)

Missionary, Urdu writer

Direct descendent of the famous Sufi saint, Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia; *s* of Hafiz Saiyid Ashiq Ali, custodian of the Dargah of Nizamuddin Aulia in Delhi and also a book binder; *b* Delhi, 1878; *ed* traditional, at many places; did not know English at all; *m* at 18, wife died; married again at 40.

Took charge of the Dargah, after completing edn, at the age of 24; sold books and medicines for a living.

Was a noted theologian and scholar of Urdu, Arabic and Persian; prolific writer on theological and philosophical subjects; edited an Urdu monthly journal, *Munadi*, and other newspapers.

Was an effective missionary in the cause of Islam; counteracted the *Shuddi*

movement launched by the Arya Samaj leader, Swami Shraddhanand for the reclamation, among others, of the Malkhana Rajputs (a sub-caste of Rajputs converted to Islam during the reign of Aurangzeb) of Agra and the nearby districts, 1923; was an aggressive polemicist; wrote pamphlets and articles attacking the Arya Samaj and Swami Shraddhanand with whom he was engaged in a bitter controversy, invited Mahatma Gandhi¹ to embrace Islam; in 1927 was engaged in a controversy with Maulana Mohammad Ali who accused him of being pro-British and a traitor to his community; started A-I Chishti party, 1946, to mobilise public opinion against the partition of India; died 31 Jul 1955.

Autobiog²: *Aap biti*, 1922 (Urdu).

Pubs: *Qabron ke ghaibi navishte* (Mystical essays), 1927; *Milad namah*, 1938; *Tashrih Bukhari* (Exposition of the sayings of the Prophet); *Aulad ki shadi*, 2nd ed. 1924; *Halal Khors* (short history and religious rites of Halal Khors), 1923; *Angrezon ke kisse* (Tales based on the 1857 rebellion), 1946; *Khudai income Tax*, (novel) 1925; *Sipara-i-dil* (essays), 1913; *Kana bati*. (Literary radio talks), 1937; *Gandhi namah* (Articles on the life and character of Mahatma Gandhi), 1922; *Ghadr ke farman*, 1944; *Nizami bansri* (Biography of Nizamuddin Auliya), 2nd ed. 1945; *Roznamcha Hasan Nizami*, 1925, etc.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Muslims and Changing India; Islam in India and Pakistan; A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics; NBIL*, Vol IV; Dr Aijaz Hussain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature*; *CWMG*, Vols 16, 24 and 25.

¹Gandhiji writes that at a Khilafat meeting in Delhi in Nov 1919, there was a collection of money and he was asked to contribute one pice to it. As he did not have even that, it was given by Khwaja Hasan Nizami. The coin was then auctioned by Syud Hussain and was bought by Mian Chhotani for Rs 501/-. See *CWMG*, Vol. XVI, p. 323. Later, Gandhi took strong exception to one of his pamphlets, *Dai Ye Islam* which carried on a pernicious missionary propaganda. For details of the controversy, see *CWMG*, Vol. 24, pp. 297, 298. Also see *CWMG*, Vol. 25, pp. 239-40.

²According to Dr Aijaz Hussain, *Aap Biti* is probably the first autobiography in Urdu.

Noon, Malik (Sir) Mohd Firoz Khan
(1893—1970)

Pakistani politician

Belonged to the distinguished Noon family (landed aristocracy) of Nurpur Noon of Bhalwal Tehsil, Dist Shahpur, Pb; forefathers had come from Rajputana and had migrated to the Pb during the early days of Muslim rule in India; embraced Islam at the hands of the famous Muslim saint, Shaikh Farid of Pak Patan.¹

s of Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan

Noon (qv); b 7 May 1893; ed Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore (1905-1912); Wadham Coll, Oxford (MA); called to the Bar (Inner Temple); Hon LD (Toronto); m (i) 1914, cousin, d of KB Malik Sher Muhammad Khan; (ii) 1945, Elizabeth (an English lady), later known as Lady Viqarun-Nisa Noon; 3 S, 2 D.

Returned home 1917; practiced at Sargodha, 1917-20; Advocate High Court, Lahore, 1920-26.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1920-June 1936 (Shahpur East—MR); mem Unionist Party; Min for Local Self-Govt in the Unionist Ministry, Pb, Jan 1927-1930; Min for Edn, Pb. 1931-Jun 1936 (resigned); in 1935 thought of forming a Muslim Zamindar Party.²

High Commr for India in London. 1936-41; Mem for Labour, Gov-Gen's Exec Coun, 1941-42; Defence Mem, Jul 1942-Aug 1945; represented India on Imperial War Cabinet & Pacific War Coun, 1944-45; Delegate to UN Conf, San Francisco, 1945.

Mem AIML Coun, 1927, and 1946; ML mem Pb Legis Assem, 1946 (Rawalpindi Div Towns—MU); attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Jun 1946, and made a belligerent speech in favour of the demand for Pak saying that 'if the British force on us an Akhand Government, the destruction and havoc which Muslim will cause, will put to shame the deeds of Halaku Khan and Changiz Khan...'; renounced title at the call of ML.

On being convinced that no settlement was possible between the Congress and the Muslim League, proposed that

India might be divided into five Dominions under the British: (i) Bengal and Assam (ii) The Central Provinces, UP and Berar (iii) Madras (iv) Bombay and (v) Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and NWFP.

In Pak: mem Pak Consenbly and Pb Legis Assem, 1947-50; toured the Middle East countries as a special emissary of Jinnah; Gov of E Pak, 1950-Oct 1953; ML Chief Minister, Pb, Apr 1953-1955; Min of Foreign Affairs, GOP, 1955-Oct 1957.

Led (i) Pak Delegation to ECAFE Conf, Singapore, Oct 1949; (ii) FAO, Washington, Nov 1948; (iii) 2nd Suez Canal Conf, Sept 1956; (iv) UN Gen Assem, 1956 and 1957; and (v) UN Security Coun; represented Pak at Muslim Baghdad Pact Powers Conf, Tebran, Nov 1956.

Leader Republican Party in National Assem, 1956; PM of Pak and also Min of Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Relations, Def, Economic Affairs, Kashmir Affairs, Law and States and Frontier Regions, Dec 1957-Oct 1958, when Pres Iskander Mirza proclaimed Martial Law.

'The prestige of the office touched the lowest ebb during the tenure of Malik Firoz Khan Noon'; was under constant pressure of the Awami League; to strengthen his position raised the strength of Ministry to 26 in a House of 80; justified the existence of land-lordism as a stabilizing force in society. Three landmarks: (i) repeal of the Anti-Smuggling Ordinance; (ii) dismissal of

Fazlul Haq, Gov of E Pak; and (iii) shelving of land reforms.

Later, during Ayub regime, was charged with corrupt practices during years of office; died 9 Dec 1970.

Autobiog : *From Memory : An Autobiography*, 1966.

Pubs: *Canada and India*, 1939; *India Illustrated*, 1940; *Wisdom from Fools, a children's book*, 1940; *Scented Dust* (a novel on the life of a prostitute), 1941.

Sources: *Fazl-i-Hussain* (A Political Biography); *GPP*; *FOP*, Vol II; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; East Pakistan*; *DNB*, Vol II; *AWW*; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *NIW*; *MYB*, 1948-49; *A History of Pakistan*; *Pakistan in Crisis*, 1969; *NBIL*, Vol I; Syed Razi Wasti, *Biographical Dictionary of South Asia* (1980).

¹Fariduddin Sheikh Farid (1173-1265) : A celebrated Muslim Saint; disciple of Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtyar Kaki; his death anniversary is celebrated every year on the 5th Muharram at his tomb at Patan, or Pak Patan, in Multan.

²Noon wrote to Fazl-i-Hussain on 9 Aug 1935: 'The Muslim public are greatly feeling the need of an organized party which could give a lead to Muslims in the Punjab. I think it is a most opportune time to have a party of this nature. The Punjab National Unionists will not catch the imagination of the Muslim masses. I shall be grateful to you if you will kindly give a thought to the formation of such a party. It is proposed that the name of the new party should be Muslim Zamindar Party'. [*Fazl-i-Hussain* (A Political Biography), p. 306].

Noon, Nawab Sir Malik Mohammed Hayat (1875—d)

Punjab civil servant & legislator

Titles: CSI; KT; Nawab.

b 1875; *ed* Chief's Coll, Lahore; *m*; son, Malik Firoz Khan Noon (qv), rose to be a well-known politician and PM of Pak.

Joined Pb Civil Service: Extra Asst Commr, 1901-15; Extra Asst Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, Ambala and Montgomery dists; Dy Commr in Pb; Commr of Ambala and Lahore. Divs; retd.

Mem Coun of State, 23 Nov 1931; was on Panel of Chmn, Fourth Session, 1932, and Sixth Session, 1933.

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1938; *DNB*, Vol II; *CSD*.

Numani, Maulvi Muhammad Shibli (1857—1914)

Writer on Islamic subjects

Title: Shams-ul-ulama, 1894.

A Sunni Muslim; came of an educated, middle class family of Rajput stock; eldest s of Sheikh Habibullah, a lawyer, landlord and indigo factory owner; *b* Bundool, near Azamgarh, UP, May 1857; *ed* traditional in old Islamic madrasahs, came under the influence of Maulvi Faizul Hasan, a famous teacher of his days; qualified as a lawyer; later

learnt to read French; *m*, 1st wife died, 1895; remarried 1900; many children.

Adopted the surname Numani as a mark of reverence to the great jurist, Abu Hanifa, whose personal name was Numan.

Between 1880 and 1883 worked as a lawyer and also looked after his father's indigo factories.

Attracted the notice of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and was apptd Asst Prof of Arabic, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1883; Prof of Arabic, 1886; was given lodging and allowed the use of Sir Syed's library; was encouraged by him to write poems and works on the history of Islam.

Was for 16 years a colleague and co-worker of Sir Syed but differed with him because of the neglect of Islamic education at Aligarh; the ideal system of education, he thought, should be 'a mingling of the old and the new'; became a great supporter of *Nadwat-ul-Ulema* founded at Lucknow, 1894; took active part in its annual gatherings, finally joining it in 1905; later became a critic of Sir Syed and the Aligarh movement.

Sec Dept of Art and Letters, Hyderabad St, 1901-05, and first Sec Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu, 1903; both had programmes to publish and translate books into Urdu.

Sec of Nadwat-ul-Ulema, 1905-13; tried to modernize the curriculum, introduced English as a compulsory subject in spite of the stubborn opposition of his colleagues.

Established Darul Musannifin (Academy of Writers) a research-cum-publishing institution, at Azamgarh,

1914; donated a portion of his house and his library to it.

Had a vast literary output; wrote mostly in Urdu, though wrote in Persian and Arabic also; most important of all are his biographies of heroes of Islam, the fruit of painstaking historical research which mark the beginning of modern historical prose in Urdu; also planned a complete and authoritative account of the life of the Prophet and began an extensive study of the subject employing several scholars to dig out material; but before he died, could complete only the first volume of his biography which was published posthumously; wrote poems in Persian and Urdu and was also a great literary critic; took to writing political verse and prose in the latter part of his life.

Did not take active part in politics; as against Sir Syed's pro-British attitude, bad pan-Islamic sympathies; visited Turkey in 1892 and received a medal from Sultan Abdul Hamid; wrote poems and articles in support of Turkey; unlike Sir Syed, supported the Cong and asked the Muslims to join the national movement; attended the AIML Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; ridiculed (in verse) the League when it changed its objective to *suitable* self-government for India, which qualification he said, was a cloak for the League's old pro-govt policy.

Gave his co-religionists the powerful war-cry of 'Islam in Danger' which made religion the basis of political appeal; performed the Haj, 1877; visited Egypt, Turkey & Syria in 1892.

Had his leg amputated in an accident,

May 1907; died at Azamgarh, 18 Nov 1914.

Pubs: Persian—*Diwani i-Shibli*; *Dasta-i-Gul*; *Bu-e-Gul*; *Bargi-Gul*. Urdu—(Biographies) *Al-Farooq* (of Umar, the Second Caliph), 1899; *Al-Mamun* (of the Abbaside Caliph, Mamun), 1887; *Al-Ghazzali* (of the famous philosopher-theologian of Baghdad—known in Europe as Al-Gazelle), 1901; *Sirat-ul-Numan* (of Imam Abu Hanifa, founder of the Hanafi sect of Sunni Muslims), 1892; *Sawanih Maulana Rumi* (a great Sufi), 1906; *Bayan-i-Khisrau* (of Amir Khisrau of Delhi); *Sirat-ul-Nabi* (of the Prophet); *Shiarul Ajam*, 4 vols, 1908-18; *History of Persian Literature* (awarded Rs 1500 by the Pb Univ); *Ilm ul Kalam*, 1902; *Rasail-i-Shibli* (Essays); *Muazin-i-Anis-wa-Dabir* (criticism of Urdu poets, Anis and Dabir), 1904; *Al-Jiziya*, 1894; *Safar Nama-i-Rum-wa-Misir*, (travel account) 1894; *Essays on Aurangzeb*, 1912; *Intiqab-i-Kitabi - Turikh-i-Tamaddun - i-Islam*, 1912. Collections: *Maqalat-i-Shibli*, 9 vols, (of essays & addresses); *Makatib-i-Shibli*, 2 vols (of letters), 1917.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol III; *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan*; *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*; *The*

Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan; Shan Mohammed, *Sir Syed Ahmed Khan* (A Political Biography); Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; FOP, Vol I; *A History of Pakistan*; NBIL, Vol IV.

Died 27 Jul 1971.

Sources: IYB, 1947; MYB, 1948-49; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; IPY, 1948; IPY, 1950; TOI, 28 Jul 1971.

Nurie, Mohammed Yasin (1895—1971)

Bombay minister

b 12 Nov 1895; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA); Bombay (LLB), 1920; Bar-at-Law.

Joined the Khilafat Movement; after leaving College at Bombay, started practice at Ajmer in 1921; later practised at Beawar, Rajasthan; mem Municipal Cttee Beawar for 6 years; Vice-Chmn for 3 years.

Left for England in 1926 and was called to the Bar in 1927 from Gray's Inn.

Returned from England in 1927; settled down at Ahmedabad and enrolled as an Advocate of Bomby High Court.

Took part in political and social activities there; presided at the first A-I Muslim Youths' Conf, Bombay 1932; Chmn Reception Cttee of Gujarat Political Conf, 1933; mem Working Cttee of A-I Khilafat Cttee.

Mem Bombay Legis Assem, 1937 (Ahmedabad City—MU); Min of Public Works, Govt of Bombay, 1937-39.

Vice-Pres Bombay PCC up to 1950; lost bye-election to Lok Sabha, 1955, to Independent candidate Jaswant Singh (Jodhpur const) as a Cong candidate.

Nuruddin, Maulvi (?—1914)

First Khalifah of the Ahmadiyas

Was a physician before joining the Ahmadiyah movement; was the first to take oath of allegiance (*bayah*) to the founder of the movement, Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (qv), at Ludhiana, 1899; had a long and bitter correspondence with Muhammad Husayn of the Ahl-i-Hadith, with whom Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was engaged in a prolonged and most acrimonious controversy; became the closest associate of the Mirza.

Succeeded his master as the first Khalifah of the movement, 1908.

Fell from horse late, 1910; died 13 Mar 1914.

Source: *The Ahmadiyah Movement*.

Nuruddin Ahmed (1905—1974)

Mayor of Delhi

ed Cambridge where he was classmate of the late Pres Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (qv), Bar-at-Law; m, 2 S, 1 D.

Advocate Supreme Court; Cong mem Delhi Legis Assem, 1952 (Chauri Bazar);

Alderman, Delhi Municipal Corpn; Mayor of Delhi, 1962-63, 1963-64 & 1965-66.

Died 14 Dec 1974 at the age of 69 after a heart attack; described by Prime Min Indira Gandhi as 'patriot of sterling quality, a distinguished lawyer and a fine representative of the cultural traditions of Delhi'.

Sources: *TOI*, 15 & 18 Dec 1974; *RGE*, Vol I, 1952.

Nurul Amin (1897—1974)

Pakistani politician

Title: KB.

A Bengali; s of Maulvi Zahiruddin; b Comilla, Tipperah Dist, 1897; *ed* ME High School, Mymensingh; Mymensingh Zilla School, Mymensingh; Anand Mohan Coll, Calcutta Univ (BA, BL); *m* 1st in a Dewan family of Mymensingh Dist, then in a Qazi family of Dacca.

Practised in Mymensingh Dist Bar, 1924-25; Chmn Mymensingh Dist Bd, 1937-46.

Pres Mymensingh Dist Muslim League; was actively associated with MA Jinnah (qv) during the latter's election tour of Bengal, 1937.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1942 (Mymensingh East—MR); ML mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1946 (same const); Speaker Bengal Assem, 1946-47; renounced the title of Khan Bahadur at the call of ML.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consemby (elected by E Pak Assem); mem Working Cttee ML; Min for Civil Supplies, 1st E Pak Cabinet, 1947-48; Chief Min, E Pak in charge of Home, Judicial and Legislation, Planning and Public Relations, etc, Sept 1948-Mar 1954; lost the 1954 elections to E Pak Assem to an 18-year old student; led the Pak Delegation to UN Economic & Social Coun, 1950.

Chmn National Democratic Front, Mar 1964; mem Pak National Assem May 1965 (Mymensingh const); became leader of United Parly party, an opposition group, Jun 1965; mem Pak Democratic Movement, 2 May 1967; severely criticized the police brutality and misuse of troops to crush opposition in E Pak in National Assem, 31 Jan 1969; at the RTC called by Pres Ayub Khan with opposition leader, 26 Feb 1969, demanded representation on the basis of population, proportional recruitment to armed forces from E Pak, and transfer of control of foreign exchange to provinces; was one of the two non-Awami League candidates elected from E Pak when Mujibur Rahman's Awami League swept the polls in the 1970 general elections.

Remained loyal to Pak when E Pak broke away and emerged as independent Bangladesh, Dec 1971; apptd Vice-Pres of Pak after ZA Bhutto took over as Pres of Pak from Gen Yahya Khan, Dec 1971, but was sworn in only on 23 Apr 1972; remained Vice-Pres till the abolition of post under new constitution Aug 1973.

Died at Rawalpindi, 2 Oct 1974, after a heart attack.

Sources: *IPY*, 1951; *International Who's Who*, 1973-74; *GPP*; *AWW*, 1958; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Pakistan in Crisis; A History of Pakistan; Statesman* (Obituary, 3 Oct 1974); *East Pakistan; National Assembly of Pakistan Debates*.

Nurul Hasan, Dr Saiyad (1921—)

Historian and politician

s of Saiyid Abdul Hasan & Nur Fatima Begum; *b* Lucknow, 26 Dec 1921; *ed* Govt Inter Coll, Allahabad; Allahabad Univ (MA); Oxford Univ (D Phil); specialized in Medieval Ind History; *m* Khursheed Laqua Begum (died); 1 S, 1 D.

Lecturer in History, Lucknow Univ, 1942-49; School of Oriental and African Studies, London Univ, 1947-48; Reader in History, AMU, 1949-54; Prof and Head of History Dept, 1954; Dir Centre of Advanced Study in History, 1958; Dean Faculty of Arts, AMU, 1966-68; Visiting Prof Ind Inst of Advanced Studies, Simla, 1966.

Nom mem of Rajya Sabha, Apr 1968-Sept 1971; elected Cong mem Rajya Sabha (UP), Nov 1971-78; mem AICC 1971; Min of State in the Ministry of Edn, Social Welfare and Culture, GOI, Mar 1972-Feb 1973; Min for Edn, GOI, Feb 1973.

Prof of Ancient Indian History, Delhi Univ, 25 Mar 1977; AICC representative on the Raj Pradesh Election Cttee, May 1977 for the assembly poll; Vice-Pres CSIR since 1980.

Mem of Ind Delegation to UN Gen Assem, 1967-71, of Delegation to Inter-Parly Conf, 1969; led Ind Delegation to Unesco Gen Conf (and elected Vice-Pres), 1972; Chmn, Political Commn of International Conf of Parliamentarians on Middle East crisis, Cairo, 1970; Pres, Medieval Ind History Section of Ind History Conf, 1961; Sec, Ind History Cong, 1965-68; mem Comite International des Sciences Historique, Coun of International Economic History Asscn, 1965-68; led Ind Delegation to International Cong of Orientalist, Canberra, 1971.

Visiting Fellow, All Souls' Coll, Oxford, 1968-69; Fellow Royal Historical Soc, London & Royal Asiatic Soc, London.

Has travelled abroad extensively.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *RSW*, 1976; *TOI*, 27 Mar 1971; *TIDYB*, 1972; *TOI*, 13 May 1977.

Obaidul Ghani, Abu Asad Mohammad (1904—1973)

West Bengal legislator

s of the late Abbad Abul Makaram; *b* at Calcutta, Aug 1904; *ed* at Calcutta Madrassah; Cotton Collegiate School, Gauhati, Assam; Govt High School, Sylhet, Assam, St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta; Medical Coll, Calcutta, (MB); *m* Saleha, *d* of Lutfar Rahman; 1 S, 2 D.

Medical practitioner; founded Park Circus Charitable Dispensary, 1950; mem Managing Cttee, Park Circus Girls' School, Park Circus High School, Anjuman-e-Majadal Islam and Indian Medical Asscn, Calcutta; Pres, Park Circus Santi Sena, 1947-48; mem W-B State Peace Coun and A-I Peace Coun, Indo China Friendship Asscn, Indo-Soviet Cultural Soc; Vice-Pres, Hospital Employees Federation, Nurses' Federation and United Seamen's Federation.

Lost 1952 election to W-B Legis Assem (Banipur, Ballyganj) as an independent candidate; Communist mem W-B Legis Assem, 1957 (Entally-Calcutta); re-elected 1962 (same const); CPI mem, 1967 (same const); re-elected mid-term poll, 1969 (same const); lost in 1971 (same const) to Mohd Nezamuddin of CPM but defeated him in 1972 (same const).

Died after a heart attack, 24 Sept 1973, in Calcutta.

Sources: *West Bengal Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1957; *RMGE* (1968-69), Vol II; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-D; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-C; *The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties*, 1973-74.

Obaidullah Sahib, VM (1905-1958)

Member of Rajya Sabha

s of Shri Madhar Badsha Sahib; b

Vellore, North Arcot Dist, Madras (now Tamil Nadu), 2 May 1905; *ed* privately; m Zaibunnisa Begum, 1945; 2 S, 3 D; merchant.

An ardent Cong worker from boyhood; suffered imprisonment five times for participating in Cong movement during 1921-44; mem Municipal Coun, Vellore for over 20 years; Pres Tamil Nad Cong, 1940-41; Vice-Pres (i) Dist Bd for 4 years; and (ii) Tamil Nad Cong Cttee for 7 years; Mem (i) AICC for 10 years; (ii) Dist Bd for 3 years; and (iii) Tamil Nadu Cong Working Cttee for 17 years.

Cong Mem Provisional Parliament of India (Madras), 1951-52; elected to the Rajya Sabha in Apr 1956.

Died 21 Feb 1958.

Sources: *RSW*, 1957; *India*, 1958; *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951.

Osman Ali, Sir Mir (1886-d)

Nizam of Hyderabad

s of Mir Sir Mahboob Ali (qv), Nizam of Hyderabad; b 6 Apr 1886; succeeded 31 Aug 1911; *ed* privately under Sir Brian Egerton and Syed Hussian Bilgrami; m 1906, Dulhan Pasha, d of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family; 2 S, Himayat Ali, Shujat Ali; had numerous other wives.

Some landmarks of his rule were:

1. Establishment of Osmania Univ, 1917.
2. Establishment of an Executive Coun with a President (roughly equivalent to Prime Minister and his Cabinet), 1919.
3. The founding of *Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen*, 1926 and its gradual ascendancy in the affairs of the State.
4. The founding of the State Congress, 1938.
5. Nizam's ambition of an independent Muslim State under the influence of Kasim Rizvi who had become President of the *Ittehad*, 1946.

Money was an all-absorbing passion with the Nizam; he spent less and less on himself, saved and hoarded all he could; perennial streams of *nazars* (presents) from everyone augmented his already tremendous treasures; in time came to enjoy the reputation of being the richest and perhaps the miserliest person in the world. KM Munshi, a perceptive observer, says this in his *The End of an Era* about his love of gold:

Anything which brought money was highly attractive to the Nizam; anything which cost him money, an unimaginable horror. He rarely dressed in new clothes; he generally drove in an old, rattling tin-pot of a car, a 1918 model; he never offered any kind of hospitality.

The other passion of the Nizam was his love of power and he liked to assert his personal authority; made a claim to

be independent in the internal affairs of the State, 1926; but got a rebuff from the Viceroy Lord Reading who reminded him that British paramountcy was paramount and the title of the 'Faithful Ally' did not place him in a category separate from the others.

As part of his bid for independence, declared, 11 Jun 1947, that he was entitled to assume the status of an independent sovereign on 15 Aug 1947; long drawn-out negotiations followed; a Standstill Agreement was signed on 29 Nov 1947.

In terms of the Agreement, KM Munshi was apptd Agent-Gen of GOI, 5 Jan 1948, and Nawab Zain Yar Jung (qv) apptd Agent-Gen of Hyderabad in New Delhi; renewed negotiations followed and broke down; Hyderabad Delegation left for New York, 10 Sept 1948 to raise the question in the UN Security Council; India's Police action led by Maj-Gen J.N. Chowdhury took place, 13 Sept-16 Sept 1948; Mir Laik Ali Ministry resigned, 16th Sept 1948.

Military Govt followed; later MK Vellodi took charge as CM, Dec 1949; Hyderabad acceded to India, 26 Jan 1950; Nizam became Rajpramukh of Hyderabad (Part B State) till its disappearance as a state, Nov 1956 after its merger with the Andhra Pradesh.

Died.

Biog—*From Ruler to Rajpramukh*.

Sources: *FSH*, Vols III & IV; *The End of an Era*; *Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I.

Piar, Muhammad (Piar) (1926—)

Assamese writer

b Jorhat, 14 Apr 1926; *mt* Assamese; *ed* Gauhati Univ; teacher; has published over 11 books.

Pubs: *Pranaya Giti*, 1942; *Nilpakhi* (poems) 1949; *Priti Upahar*, 1947; *Sangram*, 1948; *Karbala Shahid*, 1955; *Puvati Nisar Ajan*, 1956; *Jouarar Dhau* 1949 (all novels); *Ichlan Jyoti* (24 essays based on the teachings of Islam), 1974.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1974.

Pir of Pagaro¹ (1908—1943)

Sind tribal leader

Real name : Sibghatullah Shah.

Also known as Pir of Rohri; a powerful influential religious leader of Sind; cousin of Pir Ali Muhammad Rashid, an important Pak editor; was Chief of the Hurs,² a tribe in Sind; members of the tribe were fanatically devoted to him and he was to them 'the visible symbol of Allah, the creator and sustainer of all the worlds and a direct representative of the Holy Prophet of Islam'. They were ready to risk their lives without thinking at his bidding.

b 1908; succeeded as Pir 1922 while still a minor; grew up to be a very wild

man; several murders were alleged to have been committed at his instance but it was difficult to get evidence against him.

Eventually in 1930 after a series of complaints the Suptd of Police, Sukkur, decided to raid the *kot*, the Pir's residential quarters, a sort of fortress in the village of Pir-jo-Goth; the police seized unlicensed arms, ammunitions, found evidence of orgies of debauchery and sadistic practices and most curious of all a young Muslim boy confined in a box. The boy, Ibrahim, at first employed as a labourer in the *kot*, was subjected by the Pir to inhuman tortures for a minor fault and was kept in confinement; was not released in spite of two letters from the Collector of Sukkur. Ultimately the Pir was convicted and sentenced to a total of about eight years' RI and a fine of Rs. 2,000/- for confining Ibrahim and for illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

The Pir was lodged with the terrorists in Bengal & was released 25 Nov 1936; tried to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the public; performed the Haj.

The Pir was also imbued with the idea that according to a prophecy a Pir whose face was pock-marked in a certain way would one day become king. He fulfilled this description and believed that he would fulfil the prophecy.

Made it known to the public that he was preparing to help the Govt with a body of 'Civil Guards', and presented a sum of Rs 10,000/- for the Sind War Plane's Fund; at the same time he was reported to be renewing his contacts with

Bengal terrorists with whom he had been lodged in jail in Bengal.

Was interned³ by the Govt at Karachi; finally arrested and removed outside the state; sabotage, murders and dacoities followed; Martial Law declared in Hur-dominated areas of Sind, 1 Jun 1942; was ultimately sentenced to death⁴ by a Martial Law Court for conspiring to wage war against the King, 18 Mar 1943.

Sources: *Peeps into Pakistan; Bharatiya Arvachin Charittrakosh* (Marathi); *IAR*, 1942, Vol I (Full story narrated, pp. 265-272); *IAR*, 1943, Vol I.

¹The name Pagaro is derived from a particular *pugree* (turban) which the Chief of the clan wore on his head when enforcing discipline.

²The Hurs indulged in retaliatory violence when the Anti-Hurs Act was put on the Statute Book in 1942.

³MSM Sharma in his *Peeps into Pakistan* has this to say of him: 'I met the Pir only once... Pir Sahib hardly struck me as the unlettered and dangerous person he was described to be by the agents of British imperialism.' (p. 57). Further:

'Pir Sahib's palace in the interior of Sind was really a big fortress. If you went as the invited guest of Pir Sahib, you had to acquaint yourself with the manners and customs of the locality and the conventions of the palace. If any attendant, of whom there are hundreds, took it into his head that you so much as intended to slight the Pir, he would unhesitatingly drive his sharp knife into your heart or throat without a second thought. Pir Sahib himself was a hospitable host.' (p. 58).

'... there was not an iota of truth in the

propaganda put up by the British administration that the Pir of Pagaro was a communalist and was intent on exterminating the Hindus. This story was the special invention of the British Secret Service to justify before the civilized world their hanging of the poor, undefended Pir after caging him like an infuriated tiger.' (p. 58).

"After the Pir was hanged, the British Government had a hard time of it to fight the Hur menace which, by no means, subsided. The Hurs simply refused to believe that their divine chief could be dead. How could the *ferangi* deprive the Pir, the holy representative of the Prophet, of his life? It was absurd. So they argued and asked to be shown the *pugree* if the Pir was really dead. The British Government replied by pounding their homes and the Pir's fortress with the aid of live bombs. The Hur menace continued to dog their footsteps till the very last day." See *Peeps into Pakistan* (pp. 58-59).

Pirzada, Dr Abdulmutalib K (1922—)

Gujarat legislator

b Surat, 5 Apr 1922; *ed* SSC, Registered Medical Practitioner (Homeopathy), Govt High School and Mission High School, Surat; *m* Mohammadibegum; 4 S, 3 D; a *vaidya* by profession.

Participated in the Quit India movement of 1942; mem Wankaner Taluka Vikas Mandal, 1957; later mem Rajkot Dist Local Bd till 1963; Chmn Health Cttee of Rajkot Dist Panchayat, 1963-68; Pres Wankaner Taluka Panchayat, 1969-72; Chmn Wankaner Taluka Sale and Purchase Union for one year and of Wankaner Branch of Land Development Bank for five years; mem Exec Cttee of Rajkot Dist Co-op Bank; is interested in

irrigation and has helped in forming Lift Irrigation Societies.

Cong mem Gujarat Legis Assem, 1972 (Wankaner); membership came to an end with the dissolution of the Assem in 1974.

Sources: *Fourth Gujarat Legislative Assembly*, 1972-77; *RGE*, (1970-72), Vol II-C.

**Pirzada, Abdus Sattar Abdur Rahim
(1907—1974)**

Pakistani politician

Belonged to the family of Sajjdah Nashim Mian Khairuddin Shah, the descendant of Pir Abdul Kadir Shah Jilani; *s* of Mian Abdur Rahim; *b* Sukkur, Sind, 4 Jul 1907; *ed* DJ Sind Coll, Karachi (BA Hons Maths); Bombay Univ; Bar-at-Law from Lincoln's Inn; and Univ Coll, London; *m*, 3 S, 1 D.

Started practice at Sukkur, 1930, and continued practising there till 1941; apptd Asst Public Prosecutor, later Public Prosecutor.

Entered politics in 1934; mem Sukkur Municipality, 1934-41; Chmn Secondary School Bd, Sukkur Municipality, 1934-35; Vice-Pres of the Municipality, 1935-38; elected mem Dist Local Bd, Sukkur, 1937.

Mem Sind Legis Assem, Apr 1937 (Sukkur South-East—M); Chief Parly Sec, Sindh Cabinet, 1939-40; Min PWD in Allah Baksh Ministry, Sind, Apr 1941-43;

Min for Local Self-Govt, Edn and Health, 1946.

In Pak: Min for Revenue, Forest, Excise, Reforms and Legal Dept, Sind, 1947; mem Pak Delegation to UNO, Dec 1947; Pak Min of Food, Agriculture and Law, Dec 1947; Chief Min of Sind, 1953-54; (was not even a member of Sind Assem when called upon to head the Ministry); opposed the one-unit plan in the Constituent Assem, Sept 1954; dismissed as Chief Minister, 8 Nov 1954; at first belonged to Muslim League but latter went over to the Republican Party and was made West Pak Min in charge of Law Dept, Fin Dept & Indus Basin Water Dispute, 1956; lost the 1970 elections to the Pakistan National Assem.

A keen all-round sportsman; also a great lover of Indian music and highly conversant with classical Indian music; broadcasted classical and light music over AIR before partition.

Sources: *NIW*, 1942; *Sind Civil List*, Jan 1947; *IPY*, 1952-53; *MYB*, 1948-49.

Qasim, Syed Mir (1921—)

J & K politician

s of Mohammad Shah; *b* Doru, J & K, 21 Aug 1921; *ed* SP Coll Srinagar, AMU (MA, LLB); *m* Maryam Begum, 1938; 2 S, 2 D.

Entered politics, 1943; arrested in Quit Kashmir movement, 1946; Advocate Kashmir High Court.

Mem J & K Constituent Assem, 1951-57 (Doru-Shahabad); elected J & K Legis Assem 1957 (same const); National Conf mem 1962 (same const); Cong mem 1967 (Verinag); resigned, 1969; re-elected, 1972 (same const).

Chief Parly Sec, 1952-53; also Sec Basic Principles Cttee and Fundamental Rights Cttee of Kashmir Consembly; Min for Rev, J & K, 1953-57.

Left National Conf, & with GM Sadiq (qv) as Chmn, formed the Democratic National Conf, 1957-60 (The group worked as opposition in the J & K Assem); rejoined National Conf, 1960; Gen Sec, 1964.

Minister for Irrigation, Power and Law, J & K, Jan 1961-Apr 1962, for Rev & Rehabilitation, 1962-63; Min for Planning, Works, Power and Forests, 1971; Chief Min J & K, 12 Dec 1971; resigned to make way for Sheikh Abdullah, following Centre-Sheikh accord,¹ Jan 1975.

Elected mem Rajya Sabha, Jul 1975; Union Min without protfolio, 7 Jun 1976; Union Min for Civil Supplies, Aug 1976-Mar 1977.

Pres J & K PCC 1965-Mar 1969 when resigned also as MLA; mem AICC May 1970; also PCC Chief again; mem Cong Working Cttee, 1971-72; nom mem CWC, May 1977; was Alternate Delegate to UN, 1965; led Goodwill Delegation to West Asia, Aug 1970.

Pubs: Ghulam Nabi Khayal (ed and compiler), *Syed Mir Qasim. A selection of his statements and*

speeches, 1972; *Hamari manzil hamare raste* (A pamphlet in Urdu) 1972.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1972; *JKW*, 1972; *India—A Reference Annual*, 1974; *TOI*, 7 Jun 1976; *RSW*, 1976; *TOI*, 27 May 1977; *INB*, 1974.

¹See entry on Abdullah, Sheikh Muhammad.

Qidwai, Shafiqur Rehman (1900—1953)

Nationalist

b 1900; resident of Delhi.

Professor, Jamia Millia; in charge of Cong Bulletins; worked with Dr Zakir Husain (qv) and Prof Hafiz Fayaz Ahmed; worked hard for Hindu-Muslim brotherhood; took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930; sentenced on 7 Oct 1930 to ten months' rigorous imprisonment in the Central Jail, Delhi, for delivering a speech; transferred to Multan on 16 Oct 1930.

Cong mem Delhi Legis Assem, 1952 (Ajmeri Gate); Min for Education and Development, Delhi State.

Died 2 Apr 1953.

Pub: Urdu—*Be Gunah Mujrim* (fiction).

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *INB*, 1958.

Qudsia Zaidi (1914—1959)

Writer

b Delhi, 23 Dec 1914; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Punjab Univ (BA); *m* Col BH Zaidi (qv).

Was the first woman who established a professional theatre in Delhi; published about 15 books.

Pubs: Urdu—*Gandhi Baba Ki Kahani*, 1950; *Jan Nisar Sipahi*, 1952; *Gudia Ghar* (drama), 1956; *Chacha Chhakkan ke Drame*, 1956; *Shakuntala*, 1957 (all for children), *Albeli bachiya*, (Poetry for children—Hindi), 1959; *Jan har* (adapted from English—original by Alexandre Dumas); *Mitti ki gadi* (tr into Hindi from Sanskrit); *Anokhi dukan aur Munne ki mano*, 1971; *Gulabi Chuhiya aur pari zad aur Bejju Bhaiyya ki aqlamandi*, 1972; *Duniya ke Janwar*, 1972.

Sources: *WWIW*; *INB*, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1973.

Qureshi, Mohammad Shafi (1929—)

J & K politician

s of Haji Mohammed Amin Qureshi; *b* Srinagar, 24 Nov 1929; *ed* MA, LLB, CMS Hadow Memorial High School, Srinagar, Amar Singh Coll, Srinagar; Haitey Coll of Commerce, Lahore; and

AMU; *m* Fatima, Sept 1950; 2 S, 3 D; lawyer.

Sec Law Society, AMU, 1953; Vice-Pres Geographical Society, AMU, 1954.

Took active part in converting National Conf into Indian National Cong in J & K; Founder-Pres of J & K Indian National Cong.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha, 3 May 1965-21 Jan 1967; Con mem (unopposed), Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Anantnag, J & K); re-elected, 1971 (same const); Dy Min, Ministry of Commerce, GOI, Jan 1966-Feb 1969; Dy Min, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, Feb 1969-May 1971; Dy Min, Ministry of Railways, May 1971; later Min of Railways till Mar 1977; won the Mar 1977 election to the Lok Sabha (same const); Gen-Sec Indian National Congress.

Pres Youth Integration Coun, New Delhi; Patron Hindustani Adabi Society, New Delhi.

Dy Leader of Ind Delegation to ECAFE and UNCTAD, New Delhi; Mem Ind Delegation to the first Afro-Asian Islamic Conf in Indonesia, 1964; mem Parly Delegation to Africa, 1965; leader Indian Delegation to the Tenth Annual Cong of the International Silk Asscn (Cruise Cong) in East Mediterranean, 1966; twice leader, Indian delegation to negotiate trade agreements with Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, 1968; leader Indian Delegation to the Asia Fair in Bangkok; leader, Indian Delegation to the 23rd Session of ECAFE, Tokyo, and

also 25th Session, Canberra, Australia.
Widely travelled abroad.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *TIDYB*, 1972;
IWW (INFA), 1976-77; *LSW*,
1967; *JKW*, 1972; *TOI*, 23 Mar
1977.

**Qizilbash, Haji Nawab Fateh Ali Khan
(1862—1923)**

Punjab and Awadh landlord,
legislator

Titles: CIE, 1903; Nawab (heredi-
tary).

Shia; belonged to Lahore; the family
claims descent from an Afghan family
said to have come from Turkistan with
Nadir Shah; *b* 15 Oct 1862; *ed* proficient
in English; succeeded uncle, Sir Nasir Ali
Khan, 19 Nov 1896, to the headship of
the Qizilbash clan; held the Aliabad
Estate in Gonda Dist, UP; *m*, 4 S.

He and his clan actively helped the
Govt during the Chitral expedition; for
his services, was granted 2,000 acres of
land in the Chenab Canal Colony for the
settlement of his followers.

Nom mem Pb Legis Coun, 1897;
presided over 12th session, All India
Muslim Educational Conf, Lahore, 1898;
mem Gov-Gen Legis Coun, 1905; found-
ed the Shia Coll, Lucknow; helped the
Govt in various ways during the Rowlatt
Act disturbances; Pres Pb Muslim
League; elected Vice-Pres, A-I Muslim
League (3rd Session, Delhi, Jan 1910);

re-elected, 9th Session, Lucknow,
Dec 1916.

Represented Pb in the Famine Conf,
1897; Life-Pres, Anjuman-i-Islamia,
Lahore, and Imatnia Asscn, Pb; Coun-
sellor, Aitchison Chief's Coll, Lahore;
Fellow of Pb Univ; Trustee, MAO Coll,
Aligarh.

Died, 28 Oct 1923 (for details of
family, see Sir Lepel H. Griffins' *Chiefs
and Families of Note*).

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *SWI*; *IYBA*, 1912;
FOP, Vol I; *SIM*; *RMP*.

**Qizilbash, Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan
(1908—)**

Pakistani landlord and politician

Title: Kt, 1945.

A Shia; *s* of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan
(qv); *b* Lahore, Pb, 1908; *ed* Pb Univ;
Clare Coll, Cambridge Univ (BA); and
Lincoln's Inn, London (Bar-at-Law).

Mem Pb Legis Assem, 1936 (Lahore-
MR); succeeded to title of Nawab and
estates of wealthy Qizilbash family, Apr
1944; Min for Revenue, Pb Govt, 1946
in Khizr Hayat Khan Ministry; joined
Muslim League, Mar 1947.

In Pak: Mem Pb Legis Assem
(Lahore I—Muslim); Min for Revenue
and Rehabilitation, Pb, 1953-55; Min of
Industries, Chundrigar Cabinet, GOP,
Oct-Dec 1957; Min of Industries, Com-
merce and Parly Affairs, Noon Cabinet,
GOP, Dec 1957; was a supporter of
President Iskander Mirza (qv). Chief Min,

West Pak, Mar-Jul 1958; Mem National Assem, Jul 1955; resigned from Muslim League - to join Republican Party, Jun 1956; Life-Pres Anjuman Islamia, Pb.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who*, 1959; *A History of Pakistan*.

Qureshi, Ali Qadr Shuaib (1892—)

Pakistani politician

Sunni; belongs to Rae Bareilly, UP; *b* 1892; *ed* MA, LLB, Bar-at-Law, AMU & Oxford Univ (MA); *m* daughter of a nationalist leader, Mohammed Ali (qv).

Mem A-I Medical Mission to Turkey during Balkan War, 1912-13; Editor *New Era*, Lucknow, 1917, succeeding Raja Ghulam Husain (qv); mem Muslim League Delegation to London, 1919; Editor *Muslim Outlook*, London, 1920, and *Young India*, Ahmedabad, 1922; edited the *Independent* but was prosecuted (Jun 1922) for seditious writing; Gen-Sec Khilafat Cttee & AICC during Khilafat Movement, 1920; imprisoned for 3 years for participation in Khilafat agitation; represented Indian Muslims at 1st World Muslim Conf, Mecca.

Mem A-I Muslim League Coun, 1917-32; attended the Sessions of the A-I Muslim League and took an active part in its deliberations; mem of a Cttee formed to work out details of the Cong-League scheme with a parallel Cttee of

the Cong (10th Session, AIML, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem of the cttee of five apptd to consider the Draft Constitution (same Session); mem of Cttee to frame a scheme of Constitution for the GOI (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924).

Gen-Sec, Indian National Cong, 1925-28; represented the Khilafat Cttee on the mission to mediate between Sharif Hussain and King Ibn Saud; left Cong after Nehru Report, 1928; resigned from Muslim League, 1934.

Min Bhopal State, 1932-48 (retired as Min for External Affairs); mem National Planning Cttee, 1939-41; mem Advisory Planning Commn to GOI, 1947.

In Pak: Amb of Pak to USSR, 1949-52; High Commr in India, 1952-53; Min of Information & Broadcasting, Kashmir Affairs & Refugees & Rehabilitation, GOP, 1953-54; Amb to Iraq, 1955.

Described by Pt Motilal Nehru as 'a bigot disguised as a socialist'.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *IPY*, 1952-53; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *GPP*.

¹See *SIM*, pp 384-85.

Qurratulain Hyder (1927—)

Writer and journalist

d of Syed Sajjad Hyder Yaldrum (1880-1951) who was Registrar, AMU, and a well-known short story writer and Begum Nazar; *b* Aligarh, 1927; *ed* Lucknow Univ (MA English, 1947); single.

Started literary life in 1944 with a story published in *Humayun*; since then has been writing novels and short stories; her stories have been translated into Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and English.

Has written scripts for documentary films and has broadcasted over the BBC; was Managing Editor and one of the Editors of *Imprint*, Bombay; later was on staff of *Illustrated Weekly of India*, Bombay.

Mem Sahitya Akademi & Urdu Advisory Board of AIR; recd Sahitya Akademi Award, 1976; *Soviet Land* Nehru Award for the best translation of Russian book, 1968.

Pubs: *Sitaron Se Aage*, (short stories) 1947; *Mere Bhi Sanam Khane* (novel), 1949; *Safinae Ghame Dil* (novel) 1952; *Sheeshe Ke Ghar* (short stories) 1954; *Hamin Chiragh Hamin Parvane*, (tr of Henry Jame's novel), 1959; *Aag Ka Dariya*, (novel) 1959, tr into Telegu, 1970, into Gujarati, 1971, into Bengali, 1973; *Patjhar ki awaz*, (short stories) 1965; *Alps ke git*, tr from English, 1969; *Dil ki duniya* (novelette).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1964, 1966, 1972; 1973; 1974.

Rafi, Haji Mohammed (1924—1980)

Film playback singer

s of Haji Ali Mohammed; b Kotla Sultan

Singh, Amritsar Dist, Pb, 24 Dec 1924; m; seven children.

First lent his voice in *Gul Bakawali* in Lahore, 1940; became an AIR artist; came to Bombay, 1943, and joined films; achieved popularity with his singing in *Jugnu*; other pictures include: *Pyar Ki Jeet*, *Andaz*, *Shaheed*, *Dillagi*, *Barsaat*, *Dashtan*, *Deedar*, *Mela*, *Baiju Bawra* and numerous other films.

Has also a number of non-film song records including *Bapu ki Amar Kahani*.

Made a professional tour of Nepal, 1944; received Filmfare Award for best playback singer; Padma Shri.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *WWIM*; *Indian Motion Picture Almanac & Who's Who*, 1953; *TIDYB*, 1972.

Rafique, Sir Syed Muhammad (1863—1929)

UP Judge

Sunni; belonged to Allahabad; b 29 May 1863; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA), St John's Coll, Cambridge; and Middle Temple, London (Bar-at-Law), 1886; m Azmat Zamani Begum of the family of the Nawab of Pataudi (Har).

Practised at Lucknow, 1886-92; joined Subordinate Judl Service in Awadh; Judge Small Causes Court, Lucknow, 1892; Addl Civil Judge, Jan 1894-Apr 1899; Dist and Session Judge, Oct 1909; mem UP Legis Coun, Nov 1909; II Addl Judl Commr, Awadh,

Nov 1911; Judge High Court Allahabad, 1912-23; represented India at the League of Nations, 1924; nom mem Coun of State for a few months in 1924; mem Coun of Sec of State for India, 1925-29.

Trustee of MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1897; Pres of Commn of Inquiry into the Coll strike, Feb 1907.

Died 8 Feb 1929.

Sources: *High Court of Judicature at Allahabad 1886-1966*; *IBD*, 1915; *IYBA*, 1912; *IOL*, 1929; *Who's Who in India*, Part IV; *IYB*, 1930; *MAO*; *SIM*; *Council of State Debates*, Vol I, 1929.

Rahi, Abdur Rahman (1925—)

Kashmiri writer

s of Ghulam Mohammad Mir; *b* 1925; *ed* MA (Persian), MA (English) & MA Hons (Urdu); *m* Zarina; four children.

Leading poet of Kashmir; Lecturer, Post-Graduate Dept of Persian, Univ of Kashmir, Srinagar; now Head of the Dept; mem Gen Coun and Exec Bd of Sahitya Akademi & of Bharatiya Sangam.

Recd Sahitya Akademi Award, 1962.

Pubs: *Sana Wani Saaz*; *Sabhuk Sodaaz*; *Yim Sani Aalow*; *Nauroz-i-Saba*.

Sources: *IWW (INFA)*, 1976-77, 1982; *JKW*, 1972.

Rahim, AA (1920—)

Union minister

b 1920; *ed* up to BA; knows Eng, Malayalam, Tamil & Hindi; *m* Fathima, 3S, 3D.

As a student leader was Sec Coll Asscn & Pres Univ Union; entered politics as a Congress worker; Pres DCC; Vice-Pres Kerala PCC; now mem AICC & mem Kerala PCC Exec Cttees; mem Trav-Coch Legis Assem 1954 (Chavara); Min for Health, Agriculture and Industries; mem Kerala Legis Assem 1957 and 1960 (Quilon), 1965 (Eravipuram), and 1970 (Kundara); lost 1967 election to Lok Sabha (Quilon); re-elected Cong mem Ker Legis Assem Mar 1977 (Kundara); Cong (I) mem Lok Sabha (Chirankil-Ker) 1980; Union min of state for External Affairs, 2 Sept 1982.

Managing Editor *Prabhatham* daily; Chmn TKM Coll of Engg Trust; Chmn Iqbal Coll Peringamala; Dir Inst of Technology; Dir Hindustan Insecticides Ltd; mem Ker Wakf Bd; Treasurer Ker Grandhasala Sanghom.

Sources: *Report on the Second General Elections to the PEPSU & Travancore Cochin Legislative Assemblies, 1954*; *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *Report on the General Elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1965*; *The Mappila*

Muslims of Kerala; LSW, 1980; IE, 3 Sept 1982.

Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim (1862—1942)

Bombay businessman & politician

Titles: Kt, KCSI, CIE.

Belonged to a Khoja Muslim family; *s* of Rahimtoola Kadarbhai, a Bombay businessman; *b* Bombay May 1862; *ed* Elphinstone High School Bombay; failed in Matric; *m*, 1st wife died, 1 S, 1 D; re-married, 1903—3 S, 3 D; son Habib Rahimtoola Pak's High Commr to London, later Amb to France.

Joined his elder brother, Mohammadbhoy Rahimtoola, in business, 1880; later started own firm.

Elected mem Bombay Municipal Corpn, 1892-1918; Pres, 1899; mem Bombay City Improvement Trust, 1898, for 20 years; Sheriff of Bombay, 1904.

Mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1899-1912 (Bombay City—M); mem Impl Legis Coun, 1913-16; mem Govt's Exec Coun for Edn and Local Self Govt, Mar 1918—Mar 1923; Pres Legis Coun, Bombay, 1923-1928; mem Ind Legis Assem, 1931 (Bombay Cent Div—MR); elected Pres, Jan 1931-33 (retired due to ill-health).

Chmn Ind Fiscal Commn, 1921 (1st Indian to hold the office); mem Royal Commn on Labour, Jul 1929; Delegate to RTC, London, 1930.

Took a prominent part in the deli-

berations of the AIML; favoured free and compulsory edn (4th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1910); Pres AIML, 7th Session, Agra, 1913; mem Cttee to formulate and frame a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); elected Vice-Pres (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); in his Presidential Address, (i) said that the British rulers could win the hearts of Indians by sympathy and consideration in practice, (ii) advocated the setting up of an independent commn of inquiry with ample Indian representation soon after the police resorts to firing; (iii) defended the Indian Muslims' sympathy for Turkey during and after the war with the Balkans; (iv) wanted Indians to be treated as British citizens at par with British subjects elsewhere; (v) pleaded for the separation of judicial and executive functions; (vi) wanted the press to have reasonable freedom of expression; and (vii) believed that under the beneficent British rule, Indians would become united as a nation and would ultimately be able to rule the country themselves; held that no form of self-govt was possible unless Hindus & Muslims were united.

Was a delegate to the first Hindu-Muslim unity Conf, Allahabad, 1911; under the Presidentship of Sir William Wedderburn; Pres 37th All India Muslim Edn Conf, Bombay, Dec 1924; in his Address, advocated female edn among Muslims; also championed Western edn; was a Khoja himself but did not want divinity to be attributed to the Aga Khan.

Advocated constitutional methods to gain independence; felt that India was not yet ready for the partly form of govt because of widespread illiteracy and favoured a unitary govt for India with a strong centre.

Died Jun 1942 at Bombay.

Pubs: *A Scheme for the Defence of India* (a note addressed to the Sec of State for India, 1917); *A Constitution for Self-Governing India*, 1940 (both monographs).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol VIII; *IYB*, 1940-41; *IBD*, 1915; *International Who's Who*, 1938; *FOP*, Vol I; *IAR*, 1942, Vol I; *IOE*, 1924.

Rahman, Habib (1916—)

Architect

s of Lutfur Rahman; *b* Calcutta, 1 Mar 1916; *ed* BE (Calcutta); M Arch (Massachusetts Inst of Technology, USA); *m* famous classical dancer, Indrani.

Worked in several architectural firms in Boston and New York, 1943-46; Senior Architect, W-B Govt, 1947-53; Senior Architect, Ministry of Works and Housing, GOI, 1953-May 1970; Chief Architect, Min of Works & Housing, GOI, Jun 1970-74; Sec Delhi Urban Art Commn, 1974.

Fellow, Ind Inst of Architects 1956; mem Lalit Kala Akademi, 1974.

Has designed and completed more

than 100 large buildings all over India including, Gandhi Ghat, Calcutta; 14-storeyed W-B Govt Sectt, Calcutta; Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi; Maulana Azad's tomb, Delhi; Indraprastha Bhavan, New Delhi; WHO Building, New Delhi; multi-storeyed flats in Ramkrishnapuram, New Delhi; Delhi Zoological Park; Curzon Rd Hostel, New Delhi; 23-storeyed office building for DDA, New Delhi and Dr Zakir Hussain's Makbara, New Delhi.

Padma Sri, 1955, Padma Bhushan, 1974.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973 & 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1970.

Rais Ahmad, Dr (1923—)

Educationist

s of A Wase; *b* Gulaothi, UP, 1 Feb 1923; *ed* BSc, 1941; MSc, 1943; D Phil, 1964; *m* Shakti Rani; 1 S.

Was on technical staff of AIR, 1943-44; Lecturer in Physics, 1945-56; Nuffield Foundation Fellow in UK, 1957-58; Reader and later Prof of Electrical Engg, Kashmir; was Ind Delegate to Unesco Gen Assembly, 1970; Prof of Physics, AMU, 1964; Chmn, National Coun. for Educational Research and Training, New Delhi 1974-1977; V-C. Kashmir Univ 1977-1980; Prof of Physics AMU.

Pres Asscn of Scientific Workers of India.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; 1982.

Rashdi, Pir Ali Muhammed (1915—)

Pakistani journalist & politician

Cousin of the late Pir of Pagaro (qv); *b* Bahman, Sind, 5 Aug 1915; *ed* did not have the benefit of a college edn but was a good scholar of Eng language and literature.

Sec, Sind Muhammedan Asscn, 1928; Editor, *Sind Zamindar*, 1929-31; Editor, *Daily Sitarah*, Sind, 1931-37; Sec (Foreign), A-I Muslim League, 1939-41; Editor, *Moslem Voice*, 1940-45; Editor, *Daily Qurbani*, 1946-47.

In Pak: Editor, *Daily Sind Observer*, 1948-53; mem Sind Legis Assem, 1952-55; Min for Rev, Health & Information, Sind Govt, 1953-55; mem National Assem, 1955-57; Min of State for Information & Broadcasting, Mohammed Ali Cabinet, GOP, Aug 1955-Sept 1956; Amb to Philippines, Sept 1957; Pres All Pak Newspapers Editors Conf, 1948-53; Chmn Jt Indo-Pakistan Press Cttee, 1949-51.

In the words of MSM Sharma¹: 'He is a colourful lively and lovable personality He is an intellectual, a historian, a writer and journalist, a first class sportsman and an admirable rifle shot.' According to him the famous resolution of the Muslim League in 1940 demanding the creation of a homeland for Muslims was his draft; enjoyed the confidence of MA Jinnah in the early days of the Pakistan idea.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; MSM Sharma, *Peeps into Pakistan; A History of Pakistan*.

¹MSM Sharma was Editor of *The Daily Gazette* of Karachi. Later he was editor of Bihar's leading newspaper, *The Searchlight*. This quotation is taken from p. 54 of his *Peeps into Pakistan*.

Rashid, Maulvi Kazi Abdur (1892—1944)

Bengal publisher & legislator

Title: KB.

Belonged to a respectable Kazi family of Sonargaon in Dacca Dist; *b* 1892; *ed* Dacca Coll (BA, 1915).

Headmaster, Govt-aided High Madrassah at Dacca, 1915-19; started a book-selling and publishing business at Dacca under the name of The Provincial Library, 1919; became a leading publisher of Bengali books; started a printing business known as the Provincial Machine Press, 1935.

Donor and founder of Kazi Abdul Hamid Free Primary School at Narindia which he handed over to the Dacca Municipality; Sec and benefactor of Mohajampur HE School and the Rampal KA Rashid HE School, both in Dacca Dist; mem Dacca Dist School Bd and Dacca Univ Court; Dir and Treasurer, Dacca Cent Co-op Bank Ltd and the Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd, Bengal.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1937 (Dacca South-East—MR).

Died 10 Aug 1944.

Source: *IYB*, 1938-39.

Rashid-ul-Khairi, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
(1868—1936)

Urdu novelist

Belonged to a distinguished family of Delhi whose members had the privilege to be teachers of the Mughal family; *s* of Maulana Abdul Wahid, Settlement Officer in Hyderabad; *b* Delhi, Jan 1868; father died when he was a child; was brought up and educated under the guidance of his uncle and grandfather; *ed* studied Urdu, Arabic, Persian; learnt English at the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi; *m*, Jan 1890.

Got a job in the Settlement Office in Hyderabad, 1891, but could not hold any job steadily; later moved to the Postal Audit Office, Delhi; resigned in 1910; devoted the rest of his life to literature; died after 2 months' illness, 3 Feb 1936.

Was a prolific writer; excelled in the description of the tortures suffered by women, and was an upholder of their rights; was a critic of orthodoxy and favoured women's education; started many journals to publicize their cause—*Asmat*, *Tamaddun*, *Saheli*, *Banaat*, *Johar-e-Niswan*; in 1922 opened a school for girls, *Tarbiyat Gahe Binat*; after the publication of the novel *Shame Zindgi*, 1917, was awarded the title of *Musavir-e-*

Gham (the novel was printed thrice in the first year of its publication).

Pubs: Urdu—*Hayat-e-Sualiha*, 1942; *Bintul-Waqt* (The Daughter of Time) 1920; *Manazilus-Saida*; *Nani Ashho*, (The character of Nani Ashho is considered to be one of the most durable characters in Urdu literature) 1928; *Johar-e-Qadamat*; *Nuha-e-Zindgi*; *Urus-e-Karbala*; *Subhe-Zindgi*; *Mahbooba i-Khuda Vand*; *Angoothi ka Raaz*; *Sanvanti*; *Shame-Zindgi*; *Shabe Zindgi*; *Sarab-e-Maghrib*; *Mahe-Ajam*; *Sailabe-Ashq*; *Naubate Panjroza*; *Johar-e-Asmat*; *Vida-e-Khatoon*; *Saiyyada ka Lal*; *Tamgha-e-Shaitani*; *Tafsir-e-Asmat*; *Bela men Mela*, 1946; *Samarna ka Chand* (The Moon of Samarna); *Amna Ka Lal*, etc.

Sources: *Urdu Adab Ki Ek Sadi* (Urdu); Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Rasoolan Bai (1902—1974)

Musician

b 1902; *ed* studied with Shammu Khan, doyen of the Varanasi gharana of classic music.

Hindustani vocalist; brilliant exponent of thumri, dadra and tappa; taught vocal music at Darpana, Ahmedabad.

Recd the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Hindustani Vocal Music, 1956;

disc recordings available.

Died 15 Dec 1974.

Sources: *WWIM*; *TOI*, 16 Dec 1974.

Raza Ali, Sir Syed (1882—1949)

Muslim League leader

Titles: Kt, 1935; CBE, 1926 (renounced his titles in 1946 at the call of ML).

A Shia; *b* Moradabad Dist, UP, 29 Apr 1882; *ed* Govt High School, Moradabad; MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA, LLB); *m*, *d* of his mother's first cousin.

Started practice at Moradabad, 1908; settled down in Allahabad, 1916.

At first was a Swarajist and a Khilafatist; was the leading defence counsel in the trial of the editors of *Akhawat*, 1919; strongly disapproved of Non-Cooperation Movement¹; later joined Muslim League, presiding over its Bombay Session, Dec 1924.

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1912; re-elected, unopposed, 1916; mem UP Legis Coun, 1920 (Allahabad and Benaras Cities—MU); mem Coun of State, 1921-25 (UP East—M), elected in a bye-election; re-elected unopposed, 1925 (same const); resigned, 1926; ML mem Indian Legis Assem, 1939 (Cities of UP—MU); elected in a bye-election unopposed.

Gave evidence before Islington Commn, 1913, & Southborough Cttee,

1918; mem NWFP Inquiry Cttee, 1922 and signed the majority report; headed 2 deputations of Muslim members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy, 1922 and 1923, in connection with the Turkish question; gave evidence before Reforms Inquiry Cttee, 1924.

Mem GOI's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26; Mem Public Service Commn, Oct 1926-Nov 1931; Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1929; Agent-Gen of GOI in South Africa, Jan 1935-38.

Was a leading spokesman of the Muslim League point of view; strongly favoured communal representation in all elected bodies including legislatures, self-governing bodies, etc; mem of a Cttee to enquire into the Moplah uprising (14th Session, AIML, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921); mem of Cttee to formulate Muslim demand regarding Muslim representation in elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); criticized the British Govt for its atrocities on the Arabs which, he said, were greater than those of Germany against the Jews; regarding the attempt to provide a home for the Jews, said that religious scriptures had laid down that the Jews would never have a home but the 'British would overrule the will of God in providing a home for the Jews' (26th Session, Patna, Dec 1938).

Some highlights of his Presidential Address,² Bombay, Dec 1924: (i) said that the aim of all political parties was the attainment of Swaraj but stressed the necessity of evolving a nationally workable programme; (ii) wanted the Govt.

to repeal the archaic Regulation III of 1818 as being thoroughly inconsistent with the spirit of modern times; also held that the Bengal Criminal Law Ordinance, which took away the individual's right to appeal to a court of law, went too far; (iii) wanted the commissioned ranks of the artillery, air force, etc. to be thrown open to Indians and also favoured steady Indianization of the civil services in the country; (iv) was happy at the selection of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to represent India at the Imperial Conf; felt that the cessation of Cong activities in England had done incalculable harm to the cause of Indian progress; for cooperation with the Cong, suggested sending 10 or 12 elected League members to formally represent the Muslims in the Cong; (v) was critical of the Shuddhi movement; (vi) held that Gandhi was a great unifying factor who had instilled nationalism into India's teeming millions, though he disagreed with him on several issues; (vii) wanted the Cong-League Pact of 1916 to be revised to give adequate representation to Muslims; wanted constitutional safeguards for the minorities; (viii) opposed the open competition concept for civil services because Muslims, who made excellent administrators, could not get through the exams.

Ended his address thus: 'The worship of the motherland has brought to her altar the philosophical Brahman, the brilliant Bengali, the vigorous Mahratta, the sturdy Sikh, the refined Indian Christian, the cultured Zoroastrian and the austere and unidolatrous Mussalmans—yes even the Mussalman, to whom

this new worship is not idolatory. To her glory let us all sing:

There resteth to India a glory,
A Glory that cannot grow old;
There remaineth to India a story,
A tale to be chanted and told.'

Autobiog: *Amalnama* (Urdu), 1944.

Pubs. *Essays on Muslim Questions*, 1912;
My Impressions of Soviet Russia,
1930.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49;
National Almanak, 1941;
IO & BOL, 1939; *FOP*, Vols
I & II; *EUP*; *SIM*; *NBIL*, Vol
IV; *CWMG*, Vol XIX.

¹He advised Gandhiji to suspend the non-cooperation movement and give the new Viceory Lord Reading a chance to study the situation in a calm atmosphere. See *CWMG*, Vol XIX, pp. 555-556.

²For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 1-25.

Raza Ali Khan, Nawab Syed Mohd
(1906—1966)

Chief of Rampur St (UP)¹

A Shia; b 17 Nov 1906; succeeded, 20 Jun 1930; *ed* Rajkumar Coll; Rajkot; m 1921, daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Bahadur; 3 S, 6 D.

Pro-Chancellor, AMU; Pres Bd of Trustees, Shia Coll, Lucknow; was the first Muslim ruler of importance in India

to openly accept accession to the country after partition.

Sources: *IPY*, 1948; *SWI*; *TOI*, 8 Mar 1966.

¹The State was merged with UP in 1949.

Razack, Noorjehan (1939—)

Member of Rajya Sabha

d of Late Shri B. Rustham Khan; *b* Ernakulam, Ker, Dec 25, 1939; *ed* BA, BL. (i) St Theresa's Convent, Ernakulam, (ii) St Theresa's College, Ernakulam, and (iii) Law College, Madras; *m* Shri M. Razack, 1960; 1S, 3 D.

Joined AIADMK party 1973; Convener South Madras Ladies Wing of the Party, 1973; Dy Sec of the women's wing of the party, 1975; mem (i) Exec and Gen Coun of the Party, (ii) State and Central Social Welfare Bd; founder and legal adviser of Indian Muslim Women's Welfare Asscn; resigned from AIADMK, 31 Jan 1980; rejoined 8 Sept 1980.

AIADMK mem Rajya Sabha (Tamil Nadu) July 1977; mem House Committee Rajya Sabha; pleaded in the Rajya Sabha for the introduction of reform in Muslim Personal Law and for a uniform civil code for all Indians; said that a large section of Muslim women in India favoured the abolition of polygamy and easy divorce for the male.

Sources: *RSW*, 1980; *IE* editorial 'Mrs

Razack's Question', 25 Aug 1982.

Razia Sajjad Zaheer (1918—)

Urdu writer

d of Raza Husain; *b* Ajmer, 15 Feb 1918; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Allahabad Univ (MA, 1941); *m* Syed Sajjad Zaheer (qv) Urdu poet; 4 D.

Taught in Rahimtullah Karimbhai Training Inst, Bombay, for 4 years; lecturer in Urdu Karamat Husain Girls' Degree Coll, Lucknow Univ, 1948-64; radio artiste since 1942 and TV artiste since 1969; Translator, *Soviet Land*, Delhi; Mem Progressive Writers Asscn.

Pubs: *ed Nuqush-i-Zindān* (letters of Sajjad Zaheer to her from jail), 1951; *Amn ka Karwan*, 1952; *Zinda Tasaveeren* (both short stories); *Kante*, 1955; *Sare Sham*, 1956; *Suman*, 1963 (all novels); *Galib*, 1958 (in Hindi); *Nehru ka Bhatija*; *Nari*, 1964; *Galileo*; *Mitti banti tasviren*, tr from Hindi 1970; *Allah Megh de* (novel—Hindi), 1973; *Yeh Shareef Log* (Hindi), 1978; tr *Coolie*; *Rus ki Kahaniyan*; *Rus ki Auraten*; *King Zain ul Abdeen Badshah* (biog); Soviet Land Nehru Literary award for translating *Life of Lenin*.

Sources: *WWIW*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *INB*, 1959, 1963, 1971, 1973, 1974; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Razvi, Athar Hussain (Kaifi Azami)
(1924—)

Urdu poet

s of Fateh Hussain and Kaneez Fatima; *b* at Azamgarh, UP, 14 Jan 1924; *m* Shaukat Khanam, a stage artist; 2 children; daughter Shabana Azmi,¹ a film star.

Started writing for *Quami Jang*, 1943; joined films, 1950; writes stories, screenplays, dialogues and songs for films; some of his poems have been rendered into English by Pritish Nandy.

Joined Young Writers Asscn, 1955; reorganized IPTA, 1968-69; its Pres, 1971; mem Film Writers Asscn.

Recd national award for the best song on national integration, 1971; Shama Sushma Award for best songs, 1972.

Pubs: *Jhankar*; *Akhri Shab*, 1947; *Khana Jangi*; *Awara Sajday* (Sahitya Akademi Award Winner, 1975); *Garam Hava*, 1973 (Hindi).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1974; Bhagwat S. Goyal, *Kaifi Azmi's Poetry*, in *HT*, 6 Aug 1978.

¹Among her memorable films are *Ankur* and *Nishant*.

Razvi, Syed Akbar Husain (Akbar Allahabadi) (1846—1921)

Urdu satirist & poet

Family originated from Neishapore in Iran; his great-grandfather was an army Subedar who took part in the battle of Plassey; grandfather, Syed Fazl Mohd, was a man of learning and was granted a Jagir by Nawab Asafuddaulah of Awadh; *s* of Syed Tafazzul Husain (died 1888), Naib Tehsildar; *b* Bara near Allahabad, 16 Nov 1846; *ed* studied Persian and Arabic and English; *m*, son Syed Ishrat Husain, Dist Mgte (died).

Naib Tehsildar, 1867; passed Pleader Exam, 1867, and practised as a lawyer for sometime; apptd Munsif in Judicial Service, 1880; Judge Small Causes Court, Allahabad, 1894; rose to be a Dist Judge; on retirement, 1903, settled down at Allahabad; died 9 Sept 1921.

His poetry, pungent with brilliant satire, expresses his alarm at the increasing influence of the West in India and calls upon the people to return to religion and morality. All the same, he gave his children a thoroughly western education. In poetry he was the disciple of Wahid and Khwaja Aatish.

Pubs: *Kulliyat-e-Akbar* (Complete poems of Akbar Allahabadi 1935-49)—3 Vols published during lifetime, Vol 4, Karachi 1949); *Jalwa-i-Darbar-i-Delhi*; *Pani-ka-bahav*; *Khutut-i-Akbar*, (Letters) 1951; *Aurat Nama*; *Gandhi Nama*, 1948; *Bazm-i-Akbar* (Notes, comments and anecdotes of Akbar Allahabadi), 1940; *Ganji-pinhan*.

Sources: *Urdu Poets and Poetry*;

Twentieth-Century Urdu Literature; Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan; NBIL, Vol IV; INB, 1972.

Razzaque, Muhammad Abdur (1908—)

High Court judge

b 1 Apr 1908; ed BSc, LLB; Govt Mohammadan High School, Amraoti; King Edward Coll, Amraoti; Robertson Coll, Jabalpur; and Univ Law Coll, Nagpur.

Apptd temporary Sub-Judge, Oct 1933; Mgte First Class, Nagpur, Dec 1942-Feb 1945; Addl Dist and Session Judge, Feb 1945-May 1947; Dy Registrar, Nagpur High Court till Nov 1953; Dist and Sessions Judge, Nov 1953; Registrar High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur, Feb 1956-Feb 1957; Dist and Sessions Judge, Jabalpur, Feb 1957-Jun 1960; apptd Pres, MP Industrial Court, and Chmn, Industrial Tribunal, Indore, and continued up to Oct 1965; Judge, MP High Court, Oct 1965-70; apptd to enquire into the police firing at the Dalli Rajhara mines of the Bhilai steel plant on 3 Jun 1977.

Sources: *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts* (As on 1-1-68); *TOI*, 5 Jun 1977 and 14 Jun 1977.

Rezaul Karim (1903—)

Bengali writer

b Margram, Dist Birbhum, 1903; *mt* Bengali; ed MA, BL.

Has published about 10 books.

Elected mem W-B Legis Coun 1960-66 (By MLAs); re-elected 1966-69¹ (by MLAs); lost the 1971 election to Lok Sabha (Berhampur) on Cong ticket.

Pubs: Bengali—*Pharasi Biplav* (history); *Jagrihi*; *Kamal Pasha*; *Dara Sikhoh* (both biogs); *Naya Bharater Bhatti*; English—*Prophet Mohammad*; *Mother Kasturba Gandhi*, ed. 1944, etc.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *Biennial Elections Brochure: An Analysis*, 1976; *LSW*, 1971.

¹W-B Legislative Council abolished w.e.f. 1-8-1969.

Rizavi, Saiyid Masud Hasan (Adib) (1893—)

Urdu critic

b Bahraich, 1893; *mt* Urdu; ed Allahabad & Lucknow Univs (MA, LT).

Has published about 20 books.

Pubs: *Hamari Shairi mear-o-masail* (Jadid tartib), 1926, 8th ed 1962; *Urdu ka Pahla Sahib-i-Divan Shair*,

1946; *Urdu Zaban aur Uska Rasm-i-Khat*, 1948, 2nd ed 1961; *Ab-i-Hayat ka Tanquidi Mutala* (A defence of *Ab-i-Hayat* of Muhammad Husain Azad), 1953; *Lakhnou ka Shahi Stage*, 1957; *Lakhnou ka Avami Stage*; *Amanat aur Indra Sabha*, 1957; *Urdu drama aur estej-ibtidai daur ki mufassil tarikh*, 1957, (Sahitya Akademi Award, 1959); *Ainah-e-Sukhan fahmi* (criticism of poetry), 1959; *Faiz Dehalvi aur Divan-e-Faiz*, edited 1946, 2nd ed 1965.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1966.

Ruswa, Mirza Hadi (1858—1931)

Urdu novelist

Belonged to a rich family; ancestors first came to Delhi from Mazandran and later shifted to Awadh; *s* of Agha Muhammad Taqi; *b* Bagtola Mohalla, Lucknow, 1858; father and mother died within a year when he was 16; was brought up by mother's sister and maternal uncle; but the latter tried to usurp his legacy; then went to a friend of his father's, Sheikh Haider Baksh; *ed* Entrance Exam (privately); Overseer's Exam from Roorkie; BA (privately from Pb Univ) and PhD from an American Univ; knew Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Sanskrit and also Greek; learnt English on his own; *m*:

Sub-Overseer for two years and a half in Railways at Quetta and Baluchistan; read an Arabic journal of Chemistry and became immediately interested in Chemistry; gave up his job, sold away his household effects, had apparatus for experiments imported and came back to Lucknow.

Persian Teacher in Nakkhas Mission School, Lucknow.

Read biographies of medical practitioners of Greece; in 1884 started a journal *Ishraq* to publicize *Hikamat* (the paper lasted a year-and-a-half); lecturer in Mission Coll, Golaganj, Lucknow, 1887; in Aug 1919 was employed in Darul Tarjuma, Osmania Univ, Hyderabad, at a salary of Rs 475 p.m., where he died, 21 Oct 1931.

Was a man of varied interests which included mathematics, chemistry, music, seismology and after 1903 religious literature. In poetry his first *Ustad* was Mirza Dabir, later his son Mirza Auj.

His fame rests on his novels, the best of which is *Umrao Jan-e-Ada* (the story of a courtesan). It has been translated into many languages. His novels are realistic, with characters drawn from daily life; has great psychological insight; also wrote on the art of the novel. Towards the end of *Zat-e-Sharif* he says: 'My novels are neither tragedies nor comedies. My heroes die neither by the sword nor commit suicide. There are no partings nor any meetings. My novels should be regarded as the history of modern times.'

Pubs: *Zat-e-Sharif*; *Khooni*; *Shahzada*,

1921; *Sharif Zada*, 1900; *Umrao Jan-e-Ada*¹; *Akhtari Begum*; *Ifshae Raaz*; *Muraqqa-e-Laila Majnun*, (poetic drama) 1928; *Tarikh-i-falsafa-i-Islam* (History of the Islamic philosophy) 1929.

Sources: Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); Syed Abdullah, *Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi* (Urdu); *Islamic Influence on Indian Society* (chapter on *Umrao Jan-e-Ada*); *INB*, 1961; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹An English translation by Khushwant Singh and M. A. Husain appeared in 1961. *INB*, 1961.

Saadullah, (Sir) Syed Mohammad
(1885—1955)

Assam politician

Title: Kt, 1928 (renounced 1946 at ML's call).

Claimed descent from famous Muslim saint, Hazrat Syed Muinuddin Shah Milan, or 'Ajan Fakir', who came to Assam in 1633-34; s of Syed Mohd Tayyebullah, Arabic and Persian teacher in Cotton Collegiate High School, Gauhati, and an influential Muslim of the area; b Gauhati, 21 May 1885; ed Sonaram High School, Gauhati (Entrance); Cotton Coll, Gauhati; Presy Coll, Calcutta (MSc Chem, 1906); Earle

Law Coll, Gauhati (BL, 1907), knew Arabic, Persian, and Urdu well.

Asst Lecturer of Chemistry, Cotton Coll, Gauhati, 1908; Lawyer, Gauhati Bar, 1909-19; at Calcutta High Court, 1920-24.

Mem. Assam Legis Coun, 1913-20 & 1923 (Kamrup and Darrang-cum-Nowgong—MR); Min for Edn and Agriculture, Assam, 1924-29; mem Exec Coun, Assam Govt, for Law and Order & PWD, 1929-30; for Fin, Law & Order, Nov 1930-Apr 1934; Chmn Public Accounts Cttee, 1933-34.

Attended the 10th Session of the AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1917, and apptd mem of Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League scheme.

Muslim Party mem Assam Legis Assem, 1937 (Kamrup South); PM (Coalition Ministry), 1937-Sept 1938 (replaced by a Cong Govt); had joined ML during this period in response to Jinnah's appeal; again ML PM, Nov 1939-Jun 1942.

ML mem Assam Legis Coun, 1946 (Kamrup South); Leader of ML Party in the Assem; attended the ML Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946, where he supported the demand for Pak, saying that Assam's physical situation was such that it had no choice but to join Pak; took part in the League Coun meeting, Bombay, Jul 1946.

Mem Const Assem (Assam—M); mem Const Drafting Cttee.

Died Jan 8, 1955.

Sources: *IPY*, 1950; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *IBD*, 1915; *MYB*, 1948-49;

Pathway to Pakistan; FOP, Vols I & II; Ram Gopal, Indian Muslims; DNB, Vol IV.

Saddiqa Kidwai, Begum (1914—1958)

Member of Rajya Sabha

d of Shri Anwar-ur-Rehman Kidwai; *b* vill Baragaon, Dist Bara Banki, 25 Mar 1914; *m* Shafiq-ul-Rehman Kidwai (qv), 3 S, 1 D; social worker.

Mem (i) Mahila League, Delhi, 1949; (ii) Mahila Bikas Kendra, Delhi, 1954; (iii) Delhi Municipal Cttee; (iv) Delhi St Haj Cttee, 1956; (v) Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Bd, Delhi, 1956; and (vi) Delhi State Prohibition Advisory Cttee, Jun 1956; Chairman, Najafgarh Project, Delhi Social Welfare Bd, 1955.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha 1956 (from Delhi).

Died 3 Jun 1958 at Lucknow.

Sources: *RSW*, 1957; *India—A Reference Annual*, 1959.

Sadiq, Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad (1912—1971)

Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir

s of Khwaja Abdul Ghaffar; *b* at Srinagar, 1912; *ed* BA, LLB; CMS High School, Srinagar, SP Coll, Srinagar; Islamia Coll, Lahore, and AMU; *m*, 1 S.

Led first students' demonstration in Srinagar, 1930; represented people before State Govt in riot inquiry, 1932; elected mem of 1st State Praja Sabha (Assembly), 1934; courted arrest during movement for responsible Govt, 1938.

Chmn Convention of All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conf which decided on conversion of Muslim Conf into National Conf, 1939; Emergency Officer in charge of Militia during tribal invasion, 1947.

Was Dy Leader of National Conf Assem Party; Min for Development, J & K, 1948; resigned, 1951; Pres J & K Constituent Assem, 1951-57; Min for Health and Edn, 1953-57; mem J & K Legis Assem, 1957-62 (Tankipora); re-elected, 1967 (Amirakadal); resigned from National Conf and formed Democratic National Conf, 1957; was its leader until its merger with National Conf, 1961; Min for Edn, Jan 1961; elected leader of National Conf Legislature Party, Feb 1964; took over as PM of J & K, 28 Feb 1964-71.

Led the move for conversion of National Conf into Cong; Pres, J & K PCC, 16 May 1970; Founder-Pres, Kashmir Cultural Cong & Kashmir Peace Cttee; mem National Def Coun, 1964; mem J & K Univ Syndicate; Hon Vice-Pres, Ind Soc of International Law.

Died 11 Dec 1971.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1971; *TIDYB*, 1971; *Jammu and Kashmir Guide*, 1969; *Lok Sabha Debates*

1971 (Obituary reference made on 13 Dec 1971).

Sadiq Ali (1910—)

Ex-Governor of Tamil Nadu

s of Tahir Ali; *b* Udaipur, 1910; *ed* Udaipur School, Maharana Coll, Udaipur and Allahabad Univ (BA); *m* Shanti, 1957, an expert on African affairs. She has worked with the Council for Africa for several years.

Joined Youth Cong and came under the influence of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru; in the 1930 salt satyagraha, he and Nehru manufactured salt and then auctioned it (in the presence of Pt Motilal Nehru); also picketed foreign cloth shops, liquor shops; when he picketed the Allahabad Univ, the univ was closed and he was arrested; on release, took to constructive work for social and economic uplift in some rural areas of UP, based on the programme of Gandhiji during 1934-37 and 1948-50; in his spare time spun charkha like a true Gandhian; Permanent Office Sec AICC, 1938-48; shifted to Sevagram for a year in connection with individual disobedience movement and was imprisoned for 2 years in Jan 1943.

Mem Provisional Parl 1950-52 (UP); Gen Sec Kisan Mazdoor Party, 1952; lost as a KMPP candidate in Lok Sabha election 1952 (Sultanpur Dist North-cum-Faizabad Dist South-West) to MA Kazmi from Cong; lost again in 1957

on Cong ticket (Jaipur) to Independent candidate Harish Chandra; elected mem Rajya Sabha, Nov 1958-70 (Rajasthan); Gen Sec AICC, 1958-62; after the split, contd as Gen Sec of Cong (O); mem Cong (O) Working Cttee; Pres Cong (O)¹ Jun 1971-Jul 1973; Chief Editor *AI CC Review*, 1958-62; Editor *Political and Economic Review*, Mar 1970-May 1971.

Gov of Maharashtra Apr 1977-80; (apptd by the Janata Party Govt; Gov of Tamil Nadu Oct 1980-82; is particularly interested in education, rural uplift and panchayati raj.

Has visited a host of countries all over the world.

Pubs: *Cottage Industries*, 1954; *Congress Ideology and Programme*, 1958; *Know Your Country*, 1958; *The Culture of India*, 1958; *The General Elections 1957—A Survey*, 1959; *Towards Socialist Thinking in Congress*, 1961; *Campaign Against Nuclear Arms*.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *TIDYB*, 1961-62; *Parliament of India Who's Who*; *RSW*, 1968; *WWIW*; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *TOI*, 21 Apr 1977; *International Who's Who*, 1976-77; *INB*, 1959, 1961,

¹For his Presidential Address at the Cong (O) Gaya Session, April 1973, see A. Moin Zaidi, *The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties 1973-74*.

Sadiq Mohammad Khan, Sir (1904—)

Nawab of Bahawalpur St

Only *s* of Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan Abbasi; *b* 30 Sept 1904; *ed* Aitchison Chief's Coll, Lahore; *m* 1921, daughter of Sahibzada Faiz Mohammad Khan.

Recd administrative training under N Bolster, ICS, his tutor and guardian, 1920-Mar 1922; in Oct 1922 was granted limited administrative powers and six months later became the head of the Coun of Regency; full ruling powers, 8 Mar 1924; had Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani (qv) as his PM.

Was ADC to Prince of Wales during the latter's Indian tour, 1921-22; mem Standing Cttee of Chamber of Princes, 1933-47; performed the Haj, 1935; recd Honorary LLD from Pb Univ, 1933.

Was the only Pb State to accede to Pak; with effect from 1 May 1951 the State enjoyed a position similar to that of any other province in the Dominion of Pak with the Nawab as constitutional head; full responsible govt was proclaimed on 1 Mar 1952.

KL Gauba (qv) describes him as broad-minded.

Sources: *NIW*, 1942; *IPY*, 1952-53; *Inside Pakistan*; *Friends and Foes*.

Sadiq Pasha, Syed Jaffar (1928—)

Tamil Nadu politician

b 1928; *ed* Udamalpet Bd High School;

Vaniambadi Islamia Coll; Madras Govt Muslim Coll (BA); Madras Law Coll (BL).

Worked for some time as a teacher in Mettupalayam Bd High School; later worked as clerk in Postal Dept; Advocate Madras High Court.

Mem Gen Coun of DMK for several years; mem DMK Parly Bd & DMK Exec; took keen interest in labour union activities; mem Udamalpet Municipal Coun, 1959; Chairman, 1963; Dir and Vice-Pres, Udamalpet Co-op Urban Bank; was imprisoned for taking part in anti-price rise agitation, 1962; detained for brief period for participating in anti-Hindi agitation.

DMK mem Madras Legis Assem, 1967 (Udamalpet); re-elected, 1971 (same const); Min for Public Health, Madras, Mar 1967-69 (in CN Annadurai Ministry); Min (Karunanidhi Ministry) for Public Works, Tamil Nadu, Aug 1969, and also for Transport, Feb 1970; later Min for Revenue and, from 24 Dec 1974, for Electricity also; dismissed along with the Ministry, 1976; elected Treasurer, DMK, 1977; mem TN Legis Assem, Jun 1977.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1971; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *India—A Reference Annual*, 1974; *TOI*, 25 Dec 1974, 16 May & 19 Jun 1977.

Sahir Ludhianvi, Abdul Haye (1921—1980)

Urdu poet, film lyricist

b 8 Mar 1921; *mt* Punjabi.

Belonged to the group of progressive writers in Urdu literature; worked as editor of *Adab-e-Lateef* of Lahore and *Shahrahi* and *Preeti Lari* of Delhi; was well-known for his songs for films.

After partition went over to Pakistan but came back¹ soon after; died 25 Oct 1980.

First pic: *Naujawan*; wrote songs for numerous other pictures which include: *Baazi*, *Shahenshah*, *Angaray*, *Pyasa*, *Dhool ka phool*, *Gumrah*, *Taj Mahal*, *Barsaat ki raat*, *Samaj ko badal dalo*, etc.

Padma Sri 1970, *Soviet Land* Nehru Award 1972; Urdu Akademi Award, 1972.

Pubs: *Talkhian*, 1944, 3rd ed 1958; *Parchhaian*² 1956, (poems); tr *Samrat*, 1945; *Tania*, 1945; *Gata jai banjara*, 3rd ed 1961; *naghme*, (poems) 1958, 3rd ed 1961; *Talkhian*, *Parchhaiyan aur nai nazmen*, 14th ed 1960; *Aa ke koi Khwab bunein*; *Devendra Sattiyarathi* (Biography), 1948.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac & Who's Who*, 1953; *WWIW*; *INB*, 1958, 1962; *NBIL*, Vol IV; Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, *I am not an Island*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

¹Khwaja Ahmad Abbas says:

'In 1948 I wrote an "open letter to Sahir Ludhianvi" in the now, defunct *India Weekly* in which I appealed to this young Indian poet to return to India. I reminded him that so long as he did not change his name, he would forever

be regarded as an *Indian* poet, unless Pakistan invaded India and conquered Ludhiana. To my surprise, some copies of the paper did find their way to Lahore where Sahir read it. And, to my considerable surprise and joy, he (along with his late old mother) came back to India and, after initial difficulties, made a name for himself as a distinguished literary influence in films, while retaining his progressive ideology.' *I am not an Island*, pp. 297-8.

²Translated into English by Khwaja Ahmad Abbas as *Shadows Speak*, 1958.

Saidullah Khan, Mian (1861—1929)

Punjab legislator

s of Mian Bahadur Khan (1816-1916) who helped the East Indian Company in the first Afghan War of 1838, and in winning Quetta; joined the army and helped the British Government during the 1857 mutiny; also helped Govt considerably in the second Afghan War, 1878, in the Chitral campaigns of 1895 and 1897, and in World War I; *b* 1861; *m*, 3 S; became a Zaildar after his father's death; was a leading man of the Dist.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1927 (Lyallpur South—MR); received many Sanads and certificates for loyally serving the British Govt; died 1928.

Source: *NIW*, 1942.

Sait, Ebrahim Sulaiman (1922—)

Indian Union Muslim League leader

A Cutchi Memon; *s* of Shri Mohamed Sulaiman Sait; *b* Bangalore, 3 Nov 1922;

ed at St Joseph's Coll, Bangalore (BA, 1943); *m* Yasmeen Begum, 2 Aug 1949; 2 S, 3 D.

Served in the Edn Dept of Mysore Govt, 1943-46; and again, 1950-51; later shifted to Cochin and took to business; Sec Mysore City Muslim League, 1946-49; Convener Muslim Edn Aid Cttee, 1947-49; Patron, Mysore City Muslim Students' Federation, 1947-49.

Pres (i) Beedi Labour Asscn, 1946-50; (ii) Ernakulam Town Muslim League, 1955-56; and (iii) Ernakulam Dist Muslim League, 1957-62 and again since 1967.

Vice-Pres Kerala State Muslim League, 1958-60; Treasurer, 1960-61; again Vice-Pres, 1962.

Gen Sec (i) Indian Union Muslim League since 1962; (ii) A-I Muslim Majlis-e-Mushawarat since 1967; and (iii) A-I Palestine Conf since 1967; Pres Indian Union Muslim League since 1973.

Took active part in and was arrested during the agitation conducted by the United Front of Cong, SSP and the Muslim League against the Communist Govt of Kerala, 1959.

ML mem Rajya Sabha, 1960-66 (Kerala); Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Kozhikode, Kerala); mem Select Cttee on Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill; ML mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (same const); re-elected on ML ticket, 1977 and 1980 (Manjeri, Kerala).

Mem Kerala Wakf Bd, 1960-65; Cent Wakf Coun, 1960-65 & 1970; Kerala Planning Coun, 1964-66; National Railway Users' Coun, 1964-66; Rubber Bd, 1961-64; Indian Inst of

Science, 1967-69; National Harbour Bd, 1967-70; Telephone Telegraph Advisory Cttee, Cochin, 1967-69; Southern Railway Zonal Coun since 1969; mem Kerala Univ Senate since 1969; Chmn Kerala Wakf Bd since 1970.

Hon Mgte, Cochin, 1954-57; Pres MM Oriental High School, Cochin since 1956; Gen Sec Kerala Muslim Ednl Asscn, 1958-59 & 1963-64; Vice-Pres, Kerala Muslim Ednl Asscn, 1965; Pres Cutchi Memon Asscn, Cochin, 1954-60 and Tirurangadi Orphanage Cttee, 1967; mem Nadvatul-Ulema Coun, 1966.

Has performed the Haj twice; has also visited Kuwait, Syria, Jordan, Bahrain, Dubai, Abudhabi, Iran, and Saudi Arabia; visited Iraq, Turkey & Afghanistan as mem of Parly Delegation.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971 & 1980; *RSW*, 1964; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *Memons International Directory*; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977.

Saiyidain, Khwaja Ghulam (1904-1971)

Educationist

s of Khwaja Ghulam Saqalain (qv), UP MLA; *b* Panipat, 14 Feb 1904; *mt* Urdu; *ed* AMU (BA), Leeds Univ (Diploma in Edn, MEd; AMU (D Litt Honoris Causa 1962); *m* 1930.

Joined Teachers Training Coll, AMU, 1925; Reader in Edn, AMU, 1926; Prof of Edn & Principal Training Coll, Aligarh, 1929-38; Dir of Edn, J & K

St, 1938-45; Ednl Adviser to Rampur St, 1946 and to Bombay Govt 1947-50.

Jt Ednl Adviser and Jt Sec Min of Edn, GOI, 1950-56; Ednl Adviser & Sec, 1956-61; visiting Prof, Univs of Columbia, Wisconsin 1962, Stanford, 1964; Senior Scholar East West Centre, Hawaii, 1963-64; mem Ind Ednl Commn, 1964-66; Dir Asian Inst of Ednl Planning and Administration, 1966-68.

Pres (i) UP Muslim Ednl Conf, 1936; (ii) World Edn Fellowship, London, 1956; Vice-Pres Governing Body, Indian Inst of Advanced Study; mem (i) Sahitya Akademi, (ii) Ednl Panel of Planning Commn; (iii) Indian Delegation to UNESCO 1945, 1946, 1953,* 1956, 1958.

Padma Bhushan 1966.

Died¹ 17 Dec 1971.

Pubs: Urdu—*Usul-i-Talim* (Principles of Education), 1927; *Aligarh ki talimi tahrik*, 1931; *Ruh-i-tahzib* (Essay on the spirit of culture), 1932; *Qaumi seerat ki tashkil*; *Shahid-i-wafa*; *Aandhi men charagh* (Sahitya Akademi Award, 1964), 1962; *Mard-e-dorvesh*, 1955; *Zaban, Zindagi aur talim* (Language, life and education), 1971; Eng—*Education for International Understanding*, 1948; *Iqbal's Educational Philosophy*, 1938; *Problems of Educational Reconstruction*, 1950; 3rd edition, 1962; *Maulana Azad's Contribution to Education* (Maharaja Sayajirao

Memorial lectures 1960-61), 1961; *Education of the National Character*; *Man in the New World*; *The Faith of an educationist*, 1965; *The Humanist Tradition in Indian Educational Thought*², 1966; *Education, Culture and the Social Order* (Asia, 1952), 2nd edition 1963; *Universities and the life of the mind*, 1965; *Art of Living*; *Challenge of Freedom to Education*; *Mind's Unending Pilgrimage*; *Tagore Lectures 1969 on Ghalib*, 1971.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1970; *MYB*, 1948-49; *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vols I & IV; *INB*, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1971, 1972; KA Abbas, *I am not an Island* (Autobiography).

¹For a touching and intimate portrait of Khwaja Ghulam Saiyidain, see Chapter entitled 'Bhaijan' (pp. 50-56) in Khwaja Ahmed Abbas's autobiography *I am not an Island*. Saiyidain was Abbas's first cousin.

²Translated into Hindi by B. Kapur, 1969.

Saiyedna, His Holiness Sardar Taher Saifuddin Saheb (1885—1965)

Religious leader

b Surat, 5 Aug 1885; succeeded, 1915, as the religious head of the Dawoodi Bohra Shia community which is a business community; the Silver Jubilee of his accession was celebrated in 1940; m.

Was the fifty-first incumbent of the

office of Dai-ul-Mutlaq, his decisions on social, religious and other matters were final and binding on the community.

Was a liberal patron of education, the arts & industry & established Sigha-e-Ilmiyah, i.e., an edn dept, to administer the 350 Madrassahs, including High Schools, with attached hostels; maintained an Arabic Coll at Surat, the El-Jammat-e-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodging; estd Saiffee Foundation in 1959 to aid industrial & commercial enterprises.

Was an eminent Arabic scholar and an exponent of Islamic culture and literature; his brochures in Arabic on religious and philosophical subjects, published annually during the month of Ramzan, are considered masterpieces of Arabic literature; contributed to various funds.

Hon Doctor of Theology from AMU, 1946; Hon Doctor of Laws, Karachi Univ, 1955.

Unanimously elected Chancellor, AMU, for four successive terms starting in 1953.

Widely travelled in Middle East; recd the Freedom of the City of Karachi, 1955.

Died 10 Nov 1965.

Sources: MYB, 1948-49; TIDYB, 1963-64.

Sajjad Husain, Munshi (1856—1915)

Urdu journalist & writer

Belonged to a prosperous family; s of Munshi Mansur Ali, Dy Collector, who became a Civil Judge in Hyderabad after retirement; maternal uncle was an eminent lawyer of Lucknow, later CJ of Hyderabad St; b Kakorvi, UP, 1856; ed Entrance Exam, 1873; studied for FA in Canning Coll, Lucknow; knew Arabic, Persian, Hindi and English.

Went to Faizabad in search of a job; apptd to teach Urdu in the army; left the job after a year.

In 1877 started *Oudh Punch*, the first humorous paper in Urdu, and served Urdu literature through it; he attracted distinguished contributors to his paper including Pt Tirbhuvan Nath Hijr, Mirza Machhu Beg, Nawab Syed Mohd Khan Azad, Syed Akbar Husain Akbar, Munshi Ahmed Ali Shauq, Munshi Jwala Prashad Barq, Munshi Ahmed Ali Kashtmandvi, Pt Rattan Nath Sarshar; also made it a vehicle for his nationalist ideas and criticism of British policies; was independent and honest in his criticism; was also free from fanaticism.

Joined INC, 1887, and remained a supporter of it till his death; moved a resolution on Police Administration in the Fourth Indian National Congress at Allahabad, 1888, and delivered a most sarcastic and effective speech in Urdu.

Also wrote the first humorous novel in Urdu, *Haji Baghlol*, whose main character of the same name ranks among the greatest characters in Urdu fiction.

Suffered a paralytic stroke, 1901, but recovered; had another attack, 1905; died 23 Jan 1915.

Pubs: *Haji Baghlol*, 1922; *Ahmakul Zahan*, 1920; *Tareh Dar Laundi*, 1924; *Meethi Chhuri* 1910; *Pyari Duniya*, 1923; *Kaya Palat* 1924; *Hayat-e-Shaikh Chilli & others*.

Sources: *SIM*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *How India Wrought For Freedom*; Tara Chand, *History of the Freedom Movement*; Prof Aijaz Hussain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Sajjad Zaheer (1905—1973)

Patriot, Communist leader, writer

Affectionately called *Banne Bhai*. s of Sir Syed Wazir Hasan (qv); *b* Lucknow 5 Nov 1905; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Lucknow, (BA Hons) and Oxford; Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law); *m* Razia, 1938.

Joined the communist group in Britain in 1930s; along with Dr Jyoti Ghosh, Mulk Raj Anand, Pramod Sen Gupta and Dr Mohammad Deen Taseer, founded the Indian Progressive Writers' Assn, London, 1935.

Returned to India 1936, became Sec of Allahabad Cong Cttee; was closely associated with Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Founder mem of Cong Socialist Party and was its leader for several years; later left it; was one of the founders of the progressive writers movement in India.

Was mem of AICC for several years;

arrested on the outbreak of the World War II and was lodged in Lucknow Central Jail; released, 1941.

Elected to Cent Cttee of the Communist Party at its first Congress in Bombay, 1943; editor Urdu organ of CPI *Qaumi Jang* during the 1940s and of *Awami Daur* during the 1960s.

After partition, was sent¹ by the party to Pak to organise the communist party there; elected first Gen Sec of Communist Party of Pak; arrested and implicated in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy case along with Pakistani poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz, 9 Mar 1951; was lodged in the Baluchistan jail, where he wrote his literary memoirs *Roshnai* and a book on the great lyrical poet of Iran, Hafiz Shirazi.

After release from Pak jail 1955, came² to India, settled first in Lucknow and later in Delhi; began working as a leading mem of Communist Party on the cultural side; played a big role in organising the Afro-Asian writers movement.

Died³ at Alma Ata, USSR, 13 Sept 1973 after a heart attack which he had a few days earlier while attending the Afro-Asian Writers' Conf.

According to Ali Sardar Jafri,⁴ 'his real creative achievement is the unfolding of the finest talent in the subcontinent, for he inspired hundreds of new writers. He had imbibed all that was best in the Indian and Western cultures. Even those who did not share his political views liked him'.

Lies buried in Jamia Millia Islamia.

Pubs: English—*Light on League-Unionist*

Conflict; Urdu—*Bimar* ((play) 1936; Urdu, Hindi, Hindustani, 1947; ed. *Nai Tasviren* (collection of Radio plays), 1942; *London Ki Ek Rat*, (in collaboration) 1943; *Angare*⁵ (Short Stories—co-ed), 1932; *Nuqush-i-Zindan* (letters from jail to his wife, ed by her), 1951; *Pighla Neelam* (Melted Sapphire—Prose poems); *Zikr-e-Hafiz* (Criticism); 1956; tr *Candide*, 1957.

Sources: *The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties*, Vol I, 1973-74; *A History of Pakistan; Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*; INB, 1958; NBIL, Vol IV; *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 4 Nov 1973 ('Sajjad Zaheer' by Ali Sardar Jafri and 'Banne Bhai' by Jagan Nath Azad; *I am not an Island*; *WWIW*; *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India, 1907-1947*.

¹On this occasion, Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have said: Banne is a synthesis of India's rich composite culture—he is a soft-spoken writer. They have sent him to Pakistan to organise the Punjabis, the Sindhis and the Baluchis, how foolish of his party men. See *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 4 Nov 1973.

²Abbas recounts how he sought Prime Minister Nehru's intervention to enable Sajjad Zaheer to come back to India after his release.

³For National Council of CPI's condolence resolution on Sajjad Zaheer's death, see *The Annual Register of Political Parties 1973-74*, Vol I, pp. 315-316.

⁴Jafri describes him as a warm-hearted,

soft-spoken youngman with beautiful and sensitive hands. He mentions that years later the eminent Gujarati writer, Uma Shanker Joshi, told him that he could not take his eyes off Sajjad Zaheer's hands when he met the young revolutionary for the first time. See *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 4 Nov 1973.

⁵This book was proscribed by the British Government. See N.G. Barrier, *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India 1907-1947*, p. 210. This book mentions another pamphlet in Hindi by him that was proscribed. See p. 238.

Salamatullah, Dr (1913—)

Educationist

s of M. Ibadullah; b 4 Aug 1913; ed Aligarh. (BSc, MSc, BT); Columbia Univ (Doctor of Edn, 1948); m Syeda.

Joined Jamia Millia Islamia, 1939; Dir Inst of Edn Research, 1953-63; Principal, Teachers Coll, 1957; Dean, Faculty of Edn, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, 1962-1976; Consultant NCERT, 1976-77, National Lectnrer in Edn, UGC 1976-77; Prof & Head, Dept of Edn, Kashmir Univ, 1978-81; mem National Coun for Teacher Edn, 1981.

Mem (i) Basic Schools Syllabus Revision Cttee, Rajasthan, 1955-56; (ii) Cttee on Examination Reform, Univ Grants Commn, 1957-59; (iii) Review Cttee on Edn, Univ Grants Commn, 1960-63; (iv) Cttee on Elementary Edn, Cent Advisory Bd of Edn, 1961-63; and (v) Cttee to evolve model syllabi for elementary teacher edn, 1963-65; awarded Watumull Foundation Fellowship for

higher studies and research in USA, 1948; mem (i) Exec Cttee of Ind Asscn of Teacher-Educators, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1966-67 & 1967-68; (ii) Cttee of Courses and Faculty of Edn, Delhi Univ, 1958; (iii) Faculty of Arts of Aligarh Univ, 1964; and (iv) National Bd of Adult Edn, 1972; mem Cent Bd of Secondary Edn, 1974.

Pubs: *Examination in India; Basic Way to Arithmetic; Can Education Do it?; Evaluation in Basic Education; Thoughts on Basic Education; Urdu—Ham Kaise Parhhaen* (on the method of teaching) 1942; *Naya Chin* (on China) 1951.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77 & 1982; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Salar Jung, Nawab Sir (1829—1883)

Hyderabad statesman

Title: Kt, 1871.

Real name: . Mir Turab Ali Khan; belonged to a noble family settled in Hyderabad; grandfather and great-grandfather were Ministers of State; s of Muhammad Ali Khan who died in Turab's infancy; b 2 Jan 1829; ed was brought up by his uncle Siraj-ul-Mulk; acquired great proficiency in Arabic and Persian and later in English; m; 2 S, 2 D;

the elder son, Mir Laik Ali Khan, became PM of Hyderabad as Salar Jung II, 1884-87; and the younger one, Mir Saadat Ali Khan, was a mem of the Coun of State.

Joined the State service as Taluqdar (Collector) of some Telangana Dists; apptd PM, May 1853, in place of his uncle, Siraj-ul-Mulk, after his death.

As PM, showed great administrative ability; disbanded Arab troops, subdued robber chieftains, restored law and order and refilled an almost empty treasury.

During the 1857 mutiny advised the Nizam to keep a neutral attitude and thus rendered invaluable services to the British; sent timely warning to the Residency when threatened with attack.

During 1859-69 there were intrigues to have him deposed and there were two attempts on his life (in 1859 and 1868).

Apptd Co-Regent during the minority of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan (qv), who became Nizam in Mar 1869.

Visited Europe, Apr 1876, and met important personalities; while in England, interceded with the British Govt for the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam but failed in his efforts.

Died of cholera at Hyderabad, 8 Feb 1883.

Was a statesman and had a genius for administration; though of medium height and slender build had a commanding presence; was a man of free and easy manners.

Sources: *EM; DIB; Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I; *FSH*, Vol II.

Salar Jung Bahadur II, Nawab Sir
(1862—1889)

Prime Minister of Hyderabad St

Real name: Mir Laik Ali Khan.

Eldest s of Sir Salar Jung (qv), Prime Min of Hyderabad; *b* 1862; *m*; son Mir Yousuf Ali Khan was later PM.

With Raja Narendra Bahadur was made Jt Administrator of Hyderabad St under the control of the Regency Coun on the death of his father; was also Sec of the Regency Coun.

Was made PM in 1884; owing to differences with the Nizam and the Court intrigues, resigned Apr 1887; visited England the same year.

Died Jul 1889.

Says Wilfred Scawen Blunt (1840-1922)—English poet and traveller and Pan-Islamist, who visited Hyderabad in 1883 & 1884—about him in his *India under Ripon, A Private Diary*: 'A more interesting visitor was Laik Ali, the young Salar Jung. He is only twenty-two, but has already an extremely dignified and at the same time quite natural manner, just the manner in fact of our best bred Englishmen. This, and his height, which is considerably over six feet, remind me vaguely of Pembroke, though Salar Jung has no remarkable good looks to recommend him and seems likely to grow fat, which Pembroke never will. He talked well, and with very little reserve. . . .'¹

Sources: *DIB*; *FSH*, Vol II; *Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I.

¹See *FSH*, Vol II, p. 296.

Salcem, Mohammad Yunus (1912—)

Ex-Union deputy minister

s of late Shri Mohammad Yusuf; *b* at Mahona, Lucknow Dist, 26 Sept 1912; *ed* BA; LLB; CMB High School, Lucknow; Lucknow Christian Coll; Hyderabad City Inter Coll; & Osmania Univ; *m* Sajida Khatoon, 1938; 4 D, 2 S.

Advocate, Supreme Court and Andhra Pradesh High Court.

Took active part in student movement at the time of boycott of Simon Commn, 1928-32; worked as asstt to Kailash Nath Kaul, brother of Kamala Nehru, in Bharat Charkha Sangh, 1929-32; was Vice-Pres Flag Hoisting Action Cttee, Church Mission High School, Lucknow, 1930-31; later, mem Executive of Hyderabad City Inter Coll Students Union, 1933-34; Sec Hyderabad Citizens Peace Cttee, 1937-38; Junior Standing Counsel, Hyderabad Cttee, 1943-46; Senior Standing Counsel, 1946-49; mem AP Bar Coun, 1965.

Services terminated on joining State Cong, 1949; mem (i) Exec of Hyderabad DCC, 1948-52; (ii) Hyderabad Municipal Corpn, 1951-53; (iii) Rehabilitation Relief Cttee, 1949-66; and (iv) Peace Cttee formed by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, 1949-52; Organizing Sec, Reception Cttee, A-I Cong Session, Hyderabad, 1959.

Toured throughout Hyderabad State, particularly during the Razakar ascendancy and subsequently during police action, as a mem of the GOI Peace Mission, Nov and Dec 1948.

Mem (i) Governing Coun of Jamiat-e-Nizamia since 1949; (ii) Exec Cttee of Jamiat-e-Ulema-i-Hind, Hyderabad, 1949-53; (iii) South Indian Muslim Convention Exec Cttee since 1956; (iv) Osmania Univ Senate, 1962-66; and (v) India Delegation sent by GOI to World Islamic Conf, Mecca, 1965; Gen-Sec, South Ind Muslim Convention, AP, 1957; & A-I Muslim Convention, 1961.

Cong mem Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967 (Nalgonda, AP).

Dy Min for Law, GOI, 1967-Jun 1970, for Railways, Jun 1970-May 1971; lost the 1971 Lok Sabha election (Aligarh) to Shiv Kumar Shastri (BKD); participated in the Convention of Muslim leaders held in New Delhi, May 1977 to consider the problems facing their community and its relationship with the Cong.

Pub: Translation of Tolstoy's play, *First Distiller*, in Urdu.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *TOI*, 17 May 1977.

Saliha Abid Husain, (Smt) (1913—)

Urdu writer

b Panipat, 15 Sept 1913; *mt* Urdu; *m* Dr

S Abid Husain (qv); has published more than 14 books.

Pubs: *Naqshe-e-Awwal*, 1940; *Azra* 1942, 2nd ed 1954; *Atish-e-Khamosh*, 1946 (both novels); *Soz-e-Hasti* (stories), 1946; *Baat Cheet*, 1946; *Niras men aass* 1948; *Yadgar-i-Hali* (on Hali) 1950; *Zindgi ke Khel* (drama), 1957; *Qatre se Gohar Hone tak*, 1957; *Adabi Zhalkian* (criticism), 1959; *Navangay: afsanon ka majmua* (collection of short stories), 1959; *Ruhe amal*, 1963; *Ulji dor*, 1972; *Apni apni salib*, 1972.

Sources: *WWIW*; *INB*, 1958, 1963, 1973; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Salimullah, Sir Khwaja, Nawab of Dacca (1884—1915)

Bengal landlord & politician

Titles: KCSI, 1909; GCIE, 1911; Nawab (hereditary).

Ancestor, Khwaja Abdul Hakim, who came from Kashmir, acquired great influence at the Mughal Court in Delhi and on the downfall of the Empire shifted to Sylhet where he took to mercantile business; his successor settled down at Dacca. *s* of Khwaja Ahsanullah Khan; *b* 1884.

Was the most prominent landowner in East Bengal and wielded great influence among his co-religionists there.

Was a staunch loyalist and as such

supported the partition of Bengal, 1905; at first had been against the partition, describing it as a 'beastly arrangement'; but later 'changed his views', the change being attributed to the grant of a Govt loan of £10,000 at a very low rate of interest to help him tide over his financial difficulties.

Took a prominent part in organizing the Simla Deputation of Muslims that waited on the Viceroy, Lord Minto, 1 Oct 1906, though he himself could not join it on account of an eye-operation.

Circulated a letter among eminent Muslims containing a scheme for All India Muslim Confederacy; the scheme became the basis of discussion at Dacca where the AIML was inaugurated, 30 Dec 1906.

Moved the resolution for the formulation of the AIML and made a speech explaining the objectives of the proposed League on the occasion; mem Provisional Cttee (from E Bengal) formed there; mem Cent Cttee (1st session, Aligarh, Mar 1908); mem Cttee to prepare an address embodying the resolution relating to the Reforms Scheme of the Sec of State for presentation to the Viceroy (Second Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); also presided over All India Muslim Educational Conf, Amritsar, 1908.

Vice-Pres, AMIL Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; re-elected Vice-Pres, 7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913.

Pres 5th Session, Calcutta, Mar 1912. His Address¹ was wholly loyalist in content and language. The main

points were: he (i) referred to the visit of King and Queen to India; (ii) welcomed the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi; (iii) was critical of the annulment of the partition of Bengal; (iv) welcomed the announcement of a grant of Rs 50 lakhs for education, and of the pensions for the Shams-ul-Ulemas and Mahamahopadhyayas; (v) welcomed GK Gokhale's Bill for making primary education free and compulsory; (vi) emphasized the need for more Muslim teachers and inspectors to supervise Muslim edn, and stressed the need for technical edn; (vii) justified the Muslim demand for separate Muslim representation; (viii) protested against the unjust treatment of Indians in the Transvaal; (ix) demanded that Muslim candidates be preferred in Govt jobs if they fulfilled the minimum qualifications till the Muslim presence in the services was proportionate to their population; and (x) wanted Muslims 'to move with the times or be forever doomed'.

Nom mem Eastern Bengal and Assam Legis Coun, 1901.

Almost withdrew from active politics after the annulment of the partition of Bengal; died 1915.

Sources : *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement*; *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908*; *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; *East Pakistan*; *SIM*; *RMP*.

¹For the full text see *FOP*, Vol. I, pp. 231-249.

Salim Ali, Dr (1896—)**Ornithologist**

Full name: Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali.

b Bombay, 12 Nov 1896; one of 5 brothers and 4 sisters; related to Badruddin Tyabji (qv); *ed* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, 1914; *m*, wife died, 1939.

Left studies to join his elder brother working on a wolfram mine in South Burma; returned to Bombay, 1917; at the suggestion of Father E Blatter, Dir of Biology at St Xavier's Coll, Bombay, did a course in Zoology in 1919; rejoined his brother in Burma, only to leave it soon after.

Served as guide lecturer for nature-study education at the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Had training in Systematic Ornithology at the Berlin Univ Zoological Museum under Prof Erwin Stresemann, doyen of European Ornithologists, 1929-30.

Ornithology has been a labour of love with him; conducted bird and natural history surveys in Indian states; later conducted ornithological expeditions in Western Himalayas, Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Tibet and Afghanistan; has studied birds in Burma and Malaya also; has produced books on birds some of which are classics now; is a world renowned authority on birds in the Indian subcontinent

Currently said to be busy in studying one of India's rarest birds, Blewitt's Owl, not seen since 1914 but now reported seen in Central Asia.

Closely associated with the Bombay Natural History Soc; has been its Hon Sec, Vice-Pres, and now Pres; Corresponding Fellow, American Ornithologists Union, 1948; Chmn Bird Wing of Ind Bd for Wild Life & Ind National Section of International Coun for Bird Preservation; Vice-Pres of XIV International Ornithological Cong, Oxford, 1966; Fellow Ind Science Academy, 1958; made hon mem, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Oct 1981.

Has received many awards: Asiatic Soc's Joy Gobinda's Law Medal, 1953, Padma Bhushan, 1958, DSc (Honoris Causa) from Brit Ornithologists Union, 1967 & also from Aligarh & Delhi Univs, John Phillips Memorial Medal, 1969, from International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Sunderlal Hora Memorial Medal, 1970 from Ind National Science Academy; made officer of the Golden Ark for Nature Conservation by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Aug 1973, awarded \$50,000 by the Paul Getty Wild Life Preservation Prize² USA (Feb 1976), and Padma Vibhushan, 1976.

Pubs: *The Book of Indian Birds*, 1941 (ninth edition, 1972); *The Birds of Kutch*, 1945; *Indian Hill Birds*, 1949; *The Birds of Travancore-Cochin*, 1953 (retitled in second edition *The Birds of Kerala*, 1965; *The Birds of Sikkim*, 1962; *Hand-book of Birds of India and Pakistan*³ etc. (with S Dillon Ripley⁴ of the Smithsonian Inst of Washington)

Vol I, 1960; and last volume—
Vol X, Oct 1974.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77 & 1982; *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 13 Oct 1974; *TOI*, 17 Nov 1974; *TOI*, 21 Feb 1976; *INB*, 1961, 1965, 1971, 1972, 1973; *TOI*, 12 Nov 1981.

¹For the family relationship see, Imtiaz Ahmed (ed), *Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India*, p. 222.

²The citation described him as a creator of an environment for conservation in India: 'Your message', it went on, 'has gone high and low across the land and we are sure that weaver birds weave your initials in their nests and swiftly perform parabolas in the sky in your honour.' *TOI*, 21 Feb 1976.

³The book, Dr Salim Ali's *magnum opus* was over 20 years in preparation.

⁴Dr. Ripley is Pres of the International Council for Bird Preservation.

Sambhali, Maulana Ishaq (1921—)

Former Member of Lok Sabha

s of Maulana Ahmad Hassan; *b* at Thanah Dhawan, Dist Muzaffarnagar, 6 Oct 1921; *ed* Fazile-Deoband, *Fazile-e-Tafsir* at Darul Uloom, Deoband, and Lucknow Univ; *m* Najma Begum, Jun 1953; 2 S, 2 D; journalist, author and agriculturist.

Was associated with the Indian National Cong, KMPP and PSP; imprisoned twice during freedom movement; Gen Sec (i) Cong Cttee, Sambhal, 1937; (ii) Cong Cttee, Deoband, 1945; & (iii)

Cong Workers' Assem, Deoband, 1944; Provincial Sec, KMPP; mem (i) UPCC, 1946-50; (ii) AICC, 1948-50; and (iii) Dist Bd, Moradabad, 1958-64 & 1967.

Mem (i) UP Legis Coun, 1958-64; (ii) Assurances Cttee, UP, 1959-64; (iii) Coop Standing Cttee, UP, 1958-64; (iv) Business Advisory Cttee UP Legis Coun, 1958-64; (v) Public Accounts Cttee, UP, 1963; and (vi) Jt Select Cttee, Coop Amendment Bill, UP, 1962; Chief Whip, United Opposition Forum, UP Legis Coun, 1959-64.

Mem (i) UP Waqf Bd, 1958-59; (ii) Haj Cttee, Bombay Port, 1968-71; and (iii) Working Cttee Jamait Ulama Hind, UP, 1964.

Lost the 1962 election to Lok Sabha as a communist candidate (Pilbhit const); communist mem Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Amroha, UP); mem on Assurances, Lok Sabha, 1967-70, Estimates Cttee of Parliament, 1970 and Joint Select Cttee on Road Transport Amendment Bill, 1968; CPI mem Lok Sabha, 1971 (same const); Dy Chief Whip, CPI Group in Lok Sabha; lost the 1977 election to Lok Sabha as a CPI candidate (Amroha).

Organizing Sec A-I National Solidarity Coun, 1963; Sec A-I Peace Coun, 1967; Gen Sec (i) Rifah-e-Aam Club, Lucknow, 1955-57 & 1964-66; and (ii) UP Kisan Sabha till 1963; mem (i) Exec Cttee, Hind Inter Coll, Sambhal; (ii) Exec Cttee, Shiv HS School, Gajraula; and (iii) Managing Cttee, MG Memorial Degree Coll; Chmn Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Girls School, Sambhal.

Has visited Saudi Arabia, East Germany and USSR.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *LSW*, 1967; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977.

Sarfaraz Husain Khan, Nawab (?—1933)

Bihar politician

Vice-Chmn, later Chmn, Patna City Municipality.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1909 (Municipal Commissioners of Patna Div); mem Indian Legis Assem, 1921 (Tirhut Div—M); re-elected as Swarajya mem, 1924 (Patna & Chota Nagpur cum Orissa—M), defeating KB Muhd Ismail; re-elected, 1927, (same const).

Was a staunch nationalist; was associated with the Cong in important capacities; presided over a meeting at the Sonepur Fair, 1908, at which Bih PCC was formed and was elected its Vice-Pres; Vice-Pres Home Rule League, Bankipur (Bih), Dec 1916, and took an active part in the movement; Hon Sec Bih & Orissa Cong Cttee, 1917; participated in the protest against the Rowlatt Acts, 1919; helped to organize a National Week as a protest against Pb wrongs and for collection of funds for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund, Apr 1920; elected mem Bih PCC, Dec 1923, and a delegate to the Coconada Cong held in Dec 1923.

Was also associated with the AIML; mem Cent Cttee for West Bengal, Bih

and Orissa (1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908); mem Cttee to prepare an address embodying the resolution relating to the Reforms Scheme of the Sec of State for presentation to the Viceroy (2nd Session Amritsar, Dec 1908); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); supported the resolution urging the Govt to introduce the Cong-League Scheme of Dec 1916 as the first step towards complete responsible Govt in India (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League Scheme (same session); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitution for India (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924); mem Cttee to formulate demand for Muslim representation in elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitutional advance for the Royal Commn (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925).

Died Aug 1933.

Sources: *FMB*, Vol I; *IYBA*, 1912; *IYB*, 1924, 1926 & 1929; *Indian Legislative Assembly Debates*, 1933, Vol 5; *FOP*, Vols I & II.

Sayani, Rahimtullah Mohammad (1847—1902)

Bombay nationalist leader

Belonged to a Khoja Muslim family; b

Kutch, 5 Apr 1847; *ed* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (BA, 1866); Bombay Univ (MA, 1868, LLB, 1870); passed Solicitor's Exam (1872); *m*, 2 S (sent them to England for edn).

Started practice in Bombay as a Solicitor; later along with others formed the famous firm of Solicitors—Gilbert, Payne & Sayani.

Mem Khoja Commn to consider the laws of intestate and testamentary succession in the community, 1874; elected mem Bombay Municipal Corpn, 1876, and remained a mem till his death; Pres 1888; Sheriff of Bombay, 1885; Fellow of Bombay Univ & mem of its Syndicate, 1891-96.

Nom mem Bombay Legis Coun,¹ 1888-90 and 1894-96; mem Impl Legis Coun, 1896-98 on behalf of the non-official members of Bombay Legis Coun; criticized the Govt Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code to arm the Govt with more powers to deal with sedition.

Pres Bombay Provincial Conf, Ahmedabad, 1893; was one of the two Muslims to attend the inaugural session of the INC, 1885; mem Cttee to consider the Public Service question (2nd Session, INC, Calcutta, Dec 1886); Pres² 12th Session, INC, Calcutta, Dec 1896; mem Indian Cong Cttee (15th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1899); ex-officio mem, Indian Cong Cttee (16th Session, Lahore, Dec 1900); mem of Deputation to present a memorial to the Viceroy on the separation of the judicial from the executive functions & other problems (same session).

In his Presidential Address, referred

to the origin of the Cong., controverted the Muslims' objections to the organization, urging them to join it, and then devoted his attention to the condition of India, its heavy taxation, the ruinous drain on her resources, the need for change and the sad results of a century of British rule in India; also dealt with the famine problem and disfavoured payment of land revenue in cash; criticized the increasing unproductive expenditure on civil and military establishments.

Was also appreciative of the beneficent aspects of English rule; advocated Western edn; had no communal leanings.

Died at Bombay, 4 Jun 1902.³

Sources: *DNB*, Vol IV; *How India Wrought for Freedom*; *HINC*, Vol I; *RMP*; *EM*.

¹The First Khoja Muslim to become mem of the Council.

²The second Muslim to become Congress President. The first Muslim was Badruddin Tyabji (qv).

³One newspaper commented as follows on his death:

He was one of the few Muhammadans who honestly believed that the followers of Islam would, in the near future, be able to hold their own with the other races in intellectual competition, and he was not afraid that they would be left far behind in the race if the Western methods of administration and recruitment in the public service were more largely adopted in this country. (*The Times of India*, 7 Jun 1902). Quoted in *RMP*, p. 347.

Another newspaper said:

Mr Sayani was one of the foremost Indians of his day . . . a true son of India—one whose heart pulsated with the noble impulses of patriotism and generous fellow-feeling. (*The Bangalee*, 8 Jun 1902) Quoted in *RMP*, p. 347.

Sayani, Hamid (1927?—1975)

Radio broadcaster

Elder brother of radio announcer and compere, Ameen Sayani; *m*, 2 children.

Pioneer of advertising films and commercial radio programmes in India; became popular over the commercial service of Radio Ceylon; also prepared programmes for AIR.

Acted in *Shakespearewalla* and was working on documentary films when he died.

Died in Bombay, 17 Jul 1975, at 48.

Source: *TOI*, 18 Jul 1975.

Sayed Babu Genu (1908—1930)

Martyr

s of Gyanba *alias* Genu; *b* village Mahangule, Dist Poona, 1908; *ed* up to fourth standard; mill worker.

Took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930; participated in the Salt Satyagraha and picketed liquor shops and those selling foreign cloth; lay down in front of a truck loaded with foreign cloth at a textile

godown near Princess Street, Bombay, on 12 Dec 1930, and was crushed under its wheels; died the same day in the GT Hospital, Bombay. The lane where this incident took place has been named after him; the people of his village estd a high school in his memory and set up his statue.

Source: *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs*, Vol I.

Sayed, P Mohammad (1941—)

Member of Lok Sabha

s of late Shri AB Attakoya Thangal; *b* Andoroth Island, 10 May 1941; *ed* B Com, LLB, Badriya High School; Rosario High School, Mangalore; Govt Coll, Mangalore; and Siddharath Coll of Law, Bombay; *m* AB Rahmath, 4 Jan 1967; 2 D; Advocate.

Mem AICC; Independent mem Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Laccadive Minicoy and Amindiv Islands, *now* Lakshadweep Islands—Reserved, Scheduled Tribes); Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (same const); re-elected, 1977 (same const); re-elected Cong (I), 1980.

Mem (i) Public Undertakings Cttee, 1968-69 & 1969-70; (ii) Ind Delegation to UN Gen Assem, 1969; (iii) Standing Cttee of Shipping; Transport & External Consultative Cttee of the Ministry of Communications; (iv) Advisory Coun associated with the Administrator, Union Territory of Laccadives; (v) Ad hoc

Cttee of Laccadive Dist Cong Cttee; (vi) Cent Haj Cttee, 1968-69 & 1969-70 and (vii) Cent Haj Advisory Bd, 1970-71; Leader of Goodwill Mission to German Democratic Republic, 1970; Gen-Sec A-I Youth Cong Cttee; Convener of Standing Cttee of Cong Party on Home Affairs in Parl; elected mem Exec of Cong Parly Party, Apr 1977.

Has visited USA, all European countries, GDR, Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait and UAR.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971 & 1980; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977, 6 Apr 1977; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*.

Sayyad Muhammad, PA (1929—1975)

Malayalam writer

b Cranganore, Ker, 17 May 1929; *mi* Malayalam; journalist and author.

Sec, Kerala Hist Asscn.

Pups: Malayalam—*Takaranna Vina* (poems), 1949; *Charitra Keralam* (A History of Kerala), 1952; *Sancharikal Kanda Keralam* (travels), 1954; *Kerala Muslim Charitram*, 1961; *Kuttikaluda Kerala Charitram; Keralam Nuttandukalkku Munpu*, 2nd ed 1965 (all history); *Saritram oru Kannati* (30 essays), 1975

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol II; *TOI*,

21 Dec 1975; *INB*, 1966, 1975; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*.

Schamnad, Hamid Ali (1929—)

Kerala politician

s of Addul Khadir Schamnad; *b* at Angadimugru, Kasaragod, 1929; *ed* at Board High School, Kasaragod; St. Aloysuis Coll, Mangalore; and Law Coll, Madras; *m* Um Haleem, 1957; 3 D.

Advocate and agriculturist; courted arrest in the agitation against the E.M.S. Namboodripad Govt in 1958; mem (i) Kerala Univ Senate, 1962-64; (ii) Senate, Calicut Univ; and (iii) Fin Enterprise Corpn; Gen-Sec Ker State Muslim League, Apr 1975; Pres Cananore Dist ML.

ML mem Ker Legis Assem, 1960-64 (Nadapuram); lost in 1965 election to a CPM candidate (Nilambur); ML mem Rajya Sabha, Feb 1970; re-elected Apr 1973; suspended from the party (Indian Union ML) for supporting the dissident Muslim League MLA's who rebelled against Avukaderkutty Naha's leadership of the legislature party in Kerala, Apr 1975; Gen Sec All India Muslim League, 1977.

Sources: *Report on the General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly*, 1965; *RSW*, 1976; *Biennial Elections Brochure—An Analysis*, 1976; *TOI*, 14 Jan 1977; *Political Events Annual*, 1975.

Seyid Muhammad, V.A. (1923—)

Diplomat

s of Abdul Azeez; *b* Edavanakkad, near Cochin, Ker, 29 May 1923; *ed* at Maharaja's Coll; American Coll Madurai; AMU (MA, LLB) Univ Coll London and Inner Temple London (Bar-at-Law); conducted research in Palais De Nations & G.A.T.T. Secretariat, Geneva and was awarded PhD (London); *m* Sara Beevi, 1958; 2 S, 2 D.

Took part in the Quit India Movement 1942 and was arrested.

Enrolled as Advocate Madras High Court, Feb 1948; practised at Calicut 1948-51; started practising in Supreme Court of India Oct 1958; worked in the Chambers of Shri M.C. Setalvad, once Attorney Gen of India 1958-65; Standing Counsel for Kerala St in the Supreme Court, 1961-65; Adv-Gen of Kerala 1965-67; Standing Counsel for the Union of India in the Court, 1967-71; Senior Standing Counsel for Kerala, 1971.

Jt Editor *Indian Advocate*, organ of All India Bar Assn; Senior Legal Adviser to the Indian Delegation to UN, 1971; mem (i) Faculty of Law, Kerala Univ, 1966-68; (ii) Editorial Bd *Malayalam Encyclopaedia*; (iii) Exec Cttee, Indian Society of International Law, 1965; (iv) Kerala St Planning Advisory Coun; Alternate Indian Delegate to UN Gen Assem, 1975.

Elected Cong mem Rajya Sabha (from Kerala), Apr 1973; Union Min¹ of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs Dec 1975-Mar 1977; Cong mem

Lok Sabha Mar 1977 (Calicut); mem executive of Cong Parly Party, Apr 1977; High Commr to UK, Sept 1980.

Has been to UK, USA, Switzerland, France, Canada, Lebanon and Kuwait; visited Australia to attend the Imperial and Commonwealth Law Conf 1965 & Iraq as a AICC representative to the BATH Socialist Party anniversary.

Pubs: English & Malayalam—*Aligarh Muslim University Issue*. Eng—*The Legal Framework of World Trade; Our Constitution for Haves or Have-Notes?*, 1975.

Sources: *RSW*, 1976; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; 'Our Man in London', *HT*, 7 Sept 1980.

¹Was the first Mappila to be a Central minister. See *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*. p 303.

Shafee, Ch Mohammad (1918—)

J & K politician

s of Ch Hassan Muhammad; *b* village Bagsar, Tehsil Bhimber, Dist Mirpur, Jan 1918; *ed* Zamindara High School and Govt Inter Coll, Gujrat (Pb, now Pak); PW Coll & Oriental Coll Lahore; BA Hons in Persian, Urdu and Punjabi; agriculturist.

Both father and grandfather fought for the abolition of Zamindari in the State.

Sec Students Union 1931-33; of the

Rural Uplift Society 1935-36 in Gujrat; organised the people of the State under the leadership of Sheikh Abdulla (qv); Principal Oriental Coll Jammu, 1944-46; mem All J & K National Conf; mem of its Gen Coun, 1940; presided over the first Pol Conf, Jammu which was addressed by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, Badshah Khan, etc.

Editor *Sach Jammu*, 1940; *Kashmir Sansar*, 1942-45; imprisoned and interned by the Maharaja's govt many times.

Captured twice by Pakistani raiders but escaped; deputed by Mahatma Gandhi on a peace mission in Mirpur Dist, 1947.

Mem J & K Univ Senate, 1952-53; nom mem Lok Sabha, 1952-57; nom mem J & K Legis Coun; lost in Jun 1977 poll for J & K Legis Assem on Janata party ticket (Kokernag), forfeiting his security deposit also.

Visited Middle East 1958 and Pak (along with Sheikh Abdullah) May 1964; given Freedom Fighter award, 1972.

Sources: *JKW*, 1972; *LSW*, 1956; *Indian Elections and Legislators*; *TOI*, 5 Jul 1977.

Shafaquat Jung (1912—)

Former Member of Lok Sabha

s of Shri Abdul Jung; *b* at Kandhla, Dist Muzaffarnagar, UP, May 1912; *ed* at

HAS High School, Kandhla, and Meerut Coll, Meerut; widower; 1 S, 2 D; agriculturist.

Mem Municipal Bd, Kandhla; & Dist Bd Muzaffangar.

Lost as Independent candidate in UP Legis Assem elections, 1946 (Muzaffarnagar Dist West—MR).

Cong mem, UP Vidhan Sabha, 1967 (Kairana, UP); lost in 1969 (Kandhla), in the mid-term poll; Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (Kairana, UP); lost in Mar 1977 elections (same const).

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *EUP*; *RMGE*, 1968-69, Vol II; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977.

Shafi Ahmed (1919—1940)

Nationalist

s of Shri Ahmed Mir; *b* 1919.

Took part in nationalist activities; Maulana Mazharuddin, editor of the *Alaman*, was murdered in 1939 for his anti-national views; Shafi Ahmed was arrested along with Munshi Abdul Qadir, Mohd Ismail 'Chuhi' and others for his murder; after trial Munshi Qadir and Mohd Ismail were both acquitted, but he was convicted for murder and executed in Delhi Jail, 1940.

Source: *DFP*, Vol I.

Shafiuddin Nayyar, Mohammad
(1904—1978)

Urdu writer

b 4 Aug 1904; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Pb & Aligarh Univs (MA).

Taught Urdu at Modern School, New Delhi and later at the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Has published more than 20 books; has written especially for children.

Pubs: *Bachchon ka tohfa*, 2 vols, 1934; *Ghee shakkar*, 1943; *Gaon sudhar git*, 1944; *Vatni nazmen*, 1945, 2nd ed. 1962; *Bachchon ka Khilauna*, 1945, 4th ed 1962; *Paise ka saban*, 1949; *Mazdur ka beta*, 1949, 5th ed 1959; *Islami nazmen*, 5th ed 1962; *Munni ka tohfa*, 1963 (all poems); *Khillu Mian*, 1946, 4th ed 1960; *Sher Khan ke marke*, 1960; *Budhu ki bivi*, 1960; *Chhangu Mangu*, 1960 (all fiction).

Sources: *WWIW*; *INB*, 1963; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Shah, GM (1921—)

J & K minister

b 1921; *ed* a law graduate (BA Hons), LLB, Holder of UN Scholarship and Fellowship at London School of Economics; *m* d of Sheikh Abdullah.

Joined National Conf 1944; detained

in Quit Kashmir movement for 19 years; was Controller of Supplies and Prices under Sheikh Abdullah's Govt; arrested in 1953 and detained off and on for 7½ years; was in exile for 3 years; Gen Sec of Plebiscite Front 1959; Sec Legal Defence Cttee for 3 years; with GMD Kara founded Holy Relic Action Cttee; Steering Cttee State People's Convention.

Min of State in Sheikh Abdullah's Cabinet, Apr 1975; elected unopposed to J & K Legis Coun Oct 1975 (Assem Const); Mem Working Cttee J & K National Conf July, 1975; Min for Works & Power J & K.

Sources: *JKW*, 1972; *Who's Who of J & K and State People's Convention*; *TOI*, 25 Apr 1975.

Shah Din, Mian Mohammad (1868—1918)

Punjab judge

Descended from an ancient family; grandson of Mian Qadir Buksh, a profound scholar of Arabic and Persian, physician and poet who flourished in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; *b* Baghbanpura, near Lahore, 1868; *ed* village school, 1st in Pb in English in Matric; Govt Coll, Lahore (BA, 1887); Middle Temple (Bar-at-Law, 1890); founded, with other friends, *Anjuman-i-Islam* in England, 1889, and was its Vice-Pres; *m*.

Started practice at Lahore and soon made a name for himself; Asst Legal Remembrancer to Pb Govt (1st Indian to be apptd); nom mem Pb Legis Coun, 19 Aug 1903; re-nom, 1905; resigned,

1906 on appointment to the Bench; Addl Judge, Pb Chief Court; reverted to the Bar, Aug 1907; re-apptd mem Pb Legis Coun; again resigned to become judge Pb Chief Court, 1908; contd till death; acted as Chief Judge for some time.

Pres Young Men's Muhammadan Asscn for a long time; read a paper, 'The Education of the Mussalmans in the Punjab' at the All India Muslim Ednl Conf, 1893; Pres of the Conf, 1894, and Dec 1913; seconded a resolution on the establishment of a Muslim University in India at the 12th session of the Conf, Lahore, 1898; Trustee MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1896.

Nom Fellow, Pb Univ, 1893; elected mem of Syndicate, 1895-1904; Sec Law Coll Cttee.

Mem of Coun of Anglo-Muhammadan Def Asscn of Upper India; mem of Muslim Deputation to Lord Minto, 1 Oct 1906; elected Pres Pb Muslim League (1st Session, AIML, Karachi, 1907); elected Pres AIML (1st Session contd, Aligarh, Mar 1908).

Wrote poems, a collection of which was published by his son, Mian Bashir Ahmed.

Died 2 Jul 1918.

Sources: *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political biography); *EM*; *FOP*, Vol I; *RMP*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *IOL*, 1920.

Shah Muhammad Husain, Maulvi
(1788—1860)

Wahabi leader

Belonged to Patna.

Disciple of the founder of the Wahabi Movement, Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareli; on the latter's return from Mecca at the end of 1822, he along with Wilayat Ali (qv), received him at Monghyr and brought him to Patna to stay as their guest; apptd one of the Khalifas or Vice-Regents to manage the Wahabi organization; along with influential Maulvis Ahmadullah (1808-81) and Waizul Huqe arrested by William Taylor (1808-92), Patna Commissioner by a subterfuge on 19 Jun 1857. For details see entry under *Ahmadullah*.

Sources: *MBI*; *FMB*, Vol I.

Shah Muhammad Suleiman, Dr Sir
(1886—1941)

Judge & scientist

Title: Kt, 1929.

Descended from a family which had produced a long line of erudite Persian and Arabic scholars; s of Maulvi Muhammad Usman, Vakil of Jaunpur; b Jaunpur, 13 Feb 1886; ed Muir Cent

Coll; Allahabad (First Class First in BA); GOI Foreign scholar; Christ's Coll, Cambridge (Maths Tripos, 1909; Law Tripos, 1910); called to the Bar (Middle Temple, 1910); Trinity Coll, Dublin (LLD, 1911).

Did not succeed in the ICS Exam in London; returned and started practice at Jaunpur and then at Allahabad High Court Bar, 1912; Offg Judge, High Court, between 1920 and 1923; Judge, May 1923; Offg CJ, Apr-Aug 1928, Oct 1929 and Mar 1931; CJ, Oct 1932-37, succeeding Sir Edward Grinwood Mears (1919-42).

On deputation as mem Capitaton Rate Tribunal, Nov 1932-33, set up to determine the respective liabilities of Great Britain and India in respect of Indian defence; judge Federal Court of India, Oct 1937-41.

V-C Aligarh Muslim Univ, 1929, 1930 and 1938.

Was a great mathematician and propounded a new process of mathematical calculation that challenged the prevailing concept of Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

Took keen interest in Muslim edn; was Jt Pres (with Nawab Sir Muzzamilullah Khan), UP Provincial Muslim Ednl Conf, Mar 1924; mem Exec Couns and Courts of Allahabad and Aligarh Univs.

Died at New Delhi, 12 Mar 1941.

Pubs: *Addresses*, 1924-32; *A Unified Theory of Physical Phenomena*, 1933; *The Mathematical Theory of a New Relativity*, 1934; *Khutbah-i-*

sadarat, *Hindustan Academy* (Presidential Addresses), 1931.

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1938; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *IYB*, 1939-40; *FOP*, Vol II; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education; A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics; High Court of Judicature at Allahabad Centenary, 1866-1966*, Vol II; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Shah Nawaz Khan (1914—)

Formerly Union Minister

s of Shri Tikka Khan, retd Capt, Indian Army; b village Matore, Rawalpindi, Pb (now Pak), 24 Jan 1914; ed Dehra Dun and Indian Military Coll, Dehra Dun; m Karim Jan, 1940; 3 S, 2 D; agriculturist.

Commissioned, Feb 1936; saw active service in NWFP during Waziristan Operation, 1937-38, & in Malaya, 1941; Capt, Jan 1942; taken prisoner-of-war by the Japanese at Singapore; joined the INA under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and rose to the rank of Maj-Gen, 1945; taken prisoner, tried in the famous Red Fort Trial of three INA officers, Delhi, 1945; sentenced to transportation for life but sentence commuted; apptd GOC, Cong Seva Dal, 1946.

Mem First Lok Sabha, 1952-57 (Meerut Dist North-East); Parly Sec to the Min of Railways & Transport, 11 Aug 1952-Sept 1956; Parly Sec to Dy Min, Sept 1956-Apr 1957; mem Second Lok

Sabha, 1957-62 (Meerut); Dy Min for Railways, 1957-64; re-elected Third Lok Sabha, 1962-79 (same const), lost in 1967 (same const).

Chmn National Seeds Corpn, Jun 1968-Jan 1971 & also Chmn Food Corpn of India, Dec 1968-Jan 1971.

Cong Mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (Meerut, UP); Min of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines, May 1971; later Min of State for Petroleum and Chemicals; Min of Supply, Feb 1973; lost in 1977 (same const).

Has been to Afghanistan, Jordan, Irq, Egypt, France and Holland.

Pub: *INA and its Netaji*.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *LSW*, 1956; *TOI*, 24 Mar 1977.

Shahabuddin, Chaudhari, Sir (?—1949)

Punjab politician

Title: Kt, 1930.

s of Kale Khan, a small landholder; was brother-in-law of Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana (qv); *b*, date of birth not available; in early years, worked as porter at Lahore Rly Station; *ed* Govt Coll, Lahore (BA); Law Coll, Lahore (LLB).

Practised law at Lahore; started *Criminal Law Journal of India*, 1904, and *Indian Cases*, 1909.

Mem Lahore Municipal Cttee, 1913; Pres, 1922-24; re-elected, 1924.

Elected mem, AIMA, Mar 1908; mem

Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of Constitution for India (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924).

Was deeply influenced by Sir Fazl-i-Husain and Sir Sikauder Hayat Khan and was a prominent mem of Unionist Party of Pb; his favourite reading was SS Thorburn's *Muslims and Money-lenders in the Punjab*; participated in the agriculturalists' agitation, 1901.

Mem Pb Legis Coun (Sialkot—MR); later from Kangra-cum-Gurdaspur const; elected Pres, 1925-36; Min for Edn, 1936; mem Pb Legis Coun, 1937 (Sialkot South—MR); elected Speaker, Apr 1937-46.

Almost all his activities were confined to Pb; issued an appeal against direct action by the Muslim in the Shahidganj Mosque-Gurudwara issue, 1935.

Was a Punjabi poet also.

Died Aug 1949.

Sources: *SWI*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *IYB*, 1947; *FOP*, Vol I; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography).

Shahabuddin Syed, (1935—)

Janata Party leader

s of Syed Nizamuddin; *b* Itki, Ranchi, Bih, 4 Nov 1935; *ed* MSc., B.L.; (i) Haridas Seminary, Gaya, 1946-50; (ii) St

Xavier's College, Ranchi, 1950-52, (iii) Science College Patna, 1952-56; (iv) Law College Patna, 1954-55 & 1956-57; was throughout first in the University; *m* Shaher Bano, 1958; 1S, 5D.

Lecturer in Physics, Patna Univ, 1956-58; mem IFS 1958-78; Amb to Algeria and Mauritania 1973-75; Joint Sec, Min of External Affairs 1975-78; sought premature retirement 1978.

Joined Janata Party Nov 1978; apptd Convener of Minority Panel of the Party, Oct 1979; Gen Sec May 1980; elected to Rajya Sabha (from Bihar) Jul 1979.

Is a frequent contributor of articles on the problems of Muslims in India.

Source: *RSW*, 1980.

Shahabuddin, Kazi (1832—1900)

Dewan of Kutch

Titles: KB, 1877; CIE, 1880.

s of Kazi Ibrahim; *b* 1832; *ed* Poona Coll and Engineering School.

Sec to the Coun of Regency at Bhuj, Kutch; Min at Kutch; sent to England in 1869 on behalf of the Rao of Kutch; Hon Sec in London for 3 years of the East India Asscn and Prof of Oriental Languages at University Coll; Attache to Sir B Frere's Mission to Zanzibar, 1873; Dewan of Kutch; resigned, 1874; Min at Baroda, 1883-86; retd.

Mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1886, and of the Public Service Commn; Fellow

of Bombay Univ; JP; mem Royal Commn on Public Services in India, 1886.

Died 6 Mar 1900.

Sources: *DIB*; *RMP*.

Shahid Fakhri, Maulvi S Shah Mohammad (1901—1975)

UP legislator

b 1901; was a staunch Congressman; mem AI Working Cttee of Jamiatul Ulema Hind; Pres City and Dist Cong Cttees, Allahabad; was jailed six times during the freedom struggle.

Lost as a nationalist Muslim candidate in the 1946 elections to UP Legis Assem (Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur Cities—MU) to ML candidate Maulvi Rizwanullah; elected unopposed as a Cong candidate in a bye-election, 1949, caused by the absence of Maulvi Rizwanullah in Pak; Cong mem UP Legis Assem, 1952 (Utraula Cent); elected mem UP Legis Coun, 1958 (Legis Assem); re-elected, 1964 (Legis Assem); retd 1970.

Was a profound student of Islamic theology.

Died at Allahabad, 4 Sept 1975.

Sources: *Indian Elections and Legislators*; *EUP*; *HT*, 10 Sept 1975; *Biennial Elections Brochure—An Analysis*, 1976; *RCPL*, 1945-46

Shahid Husain, Lt Sheikh (1878—1924)

Talukdar of Gadia (UP)

Sunni; belonged to the Kidwai clan which migrated many centuries ago from Rum and colonized 52 villages in Lucknow and Bara Banki Dists; ancestors held important posts in Delhi and Lucknow; s of Sheikh Wajid Husain; related to Mushir Husain Kidwai (qv); b 8 Jan 1878; ed Canning Coll, Lucknow (FA, 1895); Pembroke Coll, Oxford; Christ Coll, Cambridge, (BA, LLB Hons, 1903); Pres Indian Majlis at Cambridge; called to Bar (Middle Temple, 1903); m 1907; 1 S, 2 D.

Started practice; was chiefly instrumental in holding the, Mohamadan Ednl Conf at Lucknow, Dec 1904; elected Jt Sec British Indian Assn, 1908; Sec 1914; mem Municipal Bd, Lucknow.

Attended 1st Session, AIML, Aligarh, Mar 1908; mem ML Cttee to formulate and frame scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); proposed a resolution urging the Govt to throw open higher posts and commissioned ranks in the army to Indians (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); Chmn¹ Reception Cttee, 15th Session, Lucknow, Mar-Apr 1923.

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1909-16 (Awadh—M); lost in 1916 election to Impl Legis Coun; elected unopposed, 1920 (Hardoi, Lucknow & Unao Dists—MR); re-elected, 1923 (same const); also contested from Taluqdars const, 1923, but lost.

Mem Muslim Educational Conf

Delegation to UP Gov, 1424.

Sources: *The Imperial Coronation Durbar Delhi 1911*, Vol II, 1913; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *EUP*, *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1924; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *SIM*.

¹For a report on his welcome address, See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 566-7.

Shahidullah, Muhammad (1885—1969)

Bengali scholar

Taught linguistics and Bengali literature at Dacca and Rajshahi Univs; was an outstanding linguist.

Pubs: Bengali—*Bhasha O' Sahitya*, 1932; *Bangla sahityer katha*, 2 vols 1953; 1964; *Vidyapati satak*, 1954; *Buddhist Mystic Songs*, 1960, etc..

Sources: *NBIL*, Vol I; *BMP*.

Shakeel Badayuni (Qadri, Shakeel Ahmed) (1918—1970)

Urdu poet, film lyricist

b Badaun, UP, 1918; ed AMU (BA).

Urdu poet; was more famous as a writer of songs for films; wrote songs for *Dard*, 1947; other pictures include; *Dillagi*, *Chandni Raat*, *Mela*, *Babul*,

Dastan, Deedar, Kajal, Pardes, Aan, Baiju Bawra and many more.

Died Jun 1970.

Pubs: *Ranaiyan*, 1944, 2nd edition 1950; *Nagme-Firdaus*, 1948; *Sanam-va-Haram*, 1950; *Shabistan*, 1957; *Dur Koi Gae* (all poems); *Shakeel ki ghazlen* (in Hindi), 1970.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac & Who's Who*, 1953; *WWIW*; *INB*, 1961, 1962, 1971; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Shamim, Shamim Ahmad (1934—)

Formerly Member of Lok Sabha

s of Mohd Yukub; *b* Nov 1934; *ed* BA, LLB; SP Coll, Srinagar; and AMU; *m* Sakina Begum, May 1964; 3 D; Advocate and journalist.

Was Editor, *Tameer*, a monthly Urdu journal published by J & K Govt; Information Officer, J & K Govt till 1963; Editor, *Aina*, an Urdu weekly, since 1964; Editor, *Aligarh Magazine* (Urdu), 1965; mem Exec Coun, Anjuman-i-Taraqi Urdu.

Founder Chmn State People's Party, 1971; Organizing Sec State People's Convention; Pres Non-Gazetted Employees' Union of Telephones & Telegraphs Dept, Kashmir Circle.

Independent mem J & K Legis Assem, 1967-71 (Shopian), Independent mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (Srinagar),

defeating Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad formerly Chief Min of J & K; did not contest the 1977 Lok Sabha elections; mem *ad hoc* Cttee of Janata party in J & K, Apr 1977; lost in J & K Assem poll Jun 1977 (Shopian) on Janata ticket.

Paid a 40-day visit to Pak on eve of Pres Ayub's exit.

Has visited Afghanistan also.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *J & K State People's Convention Who's Who*; *JKW*, 1972; *TOI*, 5 Jul 1977.

Shamim Karhani (—1975)

Urdu poet

Was known for his patriotic writings. A collection of his poems devoted to the Quit India movement was published under the title *Roshan andhera*.

Pubs: *Barq-va-baran*, 1939, *Roshan andhera*, 1946; *Tarane* 1945 (all poems).

Sources: *TOI*, 19 Mar 1976; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Shamsul Hasan, Syed (1887—)

Muslim League leader

Sunni *s* of Dr Amir Hasan of UP-Medical Service, *b* Bareilly U.P. 1887, *ed* Bareilly and Agra; 65.

Joined the personal staff of Syed Wazir Hasan (qv) as steno-grapher; his services were later placed by Syed Wazir Hasan at the disposal of A-IML, July 1914; came close to Jinnah as his election as League's President 1919 and became in charge of the League's central office as its Asst Secretary. Was chiefly instrumental in keeping the League alive¹⁺² when it had gone after 1920 into oblivion. This led Jinnah to describe the League as nothing but Shamsul Hasan and his type-writer. Khaliquzzaman accuses³ him of disrupting at the instance of Jinnah, the League's 1929 proposed Annual Session when it was to adopt the Nehru Report.

Was printer and publisher of *Daily Dawn* and *Urdu Daily Manshoor*, both owned by Jinnah and published from Delhi 1941—Aug 1947.

After the bifurcation of the League in 1948, was Asst Sec, Pak Muslim League till Oct 1958 when all political parties were banned. Now leads a retired life at Karachi.

Pubs: '... *Plain Mr Jinnah*' (some select correspondence of Jinnah) Karachi, 1976.

Sources: His son Khalid Hasan, Pakistan; Annual Report of the All India Muslim League for the Year 1931, prepared by Mohammad Yakub.

¹Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew, Gen Sec 1926-1929 in his Annual Report 1928 said: "I particularly appreciate the services of Shamsul Hasan

Assistant Secretary who performed his duties conscientiously. I fully subscribe to the opinion expressed about him by our President Mr M.A. Jinnah in his closing speech during the last session."

²Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, Gen Sec 1931-36 in his Annual Report 1931 said:

Had it not been for his firmness and perseverance, the All India Muslim League would already have been a thing of the past. (p. 6)

³*Pathway to Pakistan*, p. 101.

Shamsul Huda, Nawab Sir Syed (1862—1922)

Jurist & administrator

Titles: Nawab, 1913; Kt; KCIE.

A Bengali; came of an old Syed family of Gokarna in Brahmanbari subdivision of Comilla Dist, E Bengal (now Bangladesh); *s* of Shah Syed Riazatullah, classical scholar & editor of *Durbeen*, a Persian weekly; *b* 1862; *ed* Presy Coll, Calcutta, Cal Univ; (BL, 1886; MA Persian, 1888); *m*; childless.

Joined Govt service as Asst Prof of Arabic and Persian, Calcutta Madrassah; resigned and joined the Calcutta Bar and built up a lucrative practice.

Financed the Bengali weekly, *Sudhakar*; also bought Urdu Guide Press and financed *Mohammad Observer*, an English weekly.

Mem of Calcutta Univ Senate, 1894; Tagore Law Prof, Calcutta Univ. 1902,

and delivered lectures on Principles of Crimes in British India.

Attended the inaugural session of the AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906, and mem of Provisional Cttee set up there; moved a resolution appreciating the work of Lord Morley in India (4th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1910); opposed the proposal for making primary education free and compulsory (same session); elected Pres, AIML, 1912, but had to withdraw from politics on appointment as mem Bengal Exec Coun.

Earlier was an elected mem Impl Legis Coun, 1910 (E Bengal and Assam-M); was the first Muslim mem of the Bengal Exec Coun, 1912-17; Vice-Pres Bengal Exec Coun, Apr-Jun 1917; Ist E Bengal Muslim to be a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1917-21; Ist Pres Bengal Legis Coun under Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1921.

Mem of the joint delegation to Lord Minto, 15 Mar 1907, after the Comilla riots, which included Surendranath Banerjee, Asutosh Chaudhuri and Abdur Rasul.

Advanced the cause of Muslims in Bengal; was instrumental in starting the Carmichael hostel in Calcutta for Muslims; was one of the six founder-members of Dacca Univ.

Died Oct 1922.

Sources: *Personality Profiles*; IBD, 1915; *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengali*; 1903-1908; *FOP*, Vol, 1; *IYB*, 1924; *IYBA*, 1912.

Sharfuddin Ahmad (1909—)

High Court Judge

b 4 Jan 1909; *ed* BSc; Residency Middle School; City Inter Coll, Hyderabad; Nizam's Coll, Hyderabad; AMU.

Joined Judl Service in former Hyderabad St as Munsif Mgte, 26 Jul 1931; served variously as Sub-Judge, Dist Mgte, Dy Chief Electoral Officer, Pres Special Tribunal 'C', Dy Sec, (Home) and Chief Electoral Officer; became Dist Judge, 1 Apr 1951; also worked as Special Officer and Registrar for about one-and-a-half years in former Hyderabad St High Court; again Dist Judge, 1953.

Apptd Addl Judge, AP High Court, 27 Jun 1960; re-apptd Addl Judge for another two years from 27 Jun 1962; permanent Judge, 15 Feb 1964; retd 4 Jan 1971.

Source: *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts* (As on 1.1.68).

Shaukat Hayat Khan, Sardar Maj (1915—)

Pakistani politician

Belongs to an aristocratic family of Pb; *s* of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (qv), Pb Premier; *b* 23 Sept 1915; *ed* Muslim Univ School, Aligarh, Govt Coll, Lahore; joined Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, 1935; commissioned, 1937.

Saw active service in Waziristan with 1st Battalion The Northamptonshire Regiment, 1937, later with 16th Light Cavalry and overseas with Skinner's Horse, with the Middle East Forces, 1940-Dec 1942; was POW for 5 months; selected for special job in Public Relations and Military Training Branch in England; after training posted with Persia & Iraq command as Gen Staff Officer.

Muslim League Min, P5 Govt, in Khizr Hayat Khan's Wartime Ministry, Feb 1943-Apr 1944; as a Min professed complete loyalty to MA Jinnah and caused embarrassment to the Unionist Ministry; was dismissed,¹ besides political reasons, for unjustly dismissing an Inspectress of Schools of Lahore Corpn; ML Mem Pb Legis Assem, 1946 (South-Eastern Towns—MU); attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi Apr 1946, where he made a belligerent speech;² mem of Subjects Cttee formed there; mem AIML Coun.

In Pak: Mem 1st Consembly; along with Mian Iftikharuddin (qv), was expelled from the ML, 17 Jan 1950, for criticizing the anti-democratic activities of the Govt; joined others to form Azad Pakistan Party, Lahore, later in the year; afterwards joined Council Muslim League and became its Gen Sec; was arrested by the Ayub regime Jan 1966; released Dec 1966; attended the RTC called by Pres Ayub with opposition leaders, 1969, and supported the dissolution of the One-Unit scheme for West Pak to allay the distrust against Punjabis in the minds of East Pakistanis and the people of smaller

units; favoured reversal to the idea of a bicameral legislature at the Centre; was expelled by P.M. Bhutto from the ruling Pakistan People's Party 17 Apr 1977; arrested, 29 Apr 1977.

Sources: *IYB*, 1944-45, *FOP*, Vol II; *A History of Pakistan*; *Pakistan in Crisis*; *TP*, Vol IV; *Statesman*, 18 Apr 1977, *Statesman*, 30 Apr 1977; *The Ayub Khan Era*; *Pakistan in Transition*.

¹See *TP*, Vol IV, pp. 923-4. The dismissal raised a storm in ML circles and was a subject of two resolutions, one at Pb Provincial ML, Sialkot, Apr 1944 (*TP*, Vol IV, p. 946) and the other at the AIML Coun, Lahore, Jul 1944 (*FOP*, Vol II, p. 499).

²*FOP*, Vol II, p. 520.

Shaukat Usmani (1901—)

Revolutionary

s of Bahauddin, a stone-cutter; b Bikaner, Raj, 21 Dec 1901; *ed* was a student of Sampurnanand who was later a chief Minister of U.P. but perhaps could not complete high school.

As a khilafatist, became a *muhajir* (an emigrant) and along with others migrated to Afghanistan by the end of May or Jun 1920; had audience with King Amanullah who refused to let them cross over to Russia in order to proceed to Turkey; finally moved to Tashkent with a batch of 80 *muhajirs* led by Mohammad Akbar; met with a series of sensational adventures on way, fought

for the defence of Kirkee side by side with the Red Army against Turkman counter-revolutionaries, eventually reaching Tashkent, Sept-Oct 1970 via Bukhara.

In the land of revolution he along with others gave up the thought of going to Turkey and turned to communism; received military and political training in the Indian Military School (Indusky Kurs) at Tashkent Oct 1920-May 1921; on the closing of the school, joined the Eastern People's Univ Moscow.

Joined the CPI, founded earlier in Tashkent Oct 1920 in Moscow, May 1921; returned secretly to India via Persia, Sept 1922.

Organised workers in Kanpur and Banaras and at some other places; was a 'teacher' in Muslim National School Kanpur under the name of Habib Ahmed; was arrested from there 10 May 1923 under a warrant issued from Peshawar and was taken to Peshawar; was interned under Regulation III of 1818 and was tried a year later in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case and sentenced along with Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed and Nalini Gupta for four years; released 26 Aug 1927.

Proceeded to Moscow with Maqsood Ali Shah, suspected to be a spy, 1928; attended the Sixth World Congress of Comintern, Moscow, 23 Jul 1928 under an assumed name, Sikander Sur; came back to India, Dec 1928.

Prosecuted in the Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case; separated himself or was expelled from the CPI, 1932, while

the trial was in progress; sentenced to 7 years, later reduced to 3 years; after release worked with the Revolutionary Socialist Party.

After Independence lived for some time in Karachi, later moved to Cairo; has now come back to India.

During 1929 edited a labour newspaper *Payam-i-Mazdoor* (The Message of the Workers). According to one source, his autobiography was serialized in a Bengal weekly.

Pubs: *Peshawar to Moscow, Leaves from an Indian Muhajireen's Diary etc.*, 1927; *Four Travellers*, 1950; *I Met Stalin*, 1953; *Historic Trips of a Revolutionary; Sojourn in the Soviet Union*¹. Urdu—*Meri Rus yarta*; 1930.

Sources: DNB, Vol IV; *Communism in India, 1924-1927; Communism in India, 1919-1924; Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India*, Vol I; *The Sunday Standard*, 12 Jun 1977; *The Sunday Standard*, 15 Dec 1974; NBIL, Vol IV.

¹The book was reviewed in *The Sunday Standard*, 12 Jun 1977. The reviewer says that Mr. Chagla described once Shaukat Usmani as the most romantic figure in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. He also reports that Shaukat Usmani made a sentimental journey to Soviet Russia in 1976, when he visited every place there connected with his transformation into a revolutionary communist.

Sher Ali (1842—1872)

Wahabi assassinator of Lord Mayo

s of Wulli; was a mounted orderly of the Commr of Peshwar before 1862; accompanied Gen Reynel Taylor in the Ambala Campaign, 1863; inherited a serious blood feud with a rival branch of his own family and killed his hereditary enemy near Peshawar; was sentenced to death but was eventually transported for life, 1869, to the Andaman Islands.

Was doing duty as barber at Hoptown when Lord Mayo visited Mount Harriet, 8 Feb 1872; as the Viceroy was on the pier to return to his steamer, Sher Ali inflicted two fatal stabs; was tried and hanged; no trace of political plot could be established, though Mayo's Private Secretary was always convinced of Sher Ali's connection with the Wahabis.

Sources: *DIB*; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *MBI*; *Role of Indian Muslims in the Freedom Movement*.

Shaukat Ali, Maulana (1873—1938)

Khilafat leader

For family background see entry for Maulana Mohammad Ali (qv) his younger and more illustrious brother.

b Rampur, 10 Mar 1873; ed at Bareilly where his widowed mother sent him in spite of family opposition; MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1888 (BA, 1895); Capt

Coll Cricket Eleven; won Cambridge Speaking Prize, 1894; *m*.

Served in Govt Opium Dept as Asst Opium Agent for 17 years; sought premature retirement.

While in service, was actively associated with the activities of his Alma Mater; Hon Sec Old Boys Asscn, MAO Coll, 1913-15; Trustee; toured the country with the Aga Khan as his Sec to collect funds for the establishment of AMU.

Was one of the founders of a society for the protection of holy places of Islam from non-Muslim aggression, Anjuman-Khuddam-i-Kaaba (Asscn of the Servants of the Kaaba), 1913, and its Jt-Sec with Shaikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai; did a lot to popularize the movement.

Helped his brother in managing his papers; along with him was interned, May 1915; released, Dec 1919; attended the INC & AIML Sessions, then being held at Amritsar, where they received a big welcome.

Along with his brother plunged into the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji; Sec Cent Khilafat Cttee, Feb 1920; re-elected Hon Sec, Bombay, Jan 1922; mem Sub-Cttee of Cent Khilafat Cttee, 1920; also mem Sub-Cttee apptd by Leaders' Conf to organize the movement, Jun 1920; toured the country with Gandhiji to propagate the non-cooperation creed, 1920-21; suggested three cries *Allaho Akbar* (God is great), *Bande Matram* (Hail to the motherland) or *Bharat Mata ki Jai* (Victory to mother India) and *Hindu-Mussalman Ki Jai* (Victory to Hindus

and Muslims) at Bezwada, 1920; planned to send a Khilafat Delegation to Afghanistan regarding the sufferings of the Mujahids, 1920; but the project did not materialize; Pres Khilafat Conf, Hyderabad (Sind) where he said that non-cooperation was a form of *jihad*; was prosecuted along with his brother, Sept 1921, and awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment; released, 29 Oct 1923.

Presided over the annual session of the A-I Khilafat Cttee at Cocanade, 1924, which decided to form a socio-political body for improving the social conditions of Indians, which was called Hindustani Seva Dal (Indian Service Corps); presided over its first session at Belgaum, 1924.

Later drifted away from the Cong and Gandhiji; like his brother, opposed the Nehru Report; later advocated the Muslim cause through the *Khilafat*, an Urdu daily published from Bombay; campaigned for the ML in the Assembly elections.

Participated in the annual sessions of the AIML; moved a resolution for the calling of an All Parties Muslim Conf (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); seconded a resolution asking Muslims to organize the community and make the Tanzeem movement effective and successful (same session); attended ML Coun meeting, Apr 1934, where he appealed for unity and favoured compromise with Hindus; at the Special Session, Calcutta, Apr 1938, said that the Cong had ceased to be a national organization after the Muslims had left it.

Delegate to RTC, London, 1930; Ind mem Cent Legis Assem, 1934 (Cities of UP—MU), defeating Dr Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Haji Wajihuddin.

In later days ran into financial difficulties.

Died at Delhi, 26 Nov 1938, and lies buried near Jumma Masjid, Delhi.

Sources: *EM*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *HNK*; *MBI*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MAO*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *IYB*, 1938-39; *A Nationalist Muslims and Indian Politics*.

Sherwani, Amir Mustafa Khan (?—1936)

UP politician

Sunni; a Sherwani Pathan who belonged to Aligarh; had a small zamindari in the Dist; s of Haji Mustafa Khan of Burha Gaon; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA).

Played an important part in the anti-Nagri agitation, 1900; Trustee, MAO Coll; Jt Sec, MAO Coll Old Boys' Asscn, Mar 1918; was a signatory to the note signed, among others, by the Ali Brothers and Hakim Ajmal Khan, to the Hon Sec of Coll asking the Coll to stop receiving Govt grants in line with the policies of both AIML & INC.

Elected mem, AIML (1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908); mem Reception Cttee (same session).

Sources: *SIM*; *MAO*; *FOP*, Vol I.

Sherwani, Haroon Khan (1891—)**Historian**

Sunni; belonged to the Datauli branch of the Sherwani Pathan family; *s* of Haji Moosa Khan; *b* Datauli, Dist Aligarh, 30 Mar 1891; *mt* Urdu; *ed* MAO Collegiate School, Aligarh; Jesus Coll, Oxford Univ (BA Hons, 1911); Univs of Grenoble & Geneva; Barrister, 1914 (Lincoln's Inn); FRHS (1934); *m* Aneesa (died); 2 S, 2 D.

Sec Aligarh Dist Cong Cttee, 1915; Local Sec, UP Provincial Political, Social & Industrial Conf, 1918; Asst Prof of Hist, Osmania Univ, 1919; Head of Hist & Pol Sc Dept, 1921-45; Principal Nizam Coll, Hyderabad, 1945-46 and of Anglo-Arabic, later, Delhi Coll, Delhi, 1946-47; organized a separate Political Science Dept in Osmania Univ, 1948-51.

Nom mem AP Legis Coun, 1958-64; Editor, *Medieval History of Deccan*.

Mem International Cttee of Historical Sciences, 1938-48; Pres Medieval Section of Ind Hist Cong, Aligarh, 1943; Sec Inter-Univ Bd of India, 1924-45.

Pres Ind Political Science Conf, Aligarh, 1952; mem Ind Delegation to Commonwealth Relations Conf, Lahore, 1954; Vice-Pres, Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu, Hyderabad, 1962; Pres Ind Hist Cong Jubilee Session, Poona, 1963; leader of Ind Delegation to International Conf on Asian Hist, Hongkong, and Pres of Central Asian Section, 1963.

Padma Bhushan, 1969.

Pubs: Urdu—*Mubadiya-i-sisyasat* (Intro-

duction to Political Science), 1940; *A Short History of Deccan*; *A Short Commentary on the Constitution of India*, 1961; *Nashriyat*, 1944; *History of Ancient Greece*, 4 vols, 1927-36; *Dakani Culture*, 1973. English—*Muslim Colonies in France, Switzerland and North Italy*; *The Bahamanis of the Deccan, An Objective Study*, 1953; *Muhammad-Quli Qutab Shah, Founder of Hyderabad*; *Mahmud Gawan, the great Bahamani Wazir*, 1942; *Cultural Trends in Medieval India*; *Studies in the History of early Muslim Political Thought and Administration*, 1942; *History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty*, 1974.

Sources: *WWIW*; *TIDYB*, 1956-57; *NBIL*, Vols I & IV; *SIM*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *INB*, 1961, 1974.

Sherwani, Mustafa Rashid (1921—1981)**UP industrialist**

s of Nisar Ahmad & Said Jehan; *b* Aligarh, UP 12 Jul 1921; *ed* English Public School; Ewing Christian Coll, Allahabad, and USA (Graduate); *m* Tara Qadr; 3 S, 2 D.

Started business, 1942; Managing Dir (i) Mahalakshmi Syndicate Pvt Ltd since 1942; (ii) Great E Commercial Corp'n Ltd, 1945-56; (iii) Great Eastern Electroplaters Ltd which subsequently changed its name to Geep Flashlight

Industries Ltd, 1948-61; and (iv) Shervani Sugar Syndicate Pvt Ltd since 1954; Dir (i) Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd; (ii) Chemical Industrial Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Bombay; (iii) Asian Dehydrate Ltd; (iv) Ind Trade & Gen Insurance Co Ltd, etc.; translated his progressive ideas on labour-management relation into practice.

Mem of Cong since 1939; participated in the Quit India Movement, 1942; Gen Sec City Cong Cttee, Allahabad, 1956-58; mem UPCC & AICC since 1958; Cong mem Rajya Sabha (UP), 1960-66; re-elected, 1966-72; lost the Mar 1977 election to Lok Sabha (Etah-UP) to a Janata Party candidate; elected Cong (U) mem Rajya Sabha, 1980.

Mem UP Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Exec Coun AMU since 1962; was Pres Ind Sugar Mills Assn, 1966-67; led Ind Delegation to Commonwealth Sugar Conf, 1966; mem Indian Delegation to UN, 1963; Treasurer, Motilal Nehru Memorial Rural Inst; Chmn of several charitable Trusts including Shervani Charitable Trust which he founded with his father in 1956.

Had travelled abroad extensively.

Sources: *IWW*, (INFA) 1976-77; *RSW*, 1968; *RSW*, 1970; *TOI*, 27 Jun 1976; *HT*, 9 Apr 1981; *RSW*, 1980.

Sherwani, Tassaduq Ahmed Khan
(1885-1935)

Nationalist leader

Sunni; mem of a Pathan family that originally came from village Sherwan on the border of Persia and which migrated to India in the twelfth century; members of the family held important positions under the Lodhis.

Belonged to village Bilona, Aligarh; eldest s of Haji Abdul Rashid Khan, a middle-class Zamindar; two brothers—Nisar Ahmed Khan & Fida Ahmed Khan (1897-1939); ed Sherwani School, Chharrah; MAO Coll, Aligarh; Cambridge where his contemporaries were Jawaharlal Nehru—who became a life-long friend; Dr Syed Mahmud (qv) & Abdul Majid Khwaja (qv); Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law).

Was a nationalist from the start; was expelled from MAO Coll for his participation in the 1907 strike but was allowed to return; Vice-Pres, Deputation of Duty Society of Coll to Burma, Sept 1907, on a fund-raising drive; later, as a Trustee, voted against the resolution to continue the old loyalist policies and not get involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920; Sec Jamia Millia Islamia.

On return from England, 1912, started practice in Aligarh; joined INC, 1916; was deeply influenced by Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and CR Das; mem AICC, 1919; jailed¹ for civil disobedience, 1921 (his arrest made his brother Nisar resign his job as Suptd P & T, and Fida discontinue his studies).

Mem Cttee set up by Cent Khilafat Cttee to go into the limits of non-violence Jun 1922; mem of Khilafat Civil Disobedience enquiry cttee, Jun 1922; joined

the Swarajists, 1923; moved to Allahabad at JL Nehru's instance, 1924; Pres UP Cong Cttee, 1930; mem Working Cttee, INC; arrested in Dec 1931 along with JL Nehru; mem Cong Parly Bd, 1934.

Mem AIML Coun; seconded a resolution pleading with the Muslims to substitute the sacrifice of other animals for cows, with a view to strengthening the growing unity between Hindus & Muslims (12th Session, AIML, Amritsar, Dec 1919); seconded a resolution reaffirming the resolution passed at the League's Special Session at Calcutta regarding non-violent non-cooperation (13th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1920); supported a resolution appealing to all public bodies to foster Hindu-Muslim unity (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); Delegate to All Parties Convention, Calcutta, called by INC to discuss the Nehru Report (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928).

Swarajya party mem Ind Legis Assem, 1926 (Cities of UP—MR); resigned, 1930; Cong mem Ind Legis Assem, 1934 (Agra Div—MR); was put up by the Cong Party for the Presidentship of Assem but lost to Sir Abdul Rahim (qv) by a very small margin.

Died 22 Mar 1935.

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *HINC*, Vol I; *EUP*; *SIM*; *MAO*; *HNK*; *DNB*, Vol IV.

¹ According to the *DNB*, he was arrested 5 times.

Shoebullah Khan (1902?—1948)

Urdu journalist

Worked in Urdu paper *Rayyat*, edited by M Narasing Rao; later editor of *Imroze*, an anti-Razakar Urdu paper of Hyderabad; was a nationalist Muslim; was shot dead and found with his hands cut off on 22 Aug 1948 on account of his spirited nationalist attitude.

Sources: *FSH*, Vol IV; *The End of an Era*.

Shujauddin, Dr Khalifa (1887—)

Pakistani politician

b 27 Sept 1887; ed Cent Model School, Lahore; Islamia & Govt Colleges, Lahore (MA); Jesus Coll & Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge (BA, LLB); Trinity Coll, Dublin (LLD); Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law).

Hon Prof, English Literature, Islamia Coll, Lahore 1906-08; Lecturer, University Law Coll, Lahore, 1917-19; Fellow Punjab Univ, 1917; mem Pb Univ Syndicate, 1921; Hon Sec Islamia Coll, Lahore.

Founder and Hon-Sec, Pb Muslim Ednl Conf, Lahore, 1922; Mem A-I Muslim League Coun; mem of League Cttee to confer with the Working Cttee of the Cent Khilafat Cttee to work out a scheme for organizing the public activities of the Muslim community (15th Session, AIML, Lahore, May 1924); Chmn Reception Cttee, A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, 1933;

appeared¹ before the Parly. Jt Select Cttee in London on behalf of the A-I Muslim Conf, 1933; Chmn Reception Cttee, A-I Muslim Hist Conf, 1942.

Municipal Commr, Lahore, 1927-30; mem Bar Coun High Court, Lahore, 1935-47; Pres Bar Asscn, High Court, Lahore, 1944 & 1947-50; mem AMU Court; mem Coun of Law Reporting; mem Lahore Corpn, 1946-48.

In Pak: Speaker Pb Legis Assem 1950; mem Pak Law Commn; Pres Pb branch of Pak Inst of International Affairs.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *The Pakistan Civil List*, 1951; *IPY*, 1952-53; *FOP*, Vol II; *Friends and Foes; Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *Inside Pakistan*.

¹When asked by Sir Reginald Craddock about the proposal of forming a federation of certain Muslim states under the name of Pak, he replied: 'Perhaps it will be enough to say that no such scheme has been considered by any representative gentleman or association so far'. (KL Gauba, *Inside Pakistan*, 1948, pp. 25-6).

Siddiqi, Abdur Rahman (1887—)

Journalist & politician

Sunni; *b* Bombay, 1887; home town Dacca, East Bengal; *ed* Aligarh (BA, LLB).

Came to Calcutta as Asst to Maulana Mohammad Ali to edit *Comrade*, 1911; returned to Aligarh to do MA & LLB; joined Dr Ansari's medical mission to

Turkey during Balkan War in 1912, as Gen Manager; a close friend of Dr Ansari; looked after Maulana Muhammad Ali's affairs during his internment and worked for his release.

Took MA Degree from Aligarh Univ and joined Wadham Coll, Oxford; was called to the Bar, 1922.

Started business in England; returned to Calcutta; visited West Asia several times and led the Indian Muslim Delegation to the Palestine Conf at Cairo, 1938; Mayor of Calcutta, 1940; Editor *Morning News*, Calcutta.

Attended the AIML sessions and actively participated in its deliberations; mem AIML Working Cttee; was liberal in his views and wanted Hindus and Muslims to live in amity; was happy when the League accepted the creed of complete independence as its goal, and deplored the obsession of a section of the members of the League with Cong policies and wanted both the parties to cooperate (25th Session, Lucknow, Oct 1937); moved a resolution (which was carried) urging the British Govt to alter its pro-Jewish policy in Palestine (same session); moved another resolution (on return from the Palestine Conf, Cairo, 1938) on the subject (23rd Session, Lahore, Mar 1940).

ML mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937-46 (Muslim Chamber of Commerce); mem Ind Legis Assem, 1946 (Calcutta and Suburbs—MU).

In Pak: Gov of East Pak.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *Nalanda Year*

Book, 1946-47; SIM; Pathway to Pakistan; RCPL, 1945-46; IAR, 1940, Vol II.

Siddiqi, Rashid Ahmed (1896-1977)

Urdu writer

b in a village in Jaunpur Dist, 1896; *mt* Urdu; *ed* after passing Entrance Exam came to Aligarh where, due to financial difficulties, he worked as a clerk in the Tehsil courts; AMU (MA).

Joined AMU, 1922; later Prof & Head of Urdu Dept, AMU; remained fiercely loyal to AMU; published over 19 books.

Was an accomplished satirist; but his essays are full of allusions to local events especially pertaining to Aligarh, which make difficult reading for those who are unfamiliar with them.

Padma Sri, 1963.

Pubs: Urdu—*Tanziat va Muzhikat*, 1932; *Mazamin-e-Rashid*, 1938; *Khandan*, 1940; *Ganjahai-Gran-Maya*, 1942; *Rudad-i-Urdu* (origin and development of Urdu language and literature), 1925; (Biographies) *Zakir Saheb*,¹ (A Study of Dr Zakir Husain, 1946; *Sheikh Niazi* (A humorous character sketch), 1954; *Jadid Ghazal*, 1955; *Ashuftah bayani meri* (My Tale of Anguish), 2nd edition, 1958; *Ham nafs-e-rafta* (includes the life sketch of Ahmad Shah

Bukhari Patras); *Aligarh—mazi aur hal*, 1972.

Sources: *WWIW*; Dr Aijaz Hussain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi* (Urdu); *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*; *INB*, 1959; 1961; *President Zakir Husain: A Quest for Excellence*, 1967; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹He was an intimate friend of Dr Zakir Husain, (qv).

Sikandar Begum, Nawab (1816-1868)

Ruling Chief of Bhopal St

Titles: KCSI, 1861; GCSI, 1866.

d of Nazar Mohammad Khan, the third Nawab of Bhopal, and Kudsia Begum; the ruling family was founded by a Pathan or Afghan soldier of fortune, Dost Muhammad Khan, who after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb declared himself independent in Bhopal; her father succeeded his father, Wazir Muhammad, Mar 1816, at the latter's death; *b* 1816; *m* 18 Apr 1835, cousin Jahangir Muhammad Khan (died 9 Dec 1845) upon condition that her husband swore to leave her the direct and visible control of all affairs; after his death, was appointed Regent, Feb 1847; proclaimed ruler 1859; remained loyal to the British Govt during mutiny; performed the Haj,

1863; died 30 Oct 1868; succeeded by eldest *d* Shah Jahan Begum (qv).

Sources: *OBD*; *DIB*.

Sikandar Hayat Kan, Major Sardar Sir (1892—1942)

Punjab politician

Titles: MBE; Kt, 1933.

Belonged to a family of landed aristocrats of Pb; *s* of KB Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan, (1st Indian) Asst Commr, later Divl and Sessions Judge: mother was *d* of Chief Minister of Kapurthala St; *b* Multan, Pb (now Pak), 5 Jun 1892; *ed* at home under a Hindu tutor; MAO High School, Aligarh; Univ Coll, London, to study medicine but left after 2 years; *m* in a well-known Mir family, 1913; son, Shaukat Hayat Khan (qv), was a Pb Min and later Pak politician.

While in England came in contact with Indian revolutionaries.

Managed the family estate of tea plantations at Palampur and made it a profitable concern; was on the Bd of Dirs of about eleven different concerns including three Rly companies; acted as the non-off Pres Small Town Cttee of Hassan Abdal.

Hon Recruiting Officer during World War I; recd a Commission; served in the World War and in the 3rd Afghan War, 1919, and was the first Indian Officer to command a Company on active service.

After the war, held the rank of a 1st Class Mgte up to 1929.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1921 (Landholders—M); 1924 (Attock—MR); 1926 (Landholders—M); non-off mem Police Inquiry Commn, 1926; Chmn Pb Reforms Cttee, 1928, to work with Simon Commn.

Offg Rev mem, Pb Exec Coun, 1929; full Rev mem, 1930; actg Gov, Jul-Oct 1932; & Feb-Jun 1934; Dy Gov Reserve Bank of India, Feb 1935.

Unionist mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937 (West Pb Landholders); Premier of Pb Apr 1937-Dec 42; mem National Def Coun.

As Premier followed a non-communal policy and sought the cooperation of all sections of the population in his task; following a Muslim League threat on the Shahidganj mosque issue, entered into a pact with Jinnah, known as Sikander-Jinnah Pact, under which all Muslim members of the Unionist Party in the Assem joined the ML, and submitted themselves to the discipline of the ML Parly Bd; the Premier undertook to follow ML policies on all-India questions but was left free in his own province; later entered into a pact with the Akali Sikhs, known as the Sikander-Baldev Singh Pact which was announced on 15 Jun 1942, under which the Premier promised concessions to the Sikhs and in turn Sardar Baldev Singh joined the Sikander Ministry.

Had only a tangential connection with the ML; mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitutional reforms to be placed before the Royal Commn (17th

Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); attended the Special Session, AIML, Calcutta, Apr 1938, where his handling of the Shahidganj mosque issue was discussed and approved; he offered to resign if his activities did not satisfy the League; at the 26th Session (Patna, Dec 1938), declared that he had been following the policy of scrupulously safeguarding the interests of all communities; was mem ML Working Cttee and Coun.

Favoured cooperation with the Govt in its war effort during World War II.

Was hostile to the idea of a Federation under GOI Act, 1935; pleaded for the loosest of federations with the division of the country into seven zones enjoying the fullest autonomy; was against the partition of Pb.

Died suddenly of heart failure, 26 Dec 1942.

Sources: *NIW*, 1942; *International Who's Who*, 1938; *DNB*, Vol IV; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MBI*, TP, Vol IV; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A political biography); Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *IAR*, 1942, Vol II; *Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates*, Vol XXI, 1943; *FOP*, Vol II.

Sobhani, Mohammad Umer (—1926)

Congress nationalist

s of Yusuf Sobhani.

An enterprising businessman of

Bombay; was an active worker of Ind National Cong; he was closely connected with Mrs Annie Besant's Home Rule League; took active part in the Non-Cooperation Movement; treasurer and ex-officio mem INC 1921. On being asked by Gandhiji for his contribution towards Tilak Swaraj Fund, Mohd Umer Sobhani gave his blank cheque and requested him to fill the amount with his own hands. Gandhiji thereupon filled in Rs 1 lakh; also contributed Rs 1 lakh to the Khilafat Movement; in addition gifted his bungalow to the Khilafat Cttee, later known as Khilafat House. It has a gate named after him—Bab-e-Oomer; in his efforts to raise money for the Angora Fund, suffered great business losses in cotton speculation, Feb 1922.

Mem Reforms Cttee AIML (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-1918); mem Cttee to formulate the demand for Muslim representation in elective bodies (16th session).

Died 6 July 1926 at Bombay at 36.

Said Gandhiji in *Young India*:¹

His untimely and sudden death has removed a patriot from the country. There has been no movement in this country in which before the financial crisis, he did not make magnificent contribution. He never cared to come on the public platform but he loved

to remain the stage manager. He was very popular in his business community. In one month he doubled his wealth but in the next lost everything. He bore his losses bravely and his proud nature did not permit him to serve the country after the loss of millions of rupees. If he could not be the first on the list of subscriptions then he thought it was better for him to retire from public life.

Said Ch Khaliquzzaman in his *Pathway to Pakistan* (p. 88):

A great Muslim soul had passed away. I have ahead mentioned how he ruined his fortune in his efforts to raise money for the Angora Fund. He had a great charitable disposition and works of art of all kinds were patronised by him often not so much for the art itself but as a measure of charity towards the artists. Neatly dressed but always in his *sherwani* and tight payjamas he looked a model of refinement and decency.

Sources: *Memons International Directory*; *HNK*; *FOP*, Vols, I & II; *HINC*, Vol I; *Pathway to Pakistan*.

¹Quoted in *Pathway to Pakistan*, pp. 88-89.

Soomro, Haji Moula Bakhsh (1905—)
Pakistani politician

s of Muhammad Umar; brother of Allah

Bakhsh (qv), Chief Min, Sind; b Shikarpur, Sind, 1905; *ed* in Quetta, W Pak.

Fellow of Bombay Univ for 14 years; began public career as Class I Hon Mgte and Pres of Shikarpur Municipality; later Pres of Sukkur Dist Local Bd.

Elected mem Sind Legis Assem, 1943, to the seat that fell vacant on the murder of his brother in Apr 1943; was persuaded to join GH Hidayatullah's ministry with the promise that he would join the Muslim League but that his membership would be kept secret; but the secret was not kept. He remained in that Ministry for less than a week; later, however, he voluntarily joined the Muslim League; leader of Opposition Nationalist Party in Sind Legis Assem, 1945; Revenue Min, Sind Govt, 1945.

In Pak: Joined Muslim League, 1947; Edn Min, Sind Govt, 1951; Min for Local Self-Govt, Sind 1954; elected mem National Assem, 1954; Min of State, Suhrawardy Cabinet, GOP, Mar-Oct 1957; Min of State, Chundrigar Cabinet, GOP, Oct-Dec 1957; Min of State for Rehabilitation and Information and Broadcasting, Noon Cabinet, GOP, Dec 1957.

Mem Republican Party, 1956.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *Peeps into Pakistan*.

Suhrawardy, Dr Lt-Col Sir Hassan
(1884—1946)

Health expert & politician

Titles: OBE, 1926; Kt, 1932.

s of Maulana Obaidullah el Obaidy. Suhrawardy, pioneer of Anglo-Islamic studies and female edn in Bengal; *b* Dacca, 17 Nov. 1884; *ed* Dacca Mad-rassah; Dacca Coll; Calcutta Medical Coll; post-graduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London; LMS, MD, Hon LLD; DSc (Cal), DHP, FRCS; *m* Shahar Banu Begum, *d* of Nawab Syed Mohammad of Dacca; 1 D.

Served for over 7 years as a gazetted medical officer under Govt of Bengal; apptd Dist Medical Officer, East Indian Rly, Apr 1916; Chief Medical Officer, 1928.

Organizing mem Indian Field Ambulance Bayswater, London, 1914 (founded by Mahatma Gandhi); Delegate to Brit Empire Social Hygiene Cong, London, 1927; Founder-Pres, Servants of Humanity Society; Hon Surgeon to Viceroy; Vice-Pres Medical Coun of India.

Univ Prof of Public Health, Calcutta Univ, 1930-34.

Commanding Officer, Calcutta Univ Corps; Pres Bd of Arabic and Persian Studies; Pres Bd of Studies in Medicine, Calcutta Univ; Leader Indian Delegation to British Empire Univ Cong, Edinburgh, 1931; mem AMU Court, & Dacca Univ Court.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1921-24; Dy Pres, mem Bengal Industrial Unrest, Cttee, 1921; mem Bengal Public Service Commn, Apr 1937; Adviser to the Sec of State for India; ML mem Indian Legis Assem Jan, 1946 (Burdwan and Presy Divs—MR).

Died at Calcutta, 18 Dec 1946.

Pubs: *Mother and Infant Welfare for India; Manual of First Aid for India; Economic Effects of Venereal Diseases on Industries in India; Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System of Medicine.*

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1938; *IYB*, 1932; *IO & BOL*, 1939; *IYB*, 1944-45; *IAR*, 1946, Vol II; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *IWW*, 1937-38.

Suhrawardy, Dr Sir Abdullah Al-M'amun (?—1935)

Politician

Titles: Commander of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie Turkey, 1907; Iftikhar-ul-Millat (Glory of the People), Persia, 1912; Kt, 1931.

b date not available; *ed* had a brilliant academic record; post-graduate Research Scholar, 1899; Delegate to the Glasgow Univ Centenary, 1900; Research Fellow, Edinburgh Univ, 1901, MA, LLD, PhD, called to the Bar, 1906.

Principal Islamic Coll, Lahore, 1907; Lecturer in Arabic, Calcutta Univ; Lecturer in Commercial Law, Govt Commercial Classes, Calcutta, 1908; Tagore Law Prof, Calcutta Univ, 1910.

His pan-Islamic sympathies showed up early; Founder-Sec and Pres of Pan Islamic Soc, London, 1903; Founder of London Mosque Fund, 1903; Founder-editor *Light of the World*; organized the Indian Red Crescent Movement during the Balkan War, 1911-13.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1910 (Presy, Burdwan and Orissa Divs—M); mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1921 (24 Parganas—MR); re-elected; Dy Pres Bengal Legis Coun, 1923-26.

Mem Indian Legis Assem, 1926-34 (Burdwan and Presy Divs—MR); re-elected but died soon after; founder, Cent Muslim Party in Cent Assem; mem Southborough Cttee; & Indian Cent Cttee 1928-29, apptd by the Viceroy from among the Central legislators to sit in 'joint, free conference' with the Simon Commn; together with Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, another mem of Cttee wrote a minute of dissent to the Report; advocated separate representation for the depressed classes in legislatures.

Mem Cttee to formulate the demand for Muslim representation in elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); belonged to the AIML faction that favoured cooperation with the Simon Commn and held its session at Lahore, Dec, 1927-Jan 1928; was one of those who requisitioned the AIML Session (Aziz Group), Howrah, Oct 1933; stood for separate electorates for Muslims.

Died Jan 1935.

Pubs: *The Sayings of Muhammad; Toleration in Islam; Waqfs of*

Movables (Asiatic Society); *History of Muslim Legal Institutions: Its Sources and Authorities; First Steps in Muslim Jurisprudence*; was also a contributor to the *Morning Post*, *Daily Telegraph*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and *The Express*.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *FOP*, Vol II; *Indian Legislative Assembly Debates*.

Suhrawardy, Husseyn (Hussain) Shaheed (1893—1963)

Pakistani politician

A Bengali; b Midnapore, 1893; ed Calcutta Madrassah; St Xavier's Coll, Calcutta (BSc); Oxford Univ (BA Hons in Jurisprudence; MA; BCL); Gray's Inn (Bar-at-Law).

Started career as advocate in Calcutta and became known in later days as one of Pak's leading lawyers.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1921 (Burdwan Div—M); re-elected 1924 and later (Calcutta South—M); belonged to the group of nationalists in Coun; though not a Congressman, supported the Khilafat Movement and defended the 1921 Non-Cooperation Movement in the Coun; also supported the Swaraj Party; Dy Mayor, Calcutta Corpn for 3 years (when CR Das was Mayor).

Attended the 20th Session, AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1928; Sec Bengal Provincial ML; ML Mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937

(24 Parganas Municipal—MU); Min (held various portfolios—of Labour, Fin, Public Health, Local Self-Govt, Food) during Apr 1943-45 in the Khwaja Nazimuddin Ministry.

ML mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1946 (same const); as leader of ML in Bengal, formed a ML Ministry, 1946-47; was Chief Min and Hom Min; negotiated with the provincial Hindu leaders for a United Bengal of Hindus and Muslim.

Attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, 1 Apr 1946, and moved the Delhi Resolution there; at the AIML Coun meeting, Karachi, Dec 1947; opposed the resolution calling for the splitting up of the AIML into two separate and independent Leagues for Pak & India; said that after the achievement of Pak, they should first organize themselves in such a way as to give the minorities a chance on a national basis to join the organization.

At first, remained in India after partition and toured divided Bengal with Mahatma Gandhi in an attempt to halt the bloody riots between Hindus and Muslims.

In Pak: Finally settled in Pak, Dec 1947; mem Consenbly, 1947; broke with ML after disagreement with PM Liaquat Ali Khan (qv), 1949; organized Awami League (which included Communists opposed to the ML) based in E Pak, 1949; Leader of Opposition in Consenbly 1949-54; with AK Fazlul Huq swept the polls in E Pak general elections defeating the ML, 1954.

Min of Law in ML-Awami League Coalition Govt of Mohammad Ali of

Bogra, GOP, Dec 1954-Aug 1955 (resigned); was a supporter of the one-unit scheme for W Pak.

Fifth PM of Pak (Awami League-Republican Party coalition) and also Min of Defence, Economic Affairs, Kashmir Affairs, States and Frontier Regions and Rehabilitation, 12 Sept 1956-18 Oct 1957.

Launched the National Democratic Front, 1962; arrested¹ in Karachi by the Ayub Regime 30 Jan 1962, under the Security of Pak Act; released 19 Aug 1962; formed the National Democratic Front and worked for it; died 5 Dec 1963 at Beirut where he had gone to seek medical attention.

A right-wing leader of the Awami League, he was a staunch champion of the West; was a dynamic and assertive PM and possessed the gift of the gab.

Was a teetotaler; non-smoker, widower, connoisseur of art, music and paintings and a keen photographer.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *AWW*, 1958; *TP*, Vol IV; *A History of Pakistan*; *GPP*; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*; *IYB*, 1947; *Bengal The Nationalist Movement 1876-1940*; *MBI*; *The Ayub Khan Era*.

¹His arrest and detention without trial led to the eruption of demonstrations in and around Dacca and at some other places in East Pak.

Suhrawardy Mohd Attaullah (1930—)

J & K politician

b 1930; ed locally; farmer.

Khatib, Jama Masjid, Doda; joined politics as mem Muslim Conf, 1946; President PSP, Doda Dist, 1954; joined Plebiscite Front, 1955; functioned sometimes as Acting Pres; imprisoned about eight times.

Min of State in Sheikh Abdullah's Ministry, Apr 1975-77; elected unopposed to the J & K Legis Coun, Oct 1975, from the Assembly constituency; resigned, Mar 1977, following the dissolution of the State Assem on the advice of Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah; lost as N.C. candidate in election to J & K Assem, Jun 1977 (Doda).

Sources: *JKW*, 1972; *Who's Who of State People's Convention*; *TOI*, 25 Apr 1975, 5 July 1977.

Sultan Ahmad, Sir Sayyid (1880—1963)

Lawyer & administrator

Titles: Kt, 1927; KCSI, 1945.

A Shia Muslim; belonged to a middle class family of landholders; second *s* of KB Sayyid Khairat Ahmed, a lawyer of Gaya; elder brother was also a Gaya lawyer; *b* Alinagar Pali, Dist Patna, 24 Dec 1880; *ed* Gaya Zilla School (Matric, 1897); Patna Coll (over 2 years); went to Eng, 1902; called to the Bar (Gray's Inn), 1905; Hon LLD, Patna Univ, 1930; *m* cousin Bibi Tasliman, Feb 1909; childless and adopted his younger brother's son, Najmul Hasan.

Started practice in Calcutta High

Court, 1906; Dy Legal Remembrancer of Govt of Bengal, later of Govt of Bih & Orissa, 1913; shifted to Patna High Court, 1916; remained Bih Govt Advocate for most of the time during the period 1917-37; actg Judge, Patna High Court, 1919-20.

1st Indian V-C, Patna Univ, 1923-30; Delegate to Ind RTC, London, 1930-31.

Actg mem Gov's Exec Coun, Bih & Orissa, 1932; actg mem Gov-Gen's Exec Coun for Railways and Commerce, 1937; Law mem, Sept 1941-May 1943; mem for Information and Broadcasting, May 1943-Oct. 1945 (resigned); as a mem considered a project¹ for improving Hindu-Muslim relations through films and other mass media.

Delegate to League of Nation, 1938; the same year was nominated for a temporary vacancy in the International Court of Justice at the Hague but the war intervened in the following year; Chmn Ind Inst of International Affairs, 1943; wanted India to give full support to the Allies and his speech on the National War Front in Patna, Jul 1943 very much pleased the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow and the Sec of State for India.

Adviser to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, Nov 1945-47; apptd (by Nizam of Hyderabad); mem of the Negotiations Cttee to discuss Hyderabad's accession to India; was also mem Racial Discrimination Cttee, 1922, and Hartog Commn on Edn, 1928-29; Pres Muhammadan Ednl Cttee, 1932-63; delivered two lectures on Gandhiji at Patna, Apr 1948; was the founder-Chairman Hindustan Cycle Factory, Patna.

Returned to Patna, 1948, and resumed practice in the High Court; died 27 Feb 1963; lies buried at Pali; was widely travelled in Europe and West Asia.

Disfavoured agitational politics but had a nationalist outlook. In his Convocation Address at AMU, 1940, said²: 'Racially and politically we are all Indians, we breathe the same atmosphere and till the same land. We are inheritors of the same old proud civilization'; described Jinnah as the greatest enemy of Islam and of the Musalmans of India and felt that the history of the country would be different if the 'great Qaid-i-Azam is deposed from the high and mighty place that he has given himself to occupy'; was quite severe in his criticism of the pre-partition Cong leadership.³

Pubs: *A Treaty between India and the United Kingdom* (in which he made out a case against partition); *Mullah's Muhammadan Law*, 2 vols (edited).

Sources: *IO & BOL*, 1947; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *TP*, Vol IV; *Patna High Court*; *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 20 Feb 1972 (Article on 'Shias'); *DNB*, Vol I; J.Sahay, *The Makers of Modern Bihar*; *IAR*, Vol I.

¹See the *Transfer of Power*, Vol IV, p. 1081.

²Quoted in *DNB*, Vol I, p. 27.

³See two interesting letters of his to Dr Syed Mahmud in *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*, ed by VN Datta and BE Cleghorn, (1974), pp. 211-12 & 252-55.

Sultan Alam Khan, Lt M (1903-1976)

UP politician

Title: KB.

s of Khan Saheb Jan Alam Khan; b 19 Feb 1903; ed Farrukhabad and AMU; m 1922; 3 D; Zamindar and businessman.

Special Mgte, Farrukhabad; Vice-Chmn Dist Bd, Farrukhabad; Chmn Dist Bd Edn Cttee, Farrukhabad, 1936-40; Pres Notified Area, Kaimganj, 1927-40; mem Provincial War Bd; Recruiting Officer

NAPA mem (elected unopposed) UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Farrukhabad Dist—MR); re-elected on ML ticket, 1946 (same const); Cong mem UP Legis Assem, 1952 (Kaimganj West); re-elected, 1957 (same const); lost 1967 elections on Cong ticket (Kamalganj); was Dy Min UP for some time; nom mem UP Legis Coun, 1968-74.

Died 16 Nov 1976 at Aligarh.

Sources: *IYB*, 1944-45; *EUP*; *RMGE*, 1968-69, Vol II; *TOI*, 18 Nov 1976; *Indian Elections and Legislators*, 1953; *Bye-Election Brochure*, 1971.

Sultan Jahan Begum, Nawab (1858-1930)

Ruler of Bhopal St

d of Nawab Shah Jahan Begum (qv) of Bhopal and her first husband Bakshi

Bhai Muhd Khan; *b* 9 Jul 1858; *m* 1874 Ahmed Ali Khan, mem of a distinguished Afghan family of Jalalabad; *s* Mohd Hamidullah Khan (qv), later Nawab of Bhopal.

Succeeded mother 1901 and ruled till 1926 when she abdicated in favour of her son; was Chancellor of AMU.

Died 12 May 1930.

Pubs: *Tuzuk-i-Sultani*, 1910; *Gauhar-i-Iqbal*, 1913 (Histories of Bhopal); *Khutbat-i-Sultani* (Collection of lectures and speeches), 1913; *Akhtar-i-Iqbal*, (History of Bhopal) 1914; *Khanadari ka tisra hissa: maishat* (Home Economics), 1916; *Sabilul Jinan* (on women reforms), 1917; *Iffat-ul-musamat*, 1918.

Sources: *IYB*, 1929; *IAR*, 1930, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Suraiya (1929—)

Film actress & songstress

b Lahore, Pb (now Pak), 15 Jun 1929; *ed* New High School for Girls, Bombay; unmarried.

Entered films accidentally in 1941; had gone as a child to see the shooting of film *Tuj Mahal* with uncle Zahur, a popular character-actor of his time, and playfully agreed to appear in a scene.

Started film career with small roles in *Ujala* and Bombay Talkies' *Hamari Baat* (in the latter she both sang and

danced); her role in *Ishara* opposite Prithviraj made news; attained stardom in *Tadbeer* opposite singer-actor KL Saigal¹ and fulfilled the ambition of her life.

Other pictures include: *Phool*, *Samrat Chandragupta*, *Anmol Gadi*, *Parwana*, *Omar Khayyam* (in the last two films was cast against KL Saigal), *Pyar ki Jeet*, *Dillagi*, *Dastan*, *Bari Bahen*, *Shokhian*, *Sanam*, *Shama*, *Mirza Ghalib*.

Some of her memorable songs: 'Panchhi Jaa' (*Sharda*), 'Tum mujh ko bhul jao', 'Woh pas rahen ya dur rahen', 'Bigdi Banane Wale', (*Bari Bahen*), 'O Dur jane Wale' (*Pyar ki Jeet*); 'Man mor huwa matwala' (*Afsar*), 'Murli wale murli baja', 'Char dinki chandni hai' (*Dillagi*); and her songs in *Mirza Ghalib*, both solo and with Talat Mahmud (qv).

Though she has given evidence of having considerable histrionic talent, her biggest asset has been her voice. She literally sang her way into the film world. And her chief title to fame in the future years will be, as it is now, her songs.

A rage at one time, she now leads a retired life.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac and Who's Who*, 1953; *Star Portraits; Celebrities*.

¹Saigal, Kundan Lal (died 18 Jan 1947); was the most famous singing star of the Indian screen whose voice has an enduring quality, all its own.

Suroor, Ale Ahmad (1912—)

Urdu scholar, critic

b Badaun, UP, 7 Oct 1912; *mt* Urdu; *ed* up to High School at different places because his father was in service; St John's Coll, Agra (BSc) 1930, AMU, MA (English), MA (Urdu).

Taught English in AMU, 1934-36; later joined the Urdu Dept, 1936-45; Principal Raza Inter Coll Rampur, 1945-46; Reader in Urdu in Lucknow Univ, 1946-55; Prof in Urdu, AMU, 1955-58; Head of Dept, 1958-70. Was Pres of *Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-Urdu*, now retired; occupies a very important place as a critic in Urdu.

Mem Sahitya Akademi.

Pubs: *Salsabil* (poems), 1935; *Maqalate yume Iqbal* (essays on Iqbal), 1945; *Naye aur purane chiragh*, 1946; *Tanquid Kya Hai aur dusre mazamin*, 1947, 6th revised edition, 1964; *tanquidi ishare* (literary and critical essays), 1949; *Adab aur Nazaria*, 1954 (all criticism); *Zanq-i-Janun*, 1955.

Sources: *WWIW*; *TOI*, 15 Dec 1974; Prof Dr Syed Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1965, 1976; *IIVW* (INFA), 1969.

Syed, Ghulam Murtaza Shah Mohammad Shah (1904—)

Sind politician

s of Syed Mohammad Shah, Zamindar; *b* village Sann, Kotri Taluka, Dist Dadu, Sind, 17 Jan 1904; *ed* was brought up by father's sister, Babi Alim Khatoon, his father having been murdered in his infancy; early *edn* under Hindu & Muslim teachers in the village school; learnt Sindhi, Persian, Arabic and English under private tutors; *m* 1910, Mariam Khatoon who was nine years old at the time.

Founded Anjuman-e-Mussalmeen at 15; joined the Khilafat and Cong movements; was a devoted follower of Gandhiji; in his book, *Jadid Siyasat Ja Nay Ratan* (Nine Gems of Present-day Politics), compared him with the Prophet Mohammad and said: 'No Prophet of this world had as many courageous and intrepid followers as this physically emaciated saint and political leader'.¹

Mem, later Pres, Local Bd, Manjh-and; elected 1st Vice-Pres, later Pres, Dist Local Bd, Karachi.

Though a Zamindar, advocated the cause of the tenants; founded the Sind Hari (peasant) Cttee; United Party mem Sind Legis Assem, Apr 1937 (Dadu South—MR); was reportedly rebuked² by Sardar Patel for being ambitious; being an impulsive man, took the insult to heart and joined ML; Pres Sind Provincial, ML, 1938.

Attended the 27th Session, AIML Lahore, Mar 1940; mem AIML Working Cttee; moved a resolution protesting against the continuance of Martial Law in Sind (30th Session, Delhi, Apr 1943); Chmn Reception Cttee, 31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943; in his welcome

speech,³ in Urdu, outlined a scheme of national organization for the Muslim 'nation'; mem Cttee of Action (same session).

Min for Edn, Labour, Industries, Forests and Rural Reconstruction in Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur's ML Ministry in Sind, Mar 1940-41; as Min, apptd Cttee for a separate Sind Univ and the Cent Advisory Bd of Control for Sind literature; together with Dr Daudpota, Dir of Public Instruction, Sind, was responsible for arabizing Sindhi.

Had differences with Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (qv) which led to a misunderstanding between him and Jinnah.

Lost the 1946 elections to ML candidate, Qazi Akbar.

In Pak: Was one of the founders of the People's Party, Mar 1948; mem Sind Legis Assem, 1953; mem West Pak Assem, 1954; opposed the merger of Sind in the one-unit West Pak and was jailed for 14 months; along with Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Maulana Bhashani, and Mian Iftikharuddin, formed the National Awami Party, Jul 1957; in the Ayub regime his movements were restricted.

Was deeply influenced by early contacts with saints, sages and scholars; owes his liberal outlook and idealism to their company; is a man of rare courage.

A writer of distinction, he has written on religion, literature, politics and biographies; 'GM Syed represents Sind's eternal soul. To seek to understand Sind without knowing Syed is like playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark', says MSM Sharma in *Peeps into Pakistan*.

Pubs: Sindhi—*Jadid Siyasat Ja Nav Ratan*, 1969; *Nain Sind Lai Jidojihad* (Struggle for a new Sind), 1950, 2nd ed, 1952; *Maujuda Siyasi Misail* (Present political problems)—all the three books were proscribed; *Paigham-i-Latif* (Shah Abdul Latif's Message), 1953; *Jinan Ditto Ahe Mun* (As I have seen), in which he criticizes Islam and the Islamic State of Pak.

Sources: *Peeps into Pakistan*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vol II; *Pakistan in Crisis*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹Quoted in *DNB*, Vol IV, p. 292.

²For details see *Peeps into Pakistan*, pp. 105-7.

³See *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 442-48.

Syed, SS (1905—)

Former Member of Lok Sabha

s of Shri Samad Ali; b 4 Jul 1905; ed DS High School, Bhusawal; passed High Court Advocates Examination of Bombay High Court, 1941; m Zebunnisa, 12 May 1926; 5 S, 4 D; Advocate & retd Govt servant.

Founded, along with others, the Urdu Library, Bhusawal, and the Anglo-Urdu High School, Jalgaon; was Hon Mem Social Edn Bd and Municipal School Bd, Jalgaon, for 8 and 4 years respectively; Pres Jalgaon Dist Pensioners Asscn, 1951-53; Vice-Pres Jamiatul

Ulema-e-Hind, Mah; Vice-Pres City Cong, Jalgaon; has been working for Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and prohibition of alcohol and tobacco.

Cong mem Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Jalgaon).

Is interested in research in Unani and Ayurvedic herbs and medicines, and nature cure; also interested in the study of religions.

Source: *LSW*, 1967.

Syed Ahmed Dehlavi (1846—1920)¹

Urdu lexicographer

s of Hafiz Syed Abdul Rahman; *b* Delhi, 1846; famous for his Urdu dictionary, *Lughat Farhang Asifiya*, which was long in preparation and which he completed in 1892; was given a pension of Rs 50 p.m. and an award of Rs 5,000 through the intercession of Sir Asman Jah, PM of Hyderabad St; also wrote on education, especially on the education of women.

Is the author of many other books also.

Pubs: *Ilmul lisan* (Essay on philology), 1900; *Farhang-i-Asafiyah*, 4 vols (Urdu dictionary), 1908; *Rahat zamani*, 1910; *Qissa-i-Mehr-i-Afruz*, 1911 (both fiction); *Mahakimah-i-markaz-i-Urdu*, 1911; *Zaban-vabayan-i-Delhi* (Language, and expression of Delhi), 1916; *Lughat-un-nisa* (Dictionary of those words

commonly used among women), 1917; *Rusum i-Delhi mutaalliga-i-Hindustan* (Traditions of Delhi).

Sources: *Tarikh Urdu Adab* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹*NBIL*, Vol IV, gives 1918 as the date of his death.

Syed Ahmad Khan, Sir (1817—1898)

Educationist, reformer

Titles: CSI, 1869; KCSI, 1889; Kt, 1887.

A Wahabi, claimed descent from Hazrat Husain, the grandson of the Prophet.

Had a feudal background; ancestors had come from Persia during the times of Shah Jehan and had held high positions at the Mughal court; grandfather Nawab Jawwad Ali Khan was a *hazari mansabdar* at the court of Alamgir II; maternal grandfather, Khwaja Fariduddin was a Prime Minister to the Mughal Emperor Akbar II.

s of Mir Muttaqi and Azizunnisa Begum; father was a religious recluse and had refused the post of Prime Minister offered by Akbar II. and other honours; died 1838; *b* Delhi 17 Apr 1817; *ed* had an unsystematic edn at home; among the childhood influences on him were those of (i) a friend of his father Shah Ghulam Ali Naqshbandi Mujadadi (whom he addressed as Dada Hazrat), a local saint of great eminence and (ii) of Khwaja Fariduddin (who was also the

foremost mathematician of his times) who gave him insight into the affairs of the state; had a robust physique and was fond of hunting and swimming; later became through self-study, one of the most well-read men of his day in Persian, Arabic, Muslim theology, law and contemporary history; knew a little English¹ also.

After father's death, the family fortunes declined; significantly he took up a job, not at the Mughal court as advised by relatives and friends, but with the East India Company in a minor clerical capacity as a *serishtadar* at Delhi, 1838; Naib Mir Munshi (Asst Chief Sec) to the Commr of Agra Div, Mr (later Sir) Robert Hamilton, Feb 1839; qualified to be Munsif and posted at Mainpuri, 1841; transferred to Fatehpur Sikri, 1842; was awarded the titles of Jawadud-Daula Arif Jung, 1842, by Bahadur Shah II.

Served as Sadr Amin in Delhi, 1846-1854; Bijnor, 1855-1860; Moradabad, 1861, Ghazipur, 1862, Aligarh, Apr 1864, Benaras, 1867 and again Aligarh; ret'd 1876.

While at Delhi contributed to *Syedul Akhbar* a paper that had been started by his elder brother Sayyid Mohammad Khan; his first work of real merit was *Asar-us-Sanadid*² or the Archaeological History of Delhi, 1847, which contains an account of old Delhi and its monuments; was a close friend of poet Mirza Ghalib and moved among the most accomplished men of his day.

During the 1857 uprising, was in Bijnor where he saved the lives of many English women and children; was awarded

a *Khilat* (a robe of honour) and a pension for life for his services but did not accept the big confiscated taluqa of *Chandpur* as he did not want to 'quench his thirst with the blood of a Muslim.'

The sufferings of Muslims in the wake of the suppression of the uprising was a soul-shaking experience for him; his mother³ suffered terribly at Delhi; his uncle and cousin who were as loyal as he were slain unarmed; his hair turned prematurely grey because of his grief and at one stage he thought of retiring from service and settling in Egypt.

But he gave up the idea of migration and applied himself to the task of rehabilitating the Muslim reputation in the eyes of the British rulers.

Wrote *Tarikh-i-Sarkashi-i-Bijnor*, an account of the rebellion and a plea to the British to forgive his co-religionists; of much greater interest was his *Risalah Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind* or *The Causes of the Indian Revolt*, 1859⁴ in which he boldly and frankly analysed the real causes of the revolt. He said that the Muslims had been more sinned against than sinning, that there was no widespread conspiracy or help from foreign powers such as Russia or Persia, that not one of the great landed prices had espoused the rebel causes, that there was a common apprehension that the Govt wanted to interfere in the matter of religion, and that the real cause⁵ was the lack of Indian representatives in the higher councils of the government. The limited edition that he had got printed was meant for distribution among the members of British parlia-

ment and others interested in the matter. The book was discussed in the Viceroy's Council where Lord Canning and Sir Bartle Frere considered it as having been written with the desire to help the Govt while Mr Cecil Beadon, the Foreign Secretary, described it as seditious.

In 1860, started a series of pamphlets called the *Loyal Muhammadans of India*⁶ in which he argued that *Jihad* was not permissible in India and in which he recorded the faithful services of Muslim noblemen during the mutiny.

In a statement,⁷ most probably written in 1859, criticized the use of vernaculars, especially Urdu, as being unfit as a medium for higher education, and wanted the govt to concentrate on English; in the same year estd a school at Moradabad and in 1862 a school at Ghazipur.

By 1863 he had begun to revise his opinion regarding the use of vernaculars; in 1863 estd The Translation Society, later renamed as The Scientific Society, at Ghazipur in collaboration with his life-long friend Raja Jaikishen Das, with the aim of getting useful English books translated⁸ into Urdu and also to 'foster and encourage the growth of an enlightened public spirit.' The Society⁹ moved to Aligarh along with its founder, Apr 1864, it erected a building known as the Aligarh Institute and began to publish a weekly paper entitled *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, with English and Urdu articles, 1866.

In May 1866 he started a British Indian Association of the North-West Provinces at Aligarh with himself as the Hon Sec, to represent the Indian view-

point before the British rulers; in 1868 set up under the auspices of the Association an association to finance the visits of selected Indians to England for studying western sciences; in a pamphlet entitled *Public Education in India*¹⁰, published as a British Indian Association pamphlet, he attacked the govt's edn policy, said that edn through a difficult language like English severely restricted its utility and advocated edn through 'vernaculars—the languages of the people themselves', 1869.

Accompanied his son Syed Mahmud (who had been awarded a scholarship) to England, 1869; was elected Hon Member of the Athenaeum; was received at the India Office by the Duke of Argyll, the Sec of State who was also the Patron of the Scientific Society; the insignia of CSI was conferred on him; spent long, busy hours in the British Museum and collected material for a biography of Muhammad, that was to be a reply to Sir William Muir's *Life of Muhammad*; also met Carlyle; spent Rs 4000/- to have the book *Essays on the Life of Muhammad* printed; visited Cambridge and other British universities and decided to work for the spread of modern edn among his co-religionists; while in England published a pamphlet entitled *Strictures upon the Present Educational System in India*, in which he traced failure of the Indian education system to the govt's failure to use the vernacular¹¹ at all levels of edn.

Returned home towards the end of 1870; started a paper *Tahzibul Akhlaq*¹² (Social Reformer), the first issue appeared on 24 Dec 1870; in it he set out to

reform the morals and manners of Muslims, to complement his educational efforts. The magazine aroused a great deal of hostility among the orthodox Muslims and Mullas; incidentally it also contributed to the development of a new prose style in Urdu.

On 26 Dec 1870 organised at Benaras a 'Committee for the better Diffusion and Advancement of Learning among the Muhammadans of India', which decided to start a Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, UP for imparting modern education to Muslims on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge; later it formed the MAO College Fund Committee with Syed Ahmad as a Hon Life Sec, Apr 1872; he employed every device including a lottery to raise funds; became Vice-Pres of the Committee of Directors of Instruction in Languages and Secular Education, one of the four committees set up by the College Fund Cttee to manage the College, Apr 1875; became Hon Life Sec of the College Managing Cttee, 1882, and continued to hold the post till death; apptd his son Syed Mahmud as Jt Sec and nominated him to be, after his own death, Hon Sec of the College, 1889.

At first, a school¹³ was started on 24 May 1875 with four students on rolls and an Englishman Mr HGI Siddons¹⁴ as Headmaster; FA classes started, 1877 (when Siddons became a Principal); BA classes, 1881 and LLB, 1883.

Nom mem Imperial Legis Coun, 1878; renominated, 1881 but resigned 1883; supported Lytton's Vernacular Press Act, which *SIM* describes as 'repressive and

discriminatory', 1878; supported the Ilbert Bill which aimed at removing social discrimination in Indian law courts in the Council but advised Muslims to keep quiet and not agitate on its behalf as it was being opposed by the Anglo-Indian community, 1883; in the debate on the Local Self-Govt bill for CP, said that the system of representation by election was unsuitable for India:

... in a country like India, where caste distinctions still flourish, where there is no fusion of the various races where religious distinctions are still violent, where education in its modern sense has not made an equal or proportionate progress among all the sections of the population, I am convinced that the introduction of the principle of election, pure and simple, ... would be attended with evils of greater significance than purely economic considerations. ... The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community, and the ignorant public would hold Government responsible for introducing measures which might make the differences of race and creed more violent than ever.¹⁵

Mem Edn Commn 1882 but resigned because of procedural differences between him and the Chairman Dr W.W. Hunter, his place being taken by his son Syed Mahmud; mem Public Service Commn NW Provinces, 1887.

In 1886 founded the Muhammedan Educational Congress, later renamed as

Conference¹⁶ (to avoid confusion with the Indian National Congress) to carry the message of Aligarh to all parts of the country and remained its Sec till 1897.

At the second session of the Educational Congress at Lucknow Dec 1887 he warned the Muslims that joining the newly-formed Indian National Congress would be a national disaster for them; opposed the Congress demand for holding the competitive examination for ICS simultaneously in England and India by raising the spectre of Bengali¹⁷ superiority in any form of competition; reiterated his opposition to representation in the Impl Legis Council by election. 'The Congress', he concluded¹⁸ 'is a civil war without arms. The object of civil war is to determine in whose hands the rule of the country should rest. The object of the promoters of the Indian National Congress is that the Government of India should be English in name only and that the internal rule of the country should be entirely in their own hands.' Told Badruddin Tyabji (qv) who tried to persuade him to join the Congress, in a letter of 18 Feb 1888:

I do not understand what the words 'National Congress' mean. . . . You regard the doings of the misnamed National Congress as beneficial to India, but I am sorry to say that I regard them as not only injurious to my own community but also to India at large.¹⁹

On 12 Aug 1888 issued an appeal to Hindus and Muslims, opposed to the

Congress, to unite and persuade the British that Congress demands were unrepresentative, and with the help of Principal Beck formed the United Indian Patriotic Asscn;²⁰ Jt Sec of the Anjuman Khair-Khahan Mulk-i-Hind or the Indian Loyal Association, Nov 1888; presented a monster petition signed by about 40,000 Muslims to the British Parliament, April 1890, praying that the Honourable House will not introduce the principle of election into the constitution of the Indian Councils, as requested by the Indian National Congress.

Started working on a commentary on the Quran; wrote 7 volumes but did not live to complete it. His thesis was that there was nothing in the Quran which was incompatible with modern science.

Though he was particularly solicitous about the welfare of his own community or 'quam' as he called it, he said (1897): 'India is a beautiful bride and Hindus and Muslims are her two eyes. Her beauty lies in the proper safety of these two eyes. If one of them is lost, this beautiful bride will become ugly and one-eyed. . . . 'Without any doubt, as I want friendship, unity and love between the two communities, in spite of religious distinctions, similarly I want mutual cooperation, love, sympathy and brotherhood specially, without minding the political differences'.²¹

In 1895 there was a big embezzlement²² in the college, which came as a great shock to Sir Syed.

His last years were clouded by personal tragedy; fell ill on 24 Mar 1898; died 27 May 1898.

Was against agitational politics; believed that the salvation of Muslims lay in their complete loyalty to the British rule and tried his best to bring the Muslims and the British closer to one another; had a galaxy of friends and co-workers who in spite of their differences with him helped him in his efforts to regenerate the Muslim community. Among them were Maulvi Samiullah (qv), Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (qv), Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk (qv), Shibli Nomani (qv), Hali (qv), Maulvi Zakaullah (qv), and Syed Mahmud (qv).

Biogs: Graham, G.F.T., *Life and Work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*, KCSI (London, 1885); Nizami, Khaliq Ahmad, *Saiyed Ahmad Khan*, 1967; Shan Mohammad, *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; a political biography*, 1969. Urdu—Maulana Altaf Husain Hali, *Hayat-e-Javad* (Delhi, 1939); Munshi Piarey Lal Shakir, *Halat-e-Sir Syed*, (Lucknow, 1938); Dr Moulvi Abdul Haq, *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*.

Pubs: *Asar-us-Sanadid*, 1847, (reprinted 1876); *Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* (1858); *Sarkashi Zila Bijnor* (1858); *Loyal Muhamadans of India*, Part I & II (1860), Part III (1861); *Risala Tahqeeq-e-Lafze Nassara* (1860); *Tabayyun-ul-Kalam*, Part I (Commentary on the Bible), 1862; *Risala Ahkam Tuaam Ahle Kitab*, 1862; *Strictures upon the present educational system in India* (a pamphlet, London, 1869); *A Series*

of Essays on the Life of Muhammad (1870, London); *Review on Hunter's Indian Musalmans* (Benaras, 1872); *Tafseer-e-Quran* Vol I (1880), Vol II (1882), Vol III (1885), Vol IV (1888); *On the Present State of Indian Politics*, 1888; *Risala Ibtal-e-Ghulami*, 1892; *Musalmanon Ki Kismat Ka Faisla*, 1894; *Sirat-e-Faridia*, 1896, etc.

Sources: *RMP*; *EM*; *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*; *DNB*, Vol I; Shan Mohammad, *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan; The Aligarh Movement; Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies); *SIM*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *MAO*.

¹In a statement before the court in connection with the embezzlement that took place in MAO College, 1895, Sir Syed said:

I can neither read nor write in English but can only understand simple English sentences if spoken slowly in easy words and can sign my name in English. . . . For this reason all official work required to be done in English was entrusted to the English Head Clerk of my office.

Quoted in *MAO*, p. 126.

²The book was translated into French by famous French orientalist M Garcin de Tassy, 1861. Syed Ahmed Khan was elected Hon Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society London, 1869.

³When he visited his mother who was in Delhi, she is reported to have said: 'Why have you come here? All are being killed; you will be killed also'. He then discovered that for five days she had been living on the horses' grain and had had no water for three days. See *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*, pp. 20-21.

⁴An English translation by sir Auckland

Colvin (later Lt-Gov of UP) and Col Graham appeared in 1873.

⁵The original cause of the outbreak was the non-admission of a native as a member into the Legislative Council. . . "Most men . . . agree in thinking that it is highly conducive to the welfare and prosperity of Government, indeed it is essential to its stability that the people should have a voice in its councils. . . To form a Parliament from the natives of India is of course out of the question. It is not only impossible but useless. There is no reason however why the natives of the country should be excluded from the Legislative Councils, and here it is that you come upon the one great root of all this evil. Here is the origin of all the troubles that have befallen Hindustan. . . ." Quoted in *EM*, pp. 8, 9.

⁶According to M.S. Jain, only three issues of this series of pamphlets could be published. And these three covered the cases of 22 loyal Muslims in all, 8 of whom were govt servants including Syed Ahmad himself. See *The Aligarh Movement*, p. 13.

⁷The statement is referred to in *SIM*, p. 91.

⁸At one stage Syed Ahmad considered translation work so important that he said: 'If the creation of a good vernacular literature and the introduction of European Sciences through the medium of vernaculars are impossible, then the society may as well cease to exist. It has no *raison d'être*.' Quoted in *The Aligarh Movement*, p. 19.

⁹Speaking about the useful work done by the Society, M.S. Jain says:

'It advocated general diffusion of enlightenment among the masses by recommending the promotion of vernacular education side by side with the English education. It started a newspaper, and translated twenty-seven books into Urdu. . . It took the lead in all political discussion and came forward as the mouthpiece of the province on the subject of the Native Marriages Bill. *The Aligarh Movement*, p. 20.

¹⁰This pamphlet is referred to in *SIM*, p. 95.

¹¹In a letter of 19 Nov 1869 to the editor of *Aligarh Institute Gazette* he said :

Let this advice of mine to the future generation be printed on the top of the Himalayas in the largest characters. If all the arts and sciences are not taught in this language only, it will never be the advancement. This is true!—this is true! !—this is true! ! ! Quoted in *SIM*, pp. 106-7.

¹²Explaining its aims in the first issue, Syed Ahmed said:

The main object of the Introduction of this paper is to prompt the Musalmans of India to adopt a perfect civilization so that the low esteem in which they are held by the civilized nations may be overcome and they may also be called civilised and cultured.' Quoted in *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*, p. 61.

¹³The school rose to be a full-fledged university, Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

¹⁴Siddons could not bear the Indian heat and resigned, Feb 1884. He was replaced by Theodore Beck whom Syed Mahmud had recommended. He continued in the job till death 2 Sept 1899.

¹⁵Quoted in *SIM*, p. 118.

¹⁶Its first session was held at Aligarh, 27 Dec 1886. In all, eleven sessions were held during Sir Syed's lifetime between 1886 and 1896.

¹⁷See *SIM*, p. 119.

¹⁸Quoted in *SIM*, p. 119.

¹⁹Quoted in *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*, pp. 148-49.

²⁰Sir Syed wrote to his friend Col Graham: 'I have undertaken a heavy task against the so-called National Congress. . . 'Quoted in *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*, p. 157.

The Patriotic Association did not last long. *Oudh Punch* lampooned the Hindu-Muslim alliance with a cartoon of a donkey entitled

'Opposition to the National Congress', on which Syed Ahmad, in a Turkish hat, was finding it difficult to sit with a Hindu.' *SIM*. p. 121.

²¹Quoted in *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*, p. 238.

²²Referring to the effect of the embezzlement on Sir Syed, Morison writes: The venerable Syed was heart broken at this discovery. For his great services his people magnanimously forgave him, but I doubt if he ever forgave himself for the loss of so much public money; he would sit for hours with bowed head brooding over the calamity'. Quoted in *MAO*, p. 127.

Syed Mahmud (1850—1903)

UP Judge

Second s of Syed Ahmad Khan (qv), the founder of MAO Coll, Aligarh; b Delhi, 1850; *ed* Delhi; Queen's Coll, Banaras; Christ Coll, Cambridge (as GOI scholar, 1869) where Ananda Mohan Bose (later Pres Indian National Cong) was his tutor; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn, 1872); acquired a profound knowledge of classical, European and Oriental languages; *m* 1888, Mahmooda Begum, *d* of Nawab Khwaja Sharafuddin Ahmed Khan who was Sir Syed's maternal cousin.

Helped his father, who had accompanied him to England, in planning out his life's work and in hunting up material for his *Life of the Prophet* which was a reply to Sir William Muir's biography.

Enrolled as a lawyer, Allahabad, 13 Nov 1872; apptd Dist Judge, Rae Bareilly, 1 Aug 1879; mem Edn Commn with Dr WW Hunter as Chmn, 1882; Offg Judge NWP (Now Allahabad) High Court, 1882

1884 & 1886; permanent Judge, 1887-93 (the first Indian Judge); retired prematurely;¹ was a great Judge and some of his judgements have become classics.

Settled at Aligarh to help his father with the MAO Coll; taught English at the Coll; earlier, in 1873, had prepared a comprehensive plan for the setting up of a residential Univ, which was placed before the College Fund Cttee on 10 Feb 1873 (the Coll was set up in 1875 & the Univ in 1921); was apptd Hon Jt-Sec of the Coll by his father, 1887; Hon Life Sec till 1899; elected Hon Pres, 1899, which post he accepted after initially refusing; eased out of Presidentship at the instance of Principal Morison on 30 Jan 1900; apptd Visitor, 25 Oct 1901.

Nom mem NWP Legis Coun; left his father's home and settling down at Lucknow, started practice at the Bar of the Judl Commr's Court, Awadh.

Delivered a lecture on 'History of Muhammadan Education in India since 1857' in the 9th Session of the Muhammadan Ednl Conf, Dec 1893.

Sec Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Defence Asscn (1893), the first Muslim political organization; also actively encouraged the Urdu Defence Organization.

Drank heavily, the habit getting worse with time toward the close of the century; had lost the balance of his mind and behaved queerly; his relations with his father got strained.

Died, 8 May 1903, at Sitapur.

Pubs: *History of English Education in India*; *tr* his father's *Life of Moham-*

mad; Law of Evidence in British India (Urdu).

Sources: *EM*; *DNB*, Vol III; *Allahabad High Court Centenary Commemoration*, Vol II; *MAO*; *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan* (A political biography); *SIM*; *RMP*.

¹Francis Robinson says that he was 'forced to retire because of drunkenness'. See *SIM*, p. 433.

Syed Mahmud, Dr (1889—1971)

Bihar nationalist leader

A Sunni; belonged to a rich Zamindar family; *s* of Muhammad Umar; *b* Saidpur Bhitri, Dist Ghazipur, UP, 1889; *ed* MAO Coll, Aligarh (1901-07); attended, along with Abdur Rahman, Congress Session at Benaras, Dec 1905; was expelled from the college following a strike against the British staff, 1907; called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn); also studied at London, Cambridge & Munster Univs Germany (PhD, 1911); *m* 1915, Refiqatul Fatima, *d* of Mazhar-ul-Haq's sister; 3 S, 3 D.

As a student in England, was influenced by the pan-Islamic ideas of WS Blunt.

Returned home, 1912; started practice at Patna, 1913; assisted Mazhar-ul-Haq in the famous Kanpur Mosque Case, 1913.

Attended the annual session of the AIML in the early part of its career; mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915); mem of Cttee to formulate

demands regarding the representation of Muslims in legislatures and other elective bodies (16th session, Bombay, Dec 1924); opposed a resolution supporting the demand of Bih and Orissa Muslims for the extension of the system of separate electorates to local bodies (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); Delegate to All Parties Convention, Calcutta, 1928 (20th Session, Dec 1938).

Throughout his career and until a few years before his death, was closely associated with the INC in various capacities.

Joined the Home Rule League, 1917; in response to Gandhiji's call gave up his practice in 1919 and joined the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements; Addl Hon-Sec, Khilafat Cttee, Bombay, 1922-26; was a signatory to a manifesto regarding the Turkish Peace Terms (1922) urging the Indian Muslims to warn the big powers that only complete acceptance of the Khilafat demands by the nations of Europe would satisfy the Islamic people of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Convicted, Apr 1922, under Section 124A for a speech delivered during the tour of the Ali Brothers' mother; together with Jawaharlal Nehru was elected Gen-Sec INC, 1923; Gen-Sec again, 1929-36; during Civil Disobedience movement was arrested (3 Jun 1930) along with Pt Motilal Nehru and imprisoned for six months in Naini Central Jail; again arrested while going to attend the Cong Session at Calcutta, 1932.

Cong mem Bih Legis Assem, 1927 (Saran Sadr or North Champaran Sadr—MR); Cong Min for Edn, Development,

& Employment, Bih (in SK Sinha's ministry), 20 Jul 1937-39; as Min started a successful mass literacy movement.

Mem Cong Working Cttee, 1940-45; during Quit India Movement was imprisoned along with other members of the Cttee, 1942, and lodged in Ahmedabad Fort; on 19 Aug 1944, wrote a letter (which was actually sent on 7 Sept 1944) to the Viceroy's Private Sec in which he repudiated the charge that he was associated with the August Resolution regarding the launching of Quit India Movement and added that he had all along favoured enthusiastic cooperation in the war efforts. The letter, written without the knowledge of his colleagues, secured his release on 6 Oct 1944, ostensibly on the grounds of ill-health, and caused a lot of misunderstanding at that time; later, his explanation was accepted by Gandhiji.

Cong mem Bih Legis Assem, 1946 (North Champaran Sadr—MR); Min for Development, Transport, Industry and Agriculture in SK Sinha's Ministry, 1946-52.

Joined Maulana Azad in asking Muslims to wind up the Muslim League, Dec 1947; Cong mem 1st Lok Sabha, 1952-57 (Champaran East, Bih); re-elected, 1957-61 (Gopalganj, Bih); mem Rajya Sabha, Apr 1962 (Bih).

Min of State for External Affairs, GOI, 7 Dec 1954-57; participated in Bandung Conf, 1955; also visited several West Asian countries.

Presided over an A-I Muslim convention, Lucknow, Jun 1961, where he expressed his dismay at the 'continuous

and unending spells of riots', suggested electoral reform and calling a conference of minorities and urged the GOI to be more responsive to the needs of the minorities; following more serious communal trouble at Rourkela and Jamshedpur, called another A-I Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 1964, where the Muslims Majlis-i-Mushawarat, a non-political organization, was formed. The Majlis was intended to promote communal harmony and to voice Muslim demands; when the UP unit of the Majlis adopted an anti-Cong attitude and favoured participation in elections, he resigned from the Majlis, Apr 1968.

Died 28 Sept 1971.

Was a vehement opponent of the idea of partition in which he saw total disaster for Indian Muslims; in 1948 tried to persuade the CM of the NWFP in Pak to allow Hindus from the province to return to their homes; in 1949 advocated a Joint Defence Plan with Pak; repeated the suggestion in Parl in 1953 but in vain.

Pubs: *The Khilafat and England*, 1921; *A Plan for Provincial Reconstruction of Bihar*, 1939; *A Short Historical Survey of Hindu-Muslim Relations*; *Indo-Pak Joint Defence* (a collection of six articles); *Hindu-Muslim Cultural Accord*, 1944; *Hindus under Muslim Rule, A Historical Survey*; Urdu—*The India of Yesterday*, 1957 (tr by Syed Asadullah); *A Nationalist Muslim*

and Indian Politics Being the Selected Correspondence of the late Dr Syed Mahmud, ed by V.N. Datta and B.E. Cleghorn, 1974.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol IV; *HNK*; *MAO*; *HINC*, Vols I & II; *India Wins Freedom*; *TIDYB*, 1956-57; *MYB*, 1948-49; *RSW*, 1964; *LSW*, 1952 & 1957; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *TP*, Vol IV; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *FMB*, Vols I, II & III; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*.

Syed Mohammad, Nawab (1867—1919)

Nationalist leader

Belonged to an ancient aristocratic family of Madras; on his mother's side was descended from the famous Tipu Sultan of Mysore; s of Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur;¹ b 1867; ed privately under tutors.

Amassed large fortune through business; 1st Muslim Sheriff of Madras, 1896.

Joined INC in 1894 and in time held senior posts in the organization; seconded a resolution welcoming the Viceroy, Lord Curzon (14th Session, INC, Madras, Dec 1898); mem Indian Cong Cttee for 1901 (16th Session, Lahore, Dec 1900); Pres, Reception Cttee (19th Session, Madras, Dec 1903); in his welcome address said that Muslims and Hindus had common political interests and that they must cordially unite for the good of their common country;

refused to join the Muslim Deputation that met the Viceroy, Lord Minto, 1 Oct 1906, because of the demand for separate communal representation.

Mem of Cttee on the constitution of INC (20th Session, Bombay, Dec 1904); mem Standing Cttee, 1906, to promote the objects of the organization (21st Session, Benaras, Dec 1905); proposed Dr Rash Behari Ghosh to the Chair, 23rd Session, Nagpur, 1907.

Pres,² 28th Session, INC, Karachi, Dec 1913; in his Presidential address, said that the various communities in India should advance together and not in separate groups; advocated retaliatory measures against South African whites such as shutting out Natal coal and closing the door of the civil services against them; spoke of the need for radical reforms in the India Coun which he said must be an advisory, not an administrative, body; emphasized the importance of primary and technical edn; urged the granting of commission to Indians in the army; spoke with deep emotion on the 'subversion of the Ottoman power in Europe and the strangling of Persia'; concluded with a passionate plea for Hindu-Muslim unity: 'The tide of National Unity... by God's grace will surely sweep away in its majestic onward course the unnatural and artificial barriers of race, colour and religion.'

Was an admirer of the British sense of justice and fairplay; believed in the divine right of kings theory and considered the British monarch to be the shadow of God on earth; advocated self-

govt within the British empire as the ultimate goal of Indians.

Elected Sec, INC, 1914.

Attended the AIML, 4th Session, Dec 1910; proposed a vote of thanks to the Pres, Syed Nabiullah (same session); mem Cttee to formulate a scheme of reform (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1916-Jan 1917).

Nom mem Madras Legis Coun, 1900; re-nom, 1902; elected mem Impl Legis Coun, 1903 (by the non-official mems of Madras Legis Coun); re-elected, 1910.

Pres Madras Mahajana Sabha, 1903, and several Muhammadan Asscns.

Died in Madras, 12 Feb 1919.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *How India Wrought For Freedom*; *HINC*, Vol I; *DNB*, Vol III; *FOP*, Vol I; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *RMP*.

¹He helped the Congress financially and in other ways; had good relations with the British and was a nom mem of Madras Legis Coun for many years. See *RMP*, p. 348.

²Was the third Muslim to be Pres of the INC.

Syed Mohammad Khan Azad, Nawab (1850—1917)

Bengal official & legislator

Titles: KB; Nawab, 1909.

Belonged to a very rich family of

East Bengal; great-grandson of Mir Ashraf Ali of Dacca who rendered great assistance to the British during the first Burmese War; *s* of Syed Asaduddin Haider; *b* Dacca, 1850;¹ *ed* initial edn under Agha Ahmad Ali Isphahani, Persian scholar; studied English privately.

Entered Govt service, 1873, as Special Sub-Registrar; Dy Mgte, 1880; served as Mohammadan Officer at Patna for 15 years, during which was thrice nom mem in the Lt-Gov's Legis Coun; Presy Mgte rose to be Inspector-Gen of Registration, Bengal, 1906; retired 1912.

Dramatist, writer and eloquent public speaker; contributed to a Persian magazine; later wrote in Urdu for *Awadh Akhbar*, *Awadh Punch* and *Agra Akhbar*; went to England also and wrote letters from there which make very interesting reading.

Pubs: *Majmua-i-Khialat-i-Azad*; *London Letters*; *Sawanihi-Umri Azad*; *Nawabi Durbar*, 1878 (novel);² *Nai Lughat* (a humorous book); *Adventures of Notorious Detective* (in English).

Sources: *Who's Who in India*, Part VIII; *IYBA*, 1912; Ram Babu Saksena, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *IYB*, 1939-40; *Bengal ka Urdu Adab*; *Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹Ram Babu Saksena and Prof Javed Nihal give 1846 as the date of his birth.

²According to Dr Syed Abdulla, some time

back. Mumtaz Manglori 'presented' the book with the claim that it was the first poetic drama in Urdu. *Nawabi Darbar*, he says, was published in instalments in the *Awadh Punch* in 1878 and has not been available for the past sixty years or so. Ram Babu Saksena has, however, classified it as a novel.

Syed Muhammad Hussain (1873—1933?)

Bihar politician

Title: KB.

b 1873; ed Patna Coll & BN Coll (BA, BL).

Started practice at Bihar Sharif, 1896, & at the Dist Bar, Patna, 1908; Govt Pleader, Patna, 1924; Advocate, Patna High Court.

Mem Patna City Municipality, 1912-23; mem Patna Dist Bd and Pres Madrassah Exam Bd; mem Bih & Orissa Legis Coun, 1921 (East Patna—MR); re-elected several times; Min of Edn, Bih & Orissa, May 1933; coopted mem Civil Justice Cttee.

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1938; *IYB*, 1935-36; *Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Debates*.

Syud Hossain, Dr (1886—1949)

Journalist & patriot

A Sunni; s of Nawab Syud Mohammad of Dacca and Calcutta; cousin of Shahed and Abdullah Suhrawardy (qvs); uncle of

Begum Ikramullah; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA); and in England, along with Khwaja Abdul Majid and Dr Syed Mahmud who were his contemporaries.

Moved a resolution demanding immediate responsible govt in the provinces (11th Session, AML, Delhi, Dec 1918); wanted the Muslims to be united with the Hindus or 'they would always be trampled under the heels of the English'.

On the staff of *Bombay Chronicle*, 1917-19; editor Motilal Nehru's *Independent*,¹ Feb 1919, (Allahabad); mem of a sub-cttee appted at the Khilafat Conf, Nov 1919, to examine the question of non-cooperation; sent to England with the Khilafat Delegation, Feb 1920; did some ednl work on behalf of the INC.

Was a brilliant speaker and editor; spread the cause of Indian independence in America through nation-wide lecture tours; Pres National Cttee for India's Independence in America, 1939 (with Hari T Mazumdar as First Vice-Pres, Dr Shridharani as Second Vice-Pres and Anup Singh as Sec); returned to India at the end of the war.

First Indian Amb to Egypt.

Died in Egypt and lies buried there.

Biog—Chakravarti, J.N. ed., *Dr Syed Hossain; a glimpse of his life, speeches and writings*, 1960.

Pub: *Gandhi : The Saint Statesman*.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *SIM*; *America's Contribution to India's Freedom*;

HNK; A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics; India From Curzon to Nehru and After; CWMG, Vol XV; HINC, Vol II.

¹For Gandhiji's letter dated 30 Jan 1919 wishing him success on his launching of *Independent*, English daily from Allahabad, see *CWMG*, Vol. XV.

Tahir Mohammad (1903—)

Former Member of Lok Sabha

s of Shri Mohammad Taha; *b* at village Majgawan, Dist Purnea, Bihar, 1903; *ed* Zila School, Purnea; MAO Collegiate School; and AMU; *m* Bibi Zahida Khatoon, 1922 (died), and Bibi Khadija Khatoon, 1941; 7 S, 2 D; lawyer.

Associated with Muslim League before partition; elected Mem Dist Bd, Purnea, 1930; Vice-Chmn Sadar Local Bd, 1933-39 and its Chmn, 1941; Vice-Chmn, Purnea Dist Bd, 1941-45.

Mem Bihar Legis Assem, 1937 (North Purnea Sadar—MR); ML mem, 1946 (same const), uncontested; mem Const Assem, 1946-50 (Bihar); mem Bihar Legis Assem, 1952-57 (Amour); Cong mem Second Lok Sabha, 1957-62 (Kishanganj, Bih) and 1962-67; lost in 1967 to a PSP candidate (same const); Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971-77 (Purnea, Bih).

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *India Votes: A Source Book on*

Indian Elections.

Tajamul Husain (1893—1974)

Member of Parliament

s of Nawab Sarfraz Husain; *b* Patna, 19 Dec 1893; *ed* at Aligarh; King's Coll, Lincoln Queen's Coll, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1921 (Inner Temple, London); *m* Sabera Begum, *d* of Khaja M Raza, Inspector of Registration, Bengal, 5 Apr, 1916; 5 S, 2 D; Zamindar and Advocate.

Practised law in Patna High Court: Mgte 1st Class and Public Prosecutor, Muzaffarpur, etc.

Mem Patna City Municipality, 1935-47; leader of opposition in the Municipality for three years; Pres Patna Municipal Employees' Asscn, 1936-39.

Mem Bih Legis Assem, 1937 (Sitamarhi—MR); ML mem, 1946 (Muzaffarpur Sadr—MR); Sec Bih Provincial Independent Party in Assem, 1936-39; Pres Patna Branch of the party, 1937-45; Dy leader of opposition in Assem.

Pres (i) Bih Provincial Shia Pol Conf, 1933-45, (ii) Bih Provincial Independent Party Patna, 1937-47, (iii) Reception Cttee, A-I Shia Conf, Delhi, 1954; (iv) A-I Shia Convention on Kashmir, Delhi, 1958; and (v) A-I Shia Conf, 1960.

Pres Patna Sub-Divl Landholders Asscn, 1938-52; and Patna Dist Scouts Asscn, 1934-36; Vice-Pres Bih Provincial Hindustan Scouts Asscn for two years; Pres Managing Cttee of MAA School

Patna, 1942-54; mem Pay Revision Cttee, Bihar, and Retrenchment Cttee, Bihar.

Mem Constituent Assem, 1946-50; Cong mem Provisional Parliament, 1950-52; mem Rajya Sabha, 1952 (Bihar) and Apr 1956-62; Delegate to Inter-Parly Union Conf, Stockholm, 1949; mem Inter-Parly Coun, Geneva,

Died 14 Sept 1974 in Saline Hospital, Michigan, where he had gone for cardiac treatment 3 years earlier.

Sources: *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *RSW*, 1960; *IPY*, 1952-53; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *The Statesman*, 25 Sept 1974 (Obituary); *Rajya Sabha Debates*, 1974, Vol 90 (obituary reference on 11 Nov 1974).

Talat Mahmood (1924—)

Film playback singer

Belongs to a respectable Muslim Sheikh family of Lucknow; *b* Lucknow, 1924; *ed* early edn at Aligarh; Islamia Coll, Lucknow (Intermediate).

Wanted to be a film actor; joined New Theatres, Calcutta, 1945; was cast in the lead opposite Bharati in *Sampati* and in *Raziya*, but both these films came to nothing; moved to Bombay, 1941.

His real vocation was singing in which he has succeeded so eminently; possesses a deep resonant voice with a velvety touch and first lent it in *Arzoo*; later sang in *Babul*, *Anmol Rattan*, *Jogan*, *Tarana*, *Sansar*, *Daag*, *Parchhaan*, *Anhonee*,

Saqi, *Sangdil*, *Mirza Ghalib* and numerous other films; appeared in a song sequence in *Aaram*.

Has sung numerous non-film songs, especially ghazals. Is an HMV artist and his first song was recorded in 1942.

Retired from films in mid 1960s; now undertakes singing tours in India and abroad.

Got Ghalib Award plus Rs 10,000/- in cash, 1975.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac and Who's Who*, 1953; *Celebrities*; *Filmfare*, May 13-26, 1977.

Talpur, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan (1909—1963).

Pakistani politician

Direct descendant of the royal Talpur family of Sind; *b* Hyderabad, Sind, 22 Sept 1909; *ed* AMU (Matric, 1929); Deccan Coll, Poona (Inter); DJ Sind Coll, Karachi; Bombay Univ (BA, 1934); studied for MA & LLB also; *m* in Talpur family; 5 S, 2 D; landlord and Jagirdar.

Vice-Pres Tando Zamindar Asscn; elected mem Hyderabad Dist Local Bd; was its Pres for many years.

Mem Sind Legis Assem, 1937 (Hyderabad South—MR); Parly Sec, 1937-43; Min for Home Affairs, Oct 1943; later put in charge of Food and Civil Supplies Dept and Dept of Agriculture and Industries; renounced title of Khan Bahadur (1944) at the call of the Muslim League; played a prominent part in popu-

larizing the Muslim League and in building up the National Guards in Sind.

In Pak: ML mem Consembly, 1947-54; Min of Information & Broadcasting, Mohammad Ali of Bogra Cabinet, GOP, Oct 1954-Mar 1955; Mem National Assem, Jul 1955; Min of Interior, Suhrawardy Cabinet, GOP, Sept 1956-Oct 1957; Min of Interior Chundrigar Cabinet, GOP, Oct-Dec 1957; Min of Interior, Noon Cabinet, Dec 1957; resigned from Muslim League to join Republican Party, Jun 1956; Min for Supply, Apr 1958.

Died 1963.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *MYB*, 1948-49; *IPY*, 1952-53; *A History of Pakistan*; *Sind Civil List*, 1946; *Peeps into Pakisan*; *GPP*; *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates*, 1963, Vol III, No 1 (Obituary reference made on 25 Nov 1963).

Tamizuddin Khan, Maulvi (1889—1963)

Pakistani politician

b Khankhanpur, Dist Faridpur, East Bengal (now Bangladesh) Mar 1889; *ed* Presy Coll, Calcutta (MA); Law Coll, Calcutta (LLB).

Set up practice at Faridpur, 1915; joined A-I Muslim League same year; gave up practice and joined National Coll Calcutta;¹ took early part in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1921, jailed for 14 months but released in Feb

1923, before the expiry of the term; mem A-I Cong and Khilafat Cttees; resumed practice at Faridpur, 1924; elected Vice-Chmn Faridpur Municipality and Chmn Faridpur Dist Bd.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1926 (Faridpur North—MR); re-elected, 1930 (Faridpur South); organizer and Sec of the Proja Party (Tenants Party); ML mem Bengal Assembly, 1937 (Faridpur West—MR); Min in Bengal Cabinet, 1938-41, and held the portfolios of Public Health, Agriculture and Industries; again Min in Bengal Cabinet, 1943-45; ML mem Ind Legis Assem, 1946 (Dacca *cum* Mymensingh—MR).

Was an active mem of the AIML and a staunch supporter of the idea of Pakistan; attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946, and was mem of its Subjects Cttee.

In Pak: Mem Constituent Assem; elected Dy Pres of Assem, 23 Feb 1948; was virtually the Pres because the Pres, MA Jinnah, attended only one meeting of the Assem; unanimously elected Pres of the Assem, Dec 1948 after Jinnah's death; Chmn of the Basic Principles Cttee of the Consembly, 1949; disputed the right of the Gov-Gen to dissolve the Assem after the Gov-Gen Ghulam Mohammad (qv) had dismissed it in Oct 1954. The Sind Chief Court, to which he appealed for a writ, upheld his plea and declared on 2 Feb 1955 that the Gov-Gen had acted unlawfully in dissolving the Consembly, but the Federal Court to which Ghulam Mohammad appealed upheld the latter's action.

Was dead² against the Presidential

type of govt; on the restoration of democratic institutions after the end of the Martial Law, was unanimously elected Speaker, National Assem 1962; died while in office.

Led Pak Delegation to the Rome Inter-Parly Conf and the London Commonwealth Parly Conf, 1948; also led Parly Delegations to Nice, Ottawa, New Zealand & Canberra, 1949-50; leader Pak Delegation to World Inter-Parly Conf, Istanbul, Aug-Sept 1951.

Pubs: Several novels.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *FOP*, Vol II; *IPY*, 1952-53; *GPP*; *A History of Pakistan*; *Chronology of Pakistan 1947-57*; *Friends Not Masters*; *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates Official Report*, 1963, Vol III, No 1. (Obituary reference made on 25 Nov 1963); *The Ayub Khan Era*.

¹During the Obituary reference in the Pakistan National Assembly, one of the speakers said that he did not accept any salary and that he sold cloth in the streets of Calcutta to maintain himself.

²See *Friends Not Masters*, p. 205.

Tanvir, Habib (1923—)

Dramatist & producer

s of Hafiz Mohammed Hayat Khan & Nazirunnisa Begum; b Raipur, MP, 1 Sept 1923; ed BA; trained for theatre at (i) Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, London; (ii) British Drama League,

London, and (iii) Bristol Old Vic Theatre School, Bristol; m Moneeka; 1 D.

Producer, AIR, Bombay, 1945; Asst Editor, *Filmindia*, Bombay, 1946; was engaged in making advertising shorts, writing songs and dialogues and acting in feature films, 1946-53; active mem of IPTA, Bombay, 1948-51; founded Hindustan Theatre, Delhi, 1954; later founded Naya Theatre, Delhi, 1959; Play Producer, TV Centre, New Delhi, 1964; engaged in journalism and film criticism, 1964-70; Associate of Drama Board, London.

Has produced many plays, chief among which are *Agra Bazar*, *Shatranj ke Mohrey*, *Merey Baad*, *Charan Das Chor*, *Uttar Ram Charit* and *Sutradhar* 77.

For the past few years has been experimenting with folk theatre; participated in a theatre workshop in Rajasthan organized by the well-known folklorist, Komal Kothari, where, among other things, he experimented with the presentation of Rajasthani folk tales; organized a similar workshop in Chhattisgarh, MP. Some of the plays that he picked up there and readied for production are *Jamadarin* (a satire on the caste system), *Joothi Maya* and *Mera Naon Damad* (where he has attempted to create a collage of traditional episodes incorporating rituals, songs, costumes, and dances from everyday life).

Staged his *Uttar Ram Charit* free to theatre lovers on 11 & 12-Dec 1974 and declared that he would stage all plays free until all plays were exempted from entertainment tax (this objective was later achieved). his *Charan Das Chor* won the

Scotsman's Fringe first award at the Edinburgh festival, Aug 1982.

Recd Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Drama Production, 1969.

Nom mem of Rajya Sabha, 1972; mem Consultative Cttee of MPs attached to Edn, Social Welfare and Culture Ministry, May 1977; is widely travelled abroad.

Pub: Urdu—*Agra Bazar*, 1945.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *RSW*, 1976; *Youth Times*, 29 Nov 1974 (Article—'Folk Theatre—What is its Place Today'); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *TOI*, 29 May 1977; *IE*, 24 Aug 1982.

Tariq, Ali Mohammad (1923—)

J & K politician

s of late Haji Gulam Qadir and Fazia Begum; *b* Srinagar, J & K, 22 Jun 1923; *m* Mala; 3 S, 5 D.

Journalist; was arrested at the ages of 11 and 16 for participation in National Demand Movement; arrested in 1946 for taking part in the Quit Kashmir Movement and jailed for 18 months; mem Gen Coun, All J & K National Conf, 1942-46.

Worked in AIR; Field Publicity Officer, Kashmir, 1947-57.

Nom mem Lok Sabha,¹ 1957-62 (from J & K); Cong mem Rajya Sabha, Apr 1962-64 (J & K) and 1967-68; lost the election to Lok Sabha in 1967 to

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad of NC (Srinagar); Min of State for Information, Publicity and Tourism, J & K, in GM Sadiq's Ministry, 1964; Chmn Indian Motion Pictures Export Corp'n, Bombay, 1969-74.

Mem Estimates Cttee of Parl, 1959, and Tourist Advisory Coun 1959 & 1962-63; Cong Party Zonal Whip in Lok Sabha for J & K, HP, Pb, Raj, & Delhi; Convener National Integration Cttee of AICC; mem (i) seven-man Minority Cttee of Cong Parly Party; (ii) Indian Parly Delegation to Commonwealth Parly Asscn, London, 1961; (iii) Indian Delegation Afro-Asian Solidarity Conf, Algeria, 1964; and (iv) Business Advisory Cttee, Rajya Sabha, 1964.

Mem of Indian Delegation to Maute-mir-i-Islam, Somali, 1963; of Indian Delegation to UN Human Rights Conf, Tehran, 1968; and of Indian Delegation to UNCTAD, 1967.

After the Cong debacle in the Lok Sabha poll Mar 1977, said that all those responsible for the defeat should be thrown out and that the party should be saved from 'sycophants and courtiers'.

Lost election to J & K Assem Jun 1977 as a Janata-backed Independent against Sheikh Abdullah² (Ganderbal).

Is widely travelled abroad.

Pubs: Urdu—*Bapu aur Kashmir*; *Sair-i-Pakistan*; *Yeh Pakistan Hai*. English—*Pakistan as Pakistanis*. See it, 1963.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *JKW*

1972; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *INB*, 1963; *TOI*, 19 Jun 1977; *I am not an Island: An Experiment in Autobiography*.

¹K.A. Abbas describes him as having been a lieutenant of Nehru in Parliament. See *I am not an Island*, pp. 300-1.

²Tariq handed to the then Union Home Minister Charan Singh a list of allegations against the former Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah. See *TOI*, 16 May & 28 May 1977, 19 Jun 1977. *The Statesman*, 18 Apr 1977.

Tarzi Mashriqi, Maulana Inayatullah Khan (1908—1975)

MP politician

s of Hafiz Fatehullah Khan; *b* 1908; *ed* in local madrassahs and Oriental Coll, Lahore.

Earned a name in journalism; through *Subh Watan*, a local Urdu journal, revolutionized the people's mind and prepared them to fight for their just cause; served as correspondent of *Madina* & *Hind* from Bijnor and Calcutta respectively.

A veteran Cong leader; first came into prominence in 1933 when he founded *Anjuman Khuddame Watan* and went to jail for two years, charged with treason, under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code; led a youth movement by founding Young Men's Asscn; founder-mem, and later Sec & Pres, State People's Conf. It was during his Presidentship that the first coalition Ministry, dominated by the Cong Party

members under Pt Chattur Narain Malviya, came into being in 1947.

Cong mem Bhopal Legis Assem, 1952 (Jahangirabad); Min for Food & Civil Supplies, etc, Bhopal; Cong mem MP Legis Assem, 1957 (Sehore); re-elected 1962 (same const); lost in 1967 to a JS candidate (Berasia); Cong mem MP Legis Assem, 1972 (Sironj); Chmn State Khadi Gramodyog Board.

Died Bhopal, 22 Oct 1975, following a heart attack.

Sources: *Who's Who in the Legislatures*; *TIDYB*, 1955-56; *IE*, 23 Oct 1975; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II; *MP Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1964 (In Hindi).

Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja Sir Mohammad (1851—1921)

Awadh landlord

Titles: Raja, 1893; made hereditary, 1897; KCIE, 1908; awarded Sword of Honour for war-service, 1919.

A Sunni; belonged to Lucknow; succeeded uncle Farzand Ali; *ed* reportedly knew only Urdu; *m* Zebunnisa; son Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan; Taluqdar of Jahangirabad, Bara Banki, Awadh.

Chmn Municipal Bd Bara Banki till 1917; Mem UP Legis Coun, 1902-1903; elected mem UP Legis Coun, 1909 (Fyzabad Div-Gen), nom, 1913; introduced the famous amendment to UP muni-

icipalities bill containing the Hindu-Muslim compromise over communal representation in municipalities.

Vice-Pres, AIML, Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; re-elected Vice-Pres (Seventh Session, Agra, 1 Dec 1913); moved a resolution for the adoption of the Jt Cong-League Scheme of Reforms (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); moved another resolution for the appointment of Cttee to do work relating to the Reforms Scheme (same session); re-elected Vice-Pres (Same session).

Trustee, MAO Coll, 1904; helped to organize the Muid-ul-Islam deputation of maulvis of different shades of opinion to the Viceroy and the Sec of State, 1917.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *IBD*, 1915; *FOP*, Vol I; *SIM*.

Tayyab Husain Khan, Ch (1936—)

Member of Lok Sabha

s of late Chaudhri Mohammad Yasin Khan (qv), MLA, Pb; b Gurgaon, 5 Apr 1936; ed BA, LLB; B Meo High School, Nuh; DSD Coll, Gurgaon; AMU; m Jamila Begum, 28 May 1964; 2 S, 2 D; agriculturist and advocate.

An active mem of Cong but was associated for a short period with the Vishal Haryana Party; Sarpanch, vill Rehana, 1960-62; Pres (i) Nuh Coop Marketing-cum-Processing Society Ltd, Nuh (Oil Mills), 1963-66; (ii) B. Meo High School, Nuh, since 1968; (iii)

Mewat Ednl Bd, Nuh, since 1970; and (iv) A-I Meo Panchayat, 1965; Hon mem (i) Panchayat Samiti, Nuh, 1961-62; and Chmn, 1962; (ii) Cent Wakf Advisory Coun, 1963-64; (iii) Pb PCC, 1964-65; and (iv) Wakf Act Amendment Cttee of Cent Wakf Coun, 1967-68.

Mem Pb Legis Assem, 1962-66 (Ferozepur Jhirka); Dy Min for Health and PWD, Pb, Mar 1962-Dec 1962; mem Haryana Legis Assem, 1966-67; lost in 1967 (Ferozepur Jhirka) to a Swatantra candidate; Cong mem Lok Sabha, 1971 (Gurgaon); lost in Mar 1977 (Faridabad-Haryana) to a Janata party candidate; lost again in Jun 1977 election to Haryana Assem on Cong ticket to Janata candidate Mr Khurshed Ahmed (Tauru); mem Pradesh Cong ad hoc executive cttee, 7 Jul 1977; elected Cong (I) mem Lok Sabha (Faridabad, Har) 1980.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971, 1980; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II; *TOI*, 19 Jun 1977, 19 June 1977, 8 Jul 1977.

Tayyebulla, Maulana M (1894—1967)

Assam politician

A Sunni; belonged to a 'Kazi' family that originally came from village Nayapara, Goalpara; s of M Mashiatulla, who died in 1903 at the age of 49 while serving as Extra Asst Commr; b Gauhati, Assam, Mar 1894; brought up by mother; ed Gauhati Collegiate Govt School; Cotton Coll, Gauhati; Presy Coll, Calcutta (BSc Hons, 1919); Calcutta Univ (MSc); Earle

Law Coll, Gauhati; & Univ Law Coll, Calcutta (BL, 1918); *m* (i) 1921 (died 1935); (ii) 1937, (died 1945); married third time also; 3 S, 3 D.

Advocate; gave up legal practice, Aug 1921, to join the Non-Cooperation Movement; was arrested and jailed for 8 months till 1 Jul 1922; Lecturer in Science, Jamia Millia National Univ at Aligarh, 1922-24.

Mem A-I Khilafat Cttee; Sec Reception Cttee, Cong Session at Gauhati, 1926; Gen-Sec, Assam PCC, 1926-31; Pres 1940, 1946 & 1948; Treasurer.

Proposed two resolutions in the Subjects Cttee of Calcutta Cong Session, 1928, one greeting the people of Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Iraq in their fight against Western imperialism and the other congratulating the people of China on achieving nationhood; jailed for 6 months, 1940; made a security prisoner, 1942-45; released, 27 Mar 1945; as Pres, Assem PCC, led a delegation to AICC Working Cttee to urge the rejection of the Grouping Scheme of Cabinet Mission, 1946.

Cong mem Assam Legis Assem, 1947-52, elected unopposed (Darrang); Min for Public Health, Excise, etc, in Bardoloi Cabinet, 5 Mar 1948-20 Jan 1950; mem Rajya Sabha, 1952; re-elected, 1958; during the last years of his life remained comparatively aloof from public life.

Was a nationalist to the core; to him Islam included all the prophets of the world; believed in non-violent socialism.

Pubs: Eng—*Islam and Non-Violence*, 1959; Assamese—*Ummul Koran*

'Quintessence of the Koran'; *Ethics and Philosophy*; *Karagarer Chithi*, (Letter from Prison) 1962.

Sources: *RSW*, 1962; *IPY*, 1948; *Indian Parliament*; *Indian Elections and Legislators*; *INB*, 1959, 1971.

Thanwi, Maulana Ashraf Ali (1863—1943)
Deoband alim

b Thana Bhawan, Dist Muzaffarnagar, UP, 19 Mar 1863.

Was an exponent of traditional Islam; a most prolific writer, he is said to have written more than a thousand book; was chief among the few Deoband *alims* who were against joining the Congress.

Died 9 Jul 1943.

Pubs: Urdu—*Daira Muaraf Islamia*; *Huquq-o-Faraiz* (an exposition of Islamic practices); *Bihishti Zewar*¹, 1906 (a book of Islamic instructions meant for women; a section for men was added later); *Fatava Ashrafia*, 1911; *Hayatul muslimin*; *Bayan-al-Quran*, 1916-17; *al-Bawadir al-nawadir*, 1945-46; *Amal-e-Qurani*, 1953; *Islam aur aqliyyat*, 1957; *Muvaiza-e-hasna*, 1963.

Sources: *The Deoband Scoool and the Demand for Pakistan*; M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; *MBI*;

Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi (Urdu); INB, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1971; NBIL, Vol IV; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*.

¹Translated into Tamil, 1964.

Thirakwa, Ahmedjan (1891—1976)

Tabla player

s of Hussein Bux Khan; *b* Moradabad, UP; 1891; began playing tabla at the age of nine; learned to play it regularly for 30 years from Munir Khan, Sher Khan, Fayyaz Khan and Haji Saheb, etc.

Served the Gandharva Natak Company of Poona for some years; was attached to the Rampur State for about 20 years; Prof of Tabla, Bhatkhande Coll of Music, Lucknow; after retirement settled in Bombay where he was associated with several institutions of classical music.

Disc recordings available.

Recd the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Hindustani Instrumental Music, 1954; Padma Sri; Padma Bhushan, 1970.

Died at Lucknow, 13 Jan 1976.

'With Thirakwa's death has snapped what is possibly the last vital link between two significant periods in the contemporary history of Hindustani music. He had the unique distinction of having accompanied four generations of musicians from Ustad Imdad Khan down to the present-day Rais Khan (and he never

felt it below his dignity to accompany the younger artistes of today).

'The Ustad was born at a time when princely patronage still continued to nurse and nurture many a budding genius to flower into full bloom and he lived and died amid the changed conditions in which both demand and supply assumed a different character. It was characteristic of the man that he moved with the times with uncompromising dignity, kept his tradition alive and, without realigning his art to the tastes of his motley audiences, held sway as the greatest percussion maestro of our time, both as a soloist and as an accompanist.¹

Sources: *WWIM*; *TIDYB*, 1968; *TOI*, 14 Jan 1976.

¹Extract from obituary, *TOI*, 14 Jan 1976.

Turangzai, Haji of (*d* before 1938)

Muslim divine

Real name: Fazle-Wahid; *s* of Faiz Ahmad Haji Khel Mohammad Pirzada of Turangzai (a mile from Utmanzai, Abdul Ghaffar Khan's village), Tehsil Charsadda, NWFP.

On attaining manhood, became a disciple of the Mullah of Hudda; commanded a considerable following in the Frontier Provinces.

Opened schools as instruments of social reform, 1911; the schools were later closed by the British & the teachers arrested during World War I; at the instance

of Mahmudul Hasan (qv) of Deoband, fled to the tribal region, 1915, and raised the cry of *jehad*; then conspired with the Mujahideens during the War to overthrow the Govt.

His anti-British activities continued in the early 1930s; his house was bombed by the British, 12 Mar 1932.

He died sometime before 1938.¹

Source: *Muslims and Changing India*; Abdul Ghaffar Khan (A Biography).

¹During Gandhiji's tour of NWFP in 1938, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan pointed out the Haji's village to him and said: 'This is Turangzai, the home of the famous Haji, known as the Haji of Turangzai, who is no more. He was a brave soul. The British spread all kinds of stories about him. I was described as the Haji's son-in-law by Sir Michael O'Dwyer.' See D.G. Tendulkar, *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*, p. 237.

Tyabji, Abbas (1854—1936)

Gujarat nationalist leader

A Bohra Muslim; belonged to the well-known Tyabji family of Cambay; grandson of Bhai Mian Tyabi; *s* of Shamsuddin, a merchant prince; nephew of Badruddin Tyabji (qv); *b* Baroda, 1 Feb 1854; *ed* learnt Urdu, Persian & Arabic at home, English at a Mission School in England (Matric, 1872); Bar-at-Law, 1875; *m* first Ashraf-un-Nisa (died), *d* of his uncle Camruddin Tyabji; 2 *S*; and Ameena Begum (1866-1942) *d* of his uncle Badruddin Tyabji; 1 *S*, 3 *D*.

Spent 11 years in England.

Joined Baroda St Service, 1879; apptd Judge Baroda High Court, 1893; retired as CJ, 1913; was a friend and companion of Maharaja Sayyajirao Gaekwar, the Baroda ruler; accompanied the Maharaja on a tour of Europe; in 1893 again accompanied the Maharaja and the Maharani abroad.

Started schools in Baroda; Pres Anjuman-i-Islam, Baroda, and of Surmaya-Jamat-e-Sulaimani Boarding School founded by his grandfather; himself founded boarding schools at Baroda and Nagarwada; was a great social figure in Baroda society and kept an open house on Sunday.

Was associated with the INC from 1885; met Gandhiji in 1915; nom by Gandhiji as mem of Cttee to inquire into the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, 1919; Pres Gujarat Provincial Conf that accepted Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation¹ Movement even before the Cong, 1920; in charge of collection for Tilak Fund in Kaira Dist and exceeded the target of Rs. 90,000 by Rs 60,000; took part in picketing, and in the boycott of foreign cloth at Nadiad, Borad and Ahmedabad; Vice-Pres Reception Cttee of Cong session at Ahmedabad, 1921; mem of Cong Cttee to inquire into the firing on the crowd at Dharwar, 1 Jul 1921; did relief work, 1927; participated in the no-tax campaign, Bardoli, 1928; took over as leader of the Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March), 1930, after Gandhiji's arrest; was himself arrested, 12 Apr 1930, and imprisoned for 6 months (was 76 at the time); arrested for defying² 1932 Ordinance and

was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment at Sabarmati; Pres 11th Session of Baroda State Praja Mandal, Amroli, 1933; and of 12th Session at Baroda, 1935.

Vice-Pres, Indian Musلمان Assn, 1907 founded as a counter-move against the newly-formed Muslim League.

Chmn Reception Cttee, AIML, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921; in his welcome speech, said that after the great help of Hindus on the Khilafat question, and after finding that the League and Congress had the same object in view, he thought the League should cease to be a separate and distinct body; mem Cttee to inquire into the Moplah riots (same session).

His membership of the Cong Inquiry Cttee into the Jallianwala tragedy, 1919, was a watershed in his career; gave up his aristocratic style of living, burnt his foreign cloths, donned khadi and devoted himself entirely to the national cause; was one of Gandhiji's most loyal followers.

Was frank and liberal in temperament, catholic in tastes and modern in outlook.

Died 9 May 1936.

- Biogs: 1. Rasulbhai Nabiji Vahora, *Abbas Tayabji*, 2nd ed 1940.
2. Dhanvant Ojha, *Abbas Tayabji*, 1965 (both in Gujarati).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; Thos Peters, *Who's Who in India*; *HINC*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol I; *RMP*; *INB*, 1966;

Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India; *NBIL*, Vol I; *CWMG*, XXII.

¹About his work at Nadiad in connection with the non-cooperation movement in 1922, Gandhiji says: 'That Abbas Saheb should go about carrying a wooden plate hung from his neck and inscribed with slogans, is no ordinary event. What a contrast between what he was then, a judge admonishing others, and what he is now, and ex-judge, who with a wooden plate hanging from his neck, had sallied forth with his comrades,'determined to let himself be man-handled by the police. See *CWMG*, Vol XXII, pp. 182-83.

²Abbas Tyabji is stated to have kept a diary during his participation in the 1932 non-cooperation movement, which is in the possession of his son, Salahuddin Tyabji in Andhra Pradesh. See *Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India*, p. 230.

Tyabji, Badruddin (1844—1906)

Bombay judge & political leader

A Bohra Muslim; belonged to an old Cambay Arab family; s of Tyabji (Tyab Ali) Bhia Mian, a wealthy merchant settled in Bombay; father was an enlightened Muslim who sent all his six sons to Europe for edn; b Bombay, 8 Oct 1844; ed Urdu and Persian at Dada Makhra's Madrassah; at Elphinstone Institution; went to France for eye-cure; in 1860 joined the Newbury High Park Coll, London (Matric), and was awarded Special Certificate of Honour for French Classics and Mathematics; also learnt Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Gujarati and

Marathi; after marriage joined Middle Temple (Bar-at-Law), 1867; *m* Moti (renamed Rahat-un-Nafs), 1865, *d* of Shajaat Ali of Cambay; 5 S, 8 D.

Was the first Indian barrister in Bombay; started practice at Bombay High Court, Nov 1867; soon made good in his profession and became a leading barrister; Judge, Bombay High Court, Jul 1895.

Elected mem Bombay Municipal Corpn, 1871; with Pherozechah Mehta and Kashinath Telang, formed the 'Three Stars' of Bombay's public life; nom mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1882-85 (resigned for health reason); actg CJ, 1902.

Along with his brother, Camruddin, was principally responsible for establishing the Anjuman-i-Islam¹ in Bombay, 1876, for bettering the lot of Muslims; its Sec, 1880 (later its Pres), and made it one of the most powerful institutions in Bombay; Pres Muhammadan Ednl Conf² Bombay, 1903, where he made a strong plea for giving up *purdah* system and for giving a liberal education to Muslim women; set an example by sending his daughters to England for education; Founder-Pres Islam Club; was in favour of Aligarh becoming a Univ.

Helped to found Bombay Presy Asscn, Jan 1885, and was its Pres; with brother Camruddin, was among the Asscn's delegates chosen for the 1st Session of INC held under its auspices in Bombay; unanimously elected Pres of 3rd Session, INC, Madras 1887 (the first Muslim to be the Pres); in his Address, laid stress on the representative³

character of the Cong and asserted its loyalty; emphasized the need for moderation, caution and forbearance; suggested the formation of a Cttee to draw up a programme for the work of the Cong—this Cttee was the precursor of the Subjects Cttee of later days.

Exchanged letters with Syed Amir Ali (qv) and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (qv) and Hume on the question of Muslims *vis-a-vis* the INC.

As a barrister, was known for his fluency of speech,⁵ choice diction, lucid, exposition, skill in cross-examination, and a dignified bearing; as a judge, for his courage and impartiality; and as a national leader, for his complete freedom from communal bias.

Went to England for treatment for his failing eyesight; died in London, 19 Sept 1906.

Biogs: Husain B Tyabji, *Badruddin Tyabji, A Biography*, 1952; A.G. Noorani, *Badruddin Tyabji*, 1961.

Sources: *IOL*, 1905; *EM*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *MBI*; *FOP*, Vol I; *HINC*, Vol I; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; The Aligarh Movement; How India Wrought For Freedom*; *RMP*; *Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India*; *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*; *NBIL*, Vol I.

¹Its working principal (was) not to take the initiative when the interests of Mussalmans were common with the rest of the people of India but to consider it its duty to take initia-

tive if they were affected more than those of others'. See *DNB*, Vol IV, p. 366.

¹In his Address explained his earlier aloofness from the Muhammedan Ednl Conf, saying that: 'It was not possible for me to take any part in connection with any institution which had or could be supposed to have the slightest trace of being hostile or antagonistic to the Congress.' See, *EM*, p. 108.

²... I must honestly confess to you that one great motive, which has induced me . . . to undertake the grave responsibilities of presiding over your deliberations, has been an earnest desire to prove, as far as in my power lies, that I, at least not merely in my individual capacity but as representing the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay do not consider that there is anything whatever in the position of the relations of the different communities of India—be they Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis or Christians—which should induce the leaders of any one community to stand aloof from the others in their efforts to obtain those great general reforms, those great general rights which are for the common benefit of us all...

³I for one am utterly at a loss to understand why Mussalmans should not work shoulder to shoulder with their fellow countrymen of other races and creeds for the common benefit of all.' See *Indian Muslims*, p. 78.

⁴See *MBI*, pp. 128, 130.

⁵He was one of the most cultivated and perfect speakers in the English language I have ever heard', said Justice Russel of him. See *DNB*, Vol IV, p. 366.

Tyabji, Badruddin Faiz Hasan Badruddin (1907—)

Civil servant

Grandson of Justice Badruddin Tyabji (qv); s of Faiz Badruddin Tyabji; nephew of A Latifi ICS, once Pb Financial Commr; b 12 Nov 1907; ed BA (Hons); St Xavier's School & Coll Bombay, Balliol

Coll Oxford; knows French and Persian; m Surayya Amir Ali, died 1978.

Joined ICS Oct 1932; Asst Commr in Pb; Dy Commr 1940-42; Contr of Supplies, GOI, Karachi & Bombay 1942-44; Dy Sec GOI Planning and Development, 1944-46; Dy Sec and Jt SecConst Assem Secretariat & Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1946-48.

Charge d'Affairs, Indian Embassy Belgium, 1948-50; Jt Sec Ministry of External Affairs, 1950-52; Commonwealth Sec 1952-53; Amb to Indonesia, Mar 1954-Jul 1956; Amb to Iran, 1956-58; to West Germany, Jul 1958-1960; Special Sec, Ministry of External Affairs; V-C Aligarh, Oct 1962-Feb 1965; Amb to Japan, Sept 1967; retd and settled at Hyderabad; lost the 1971 election to Lok Sabha (Hyderabad).

Contributes articles to newspapers occasionally; attended a meeting of prominent Muslim leaders* of different shades of opinion at the residence of Mufti Atique Rahman in Delhi, 14 May 1977 to seek a new orientation for Muslim participation in the country's politics.

Sources: *TID*, 1967; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *TOI*, 15 May 1977; *Family Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India*; *LSW*, 1971.

*Other leaders were: Ibrahim Suleiman Sait (Muslim League). Zulfiqar Ullah (Muslim Majlis), Mohammad Yusuf (Amir, Jamiat-ul-Ulema), and Justice Khalil. The leaders decided to call a Muslim Convention later to forge a broad-based programme for Muslims. See *TOI*, 15 May 1977.

Ubaiddullah Sindhi, Maulana (1872—1944)**Revolutionary leader**

A Sunni; *s* of Ram Singh of Chianwali village, Sialkot Dist, Pb, (now Pak); *b* 1872 (Sikh name, Buta Singh); *ed* was deeply influenced by the *Tuhfat-ul-Hind* written by a Muslim convert, Ubaiddullah (he himself adopted this name), and the *Taqwiyat-ul-Imam* of Shah Ismail Shahid and embraced Islam in 1887; at 15 left his home, went to Barchondi in Sindh and became a disciple of a Sufi, Hafiz Muhammad Siddiq; after a short stay went to Bahawalpur and studied a few elementary books in Arabic there; studied at Dar-ul-Uloom, Deoband, 1889-1905; at Deoband influenced the Shaikh-ul-Hind, Maulana Mahmudul Hasan (qv), and some other teachers.

Started as a teacher in Sind; called back to Deoband, 1908, and was entrusted with the programme of Jamiat-ul-Ansar,¹ the organization started by the Shaikh-ul-Hind.

Was asked² to go and work in the Nizarat-ul-Maarif at Delhi, 1913; taught the *Quran* to the English-educated youth in the Fatehpuri mosque.

In 1915 went to Afghanistan *via* the Mujahirin Colony³ in the tribal region, with the object of promoting a Muslim attack on India which would synchronize with a Muslim rebellion; was very actively involved in the 'Silk Letter' conspiracy.

Reached Kabul, 15 Oct 1915; kept in jail but released after the arrival of the Turko-German mission; met the members of the mission and the Indian revolution-

aries there; was apptd Minister in the provisional Govt set up there in 1886 with Raja Mahendra Pratap as Pres and Barkatullah (qv) as PM; also devised a scheme for the formation of an 'Army of God' with recruits drawn from India and headquarters at Madina; Mahmudul-Hasan was to be the General-in-Chief and the general at Kabul; also organized a branch of the INC at Kabul; expelled from Afghanistan where he had stayed for 7 years.

Thereafter visited Russia, Turkey, and Arabia; reached Moscow, Dec 1922; was deeply stirred by the revolution in Russia, the modernization of Turkey, and the Arab revolt of 1916; conjointly with Zafar Hassan wrote a pamphlet entitled 'Programme of the Mahabharat Swarajya Party' which was proscribed in India.

Was allowed to return to India in 1939 through the intervention of Sind Premier Allah Bakhsh (qv); was no longer a firebrand agitator; started the Ganga-Jamuna Sind Party.

Was a devout Muslim and considered Islam to be the 'real religion'; 'it is close to God; it is above sects, nations and races' pleaded for modernity; tried to reconcile nationalism with Islam; denied that India was a nation, and was composed of different nationalities.

Supported the INC, but was very critical of Gandhiji's religious leadership; did not support the scheme of partition; was politically almost isolated.

Died 21 Aug 1944:

Autobiog: Urdu—*Zaati Diary*, 1947.

Pubs: Urdu—*Safaranama-i-Kabul*; *Shah Waliullah aur Unki Siyasi Tahreek* (Analysis of Shah Waliullah's views on politics), 1942; *Shah Waliullah aur unka falsafah* (Analysis of Shah Waliullah's philosophy), 1944; *Khutbat-i-Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi* (Collection of speeches and lectures), 1942.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol III; *Khilafat to Partition*; *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *Role of Indian Muslims in the Freedom Movement*; *SIM*; Sir Cecil Kaye, *Communism in India*; *NBIL*, Vol IV, *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*.

¹According to *MBI*, the founder was Ubaidullah Sindhi himself. See p. 181.

²According to the Sedition Committee Report, Ubaidullah was dismissed. But Zia-ul-Hasan Farqui in *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan* quotes Maulana Madani as saying that the reason for his transfer to Delhi was the 'dislike of the Dar-ul-Uloom administration for his political activities.' See p. 59.

³The Mujahirin Colony was established in 1822 in the unadministered region between India and Afghanistan. The colonists were followers of Wahabi sect. They were bitterly anti-British and considered India to be *Dar-ul-Harb* ('the land of war'), meaning thereby that it was unfit for pious Muslims to live in.

Umar Ali Shah, Moulvi (1886—1945)

Central legislator

s of Maulvi Mashayek Mohiuddin Badshah, scholar, philosopher and saint; and Chand Bibi, b Pithapuram, AP, 1866; studied literature and philosophy; became a profound scholar of Sanskrit and classical Telugu.

Started writing poetry at an early age; wrote commentaries and criticism on great books; translated the *Bhagwat Gita*, *Quran* and *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*¹ into Telugu.

Awarded the title of *Pandit* at the A-I Oriental Conf, 1924; also awarded title of 'Professor in Hindu-Muslim Culture' by the Aran Univ of France; mem Bd of Studies for Telugu, Andhra Univ; gave Yogic and psychic demonstrations in 1933 & 1934.

Joined Indian National Cong, 1921; mem AICC; organized All-India Khilafat Conf, Coconada, 1924; Gen Sec A-I Khilafat Cttee, 1924; Gen-Sec & Vice-Pres Muslim League, Madras, 1936.

Mem Cent Legis Assem, 1935 (North Madras—M); mem ML party in the Assem.

Wrote several dramas, novels and volumes of poetry.

Pubs: Telugu—*Sufi Vedanta darsanam* (Guide to Sufi philosophy), 1939; *Khandakavyamulu* (Collected poetical works, 1918-1944), 1950; *Tatvaasandesamu* (Poetry), 1952;

Anusuyadevi Kala (Two short plays), 1951; *Danava Vadha*, 1914; *Manimala*, 1908, (both plays); Omar Khayyam.

Sources: *IWW*, 1937-38; *Who's Who in Madras*, 1940; *Indian Legislative Assembly Debates* (Obituary reference made on 8 Feb 1945); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

¹His Telugu translation of it appeared in 1949.

Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Nawab Maj-Gen Sir Malik Mohd (1874—1944)

Punjab landlord

Titles: KCIE, 1916; CBE, 1919; GBE, 1934; MVO, 1911; Nawab (hereditary).

Belonged to the well-known Tiwana family of Kalra, Dist Shahpura, Pb (now Pak); *s* of Malik Sahib Khan, CSI; *ed* Aitchison Chief's Coll Lahore; succeeded to the estate, 1885; *m*, 1 S, Khizr Hayat Khan (qv).

Granted Hon Commn in 18 KGO Lancers; served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition; attached to the Amir of Afghanistan; served in France and Mesopotamia in World War I; mem Provincial Recruting Bd; represented Pb at Delhi War Conf, 1918; served in the 3rd Kabul War; mem Esher Cttee, 1920; Hon ADC to the King Emperor, 1930.

Nom mem Imperial Legis Coun from

Pb 1906-16; elected mem 1st Conn of States (West Pb—M), later its nom mem; elected mem Pb Legis Coun (Gujarat West—MR); and again in 1934; mem Conn of Sec of State for India, 3 Jun 1929-Jun 1934.

With Mian Muhd Shafi (qv), formed a Pb Muslim Asscn, 1917.

Pres National Horse Breeding and Show Society; died 1944.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1943-44; *IO & BOI*, 1947; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *DNB*, Vol II; *IYBA*, 1912; *IYB*, 1924; *CSD*, 1944, Vol I; *Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates*, Vol XXII (1 Nov 1943 to 27 Mar 1944).

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Shaik Mirala Vapuchi Maricayar (1868—1924)

Central legislator

Title: KB, 1919.

b 1868; *ed* BA, 1888; BL, 1892.

Joined Madras Civil Service as Dy Collr, 1893; in charge of Head Asst's Division, 1895; Presy Mgte, Madras, 1912; Asst Suptd of Stationery, Madras, 1913; rose to be Dy Commr in Madras Presy; Fellow Madras Univ, 1912; mem Faculty of Law, Madras Univ.

Joined Conn of States, Jun 1924 as an elected member in place of his cousin, Sir Ahmad Thamby Maricair, on the latter's death.

Died of sunstroke in a train at Jhansi on his way back home.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *CSD*, 1924, Vol IV.

Usmani, Maulana Shabbir Ahmed (1847—1949)

Theologian

b in Bijnor Dist, UP; *ed* at Darul-uloom, Deoband; was a pupil of Shaikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan (qv).

Had a good reputation as an Alim; head Teacher Madrassa, Fatehpuri in Delhi for 2 years; Head Teacher Darul-uloom, Dabel, Surat for 12 years; spent about 18 years at Deoband where he taught Hadith; ultimately became head of the institution; completed the *Tafsir-ul-Quran* left unfinished by Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan.

During the Balkan War took a leading part in collecting money for the *Hilal-e-Ahmar* (Red Crescent) Fund.

Was one of those few Deoband Alims who fought for the establishment of Pak; founder-Pres of Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Islam, 1946, formed to counteract the activities of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consembly 1947; left his impress on the Objectives Resolution passed by the Pak Consembly, 1949.

Died at Baghdadul Jadid, Bahawalpur State, 13 Dec 1949 and was buried at Karachi; had gone to Bahawalpur on an ednl mission; Pb Univ (Pak) Lahore conferred a posthumous degree of doctorate on him.

Pubs: *Tark-i-Muvalat Par Mofassal Tab-sera*¹ (Detailed treatment of the non-cooperation and Khilafat movements; asks the Ulemas to lead Muslims against the British, supports communal unity) 1921; *Hamara Pakistan* (A pamphlet), Lahore, 1942?; *Hamara Islam*, Deoband; *Khutbat-i-Usmani*, Lahore.

Sources: *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*; MBI; *The Political System of Pakistan*; *The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan Debates*, 1949-50, Vol VI (Obituary reference made on 22 Dec 1949); *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India, 1907-1947*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*.

¹This pamphlet was banned. See *Banned: Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India 1907-1947*, pp. 194-95.

Vilayat Khan, Ustad (1928—)

Sitar player

Belongs to a distinguished family of classical musicians; ancestor, Sarojan Singh, a contemporary of Rana Pratap Singh,¹ was a Rajput Chieftain of Naogaon; s of Inayat Khan (died 1938); *b* Goripur, Bangladesh (original home was Etawah), Aug 1928; *ed* learnt music from father; after his death, from uncle Ustad Wahid Khan and maternal grand-

father Zinda Hussain, and from Bande Husain Khan who taught him to sing; was required to practice regularly for more than 14 hours a day; *m*, wife belongs to an orthodox Hindu family; is MA (Eng) and a Sanskrit scholar; 1 S, 2 D.

Gave first public concert in his 8th year at a music conf where known celebrities like Kesarbai, Hirabai, Hafiz Ali, Abdul Aziz Khan, Mushtaq Husain Khan & Ahmad Jan Thirakwa performed; his first disc (78 rpm) appeared in 1937; since then has given numerous musical concerts here and abroad.

Did a lot of research on the technical and stylistic problems of sitar music and innovated a new style called the Gayaki *dhang*, or the vocal style, on the sitar.

Since 1967 has been living in Simla in the estate of the former Raja of Jubbal (which he has acquired through the generosity of the Himachal Pradesh Govt).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *Caravan*, Dec 1, 1974; (Ustad Vilayat Khan A Tete-A-Tete—A Profile by A.S. Raman).

¹Pratap Singh Rana (died 1572): Ruler of Mewar who alone among the Rajput kings fought tenaciously against Emperor Akbar to maintain the independence of his native land.

Viqar-ul-Mulk, Nawab (1841—1917)

Muslim League leader

Real name: Mushtaq Hussain.

Sunni; a Kamboh Sheikh related to Ziauddin Ahmad (qv) and Muhammad Bashiruddin (qv); belonged to an old Amroha family; had an estate; ancestors had served the royal Mughal family; *s* of Munshi Fazal Husain; *b* at a village in Moradabad Dist, UP, 1841; *ed* at Amroha; Entrance Exam, 1859; joined Roorkee Engg Coll but left studies unfinished.

Began life as a temporary assistant teacher at Rs. 10/-p.m.; his work in the Moradabad famine brought him to the notice of Syed Ahmad Khan, then sub-judge at Aligarh, who appointed him as his Reader, 1861, assisted his chief in his educational work in many ways.

On Syed Ahmad's transfer to Banaras, worked under Maulvi Samiullah Khan (qv); the two became friends and co-workers for life; his essay on edn of Muslims was adjudged second best in the competition run by the Society for Promotion of Education among Muslims, 1870; helped Samiullah Khan in running the elementary school started by the College Foundation Committee, Aligarh, 1873; was a leading mem of the Aligarh Scientific Society and an important contributor to Syed Ahmad Khan's *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*.

On Syed Ahmad Khan's recommendation he joined Hyderabad St service where he was appointed Inspector of Courts; also held other high appointments; resigned in 1892 because of local intrigues; was awarded the title *Viqar-ul-Mulk* by the Nizam.

Settled down at Amroha; was mem

of Amroha Municipal Bd up to 1900 when he came out of his retirement and took active part in the controversy between Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Sir Anthony Macdonnell, Gov of UP, over Urdu.

Took a leading part in the attempt to form a Muslim political organisation; organised a meeting at Lucknow Oct 1901 and toured the country to canvas support for the idea; convened a public meeting of Muslims at Saharanpur in Jul 1903 at which was formed the Muhammadan Political Association;¹ during the drafting of the Muslim Memorial Oct 1906, corresponded with Mohsin-ul-Mulk (qv) and Imad-ul-Mulk (qv); was mem of the Muslim Delegation that presented the Memorial to the Viceroy at Simla, Oct 1906.

Presided over the Inaugural Session, AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906; in his Presidential Address, said among other things, that Muslim prosperity is bound up with, and depends upon our loyalty in British rule in India; that moderation and respectfulness shall have to be the essential characteristics of any political organisation which the Musalmans assembled here today would join; Jt Sec Provisional Cttee formed at the session 1906-1907; Sec AIML 1907-8; mem Central Cttee; First Session (contd) Aligarh, Mar 1908; mem Reforms Sub-Cttee (Second Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); Vice-Pres, AIML, (Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910); re-elected Vice-Pres AIML (Seventh Session, Agra, Dec 1913); resigned as Sec of AIML, 1908 to take over as Sec of MAO College Aligarh following the death of Mohsin-ul-Mulk;

resigned the job, 1913, owing to ill-health; there was a long drawn out controversy over the powers of the Principal (who was a European) vis-a-vis the Secretary of the College, which was finally settled with the recognition that the latter could intervene in college administration in certain matters.

During his Secretaryship, religion was made a compulsory subject for all students and many ulemas including Maulvi Abdul Bari of Firangi Mahal visited the college; Shias got alienated from the college; was an enthusiastic supporter of Syed Ahmad but as a bold and forthright man also differed from him, for example, on the Trusteeship Bill and supported Maulvi Samiullah's party.

Though not entirely opposed to English edu, was not in favour of excessive westernism; his own son's marriage with an English lady deepened this conviction;

Attended the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, Dec 1911, where the annulment of the Partition of Bengal was announced; soon after his return wrote an article 'The Fate of Muslim in India' in *Aligarh Institute Gazette* 20 Dec 1911:

It is now manifest like the midday sun that after seeing what has happened lately, it is futile to ask the Muslims to place their reliance on Government. Now the days of reliance are over. What we should rely on, after the grace of God, is the strength of our right arm....

Was not in favour of Muslims joining the Congress; Fellow Allahabad Univ; was awarded personal title of *Nawab*, 1980.

Died 27 Jan 1917 at 76 and was buried at Amroha.

Sources: *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, (A Biography)*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol I; *RMP*; *MBI*; *MAO*.

¹For the aims and objects of the Association, see *RMP*, p. 100.

Wadud, Kazi Abdul (1899—1970)

Bengali essayist & writer

b Nadia, 1896; *mt* Bengali; *ed* Calcutta Univ (MA).

A well-known essayist and critic; was one of the few young Muslim intellectuals who formed the Sikha group in Dacca; his *Bangalar Jagaran* makes mention of the visit of the pan-Islamist Jamaluddin Afghani (qv) to Calcutta, 1881; mem Sahitya Akademi; Sahitya Akademi Award, 1970.

Pubs: Urdu—*Mir Paribar*, 1917; *Nadi Vakse*, 1918 (both short stories); *Nava Paryaya*, 2 parts (Essays), 1926 & 1928; *Ravindra Kavya Path*, 1928; *Hindu Muslmaner Birodh*, 1935; *Najrul Pratibha*, 1949; *Patho-Bipath* (drama), 1939; *Bangalar*

Jagaran, 1956; *Kabiguru Gyete*, 2 vols, (literary biog of Goethe), 1946; *Sasvata Banga*, 1951 (essays); *Svadhinata diner Uphar* (essays), 1951; *Kabiguru Rabindernath*, 1962; *Saratchandra o tamr par*, (Sarat memorial lectures delivered at the Calcutta Univ, 1957), 1961; *Byabaharik sabadakos*, 2nd edition, 1962; *Pabitra Quran*, Part I, tr from Arabic, 1966; *Hazrat Mohammad-o-Islam*, 1966. Eng—*Creative Bengal*, 1950; *Fundamentals of Islam*, 1950, reprinted; *Tagore's Role in the reconstruction of Indian thought* (Speeches delivered in Tagore Symposium, 1961).

Sources: *WWIW*; *BMP*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1966.

Wahiduddin 'Salim', Maulavi Syed (1863—1928)

Urdu journalist

Originally belonged to Sadath; settled in Panipat; *s* of Haji Maulvi Fariduddin; *ed* after elementary edn went to Lahore; passed Entrance Exam; Munshi Fazil in Persian.

Served in Bahawalpur St; later Head Maulvi in Rampur High School; went back to Panipat where he established a press and a dispensary.

Through Hali, met Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who was greatly impressed with

him; Private Sec to Sir Syed; helped him in his literary work and remained with him till his death; thereafter started the famous magazine *Marif*, which played an important part in the development of Urdu literature and had distinguished contributors; later, on the insistence of Mohsinul Mulk, became editor of the *Aligarh Gazette*; Editor, *Muslim Gazette*, 1912-13, Lucknow; had to sever connections with it because of some articles he wrote in the magazine during the Kanpur Mosque agitation; Chief Editor, *Zamindar*.

Went over to Dara-ul-Tarjina, Hyderabad, where he wrote his famous *Waze Istilahat*; became Asst Prof of Urdu, Osmania Univ, when it was set up; became Prof after four years; in his last years turned to poetry which was his first love.

Died Aug 1928.

Pubs: *Waze Istilahat* (Principles of translation and formation of technical words and phrases), Aligarh, 1921; *Ifkar-e-Salim* (poems); *Mazamin-e-Salim* (essays); *Afadat-e-Salim* (ed by Khaliq Anjum), 1962.

Sources: *Tarikh Urdu Adab* (Urdu); Ram Babu Saxena, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *RMP*; *SIM*; *INB*, 1972; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Wajid, Sikander Ali (1913—)

Urdu poet

s of Syed Abul Gafoor; b at Vaijpur, Dist Aurangabad, Mah, 12 Feb 1913; ed at Inter College Aurangabad and Osmania Univ, Hyderabad (BA); m Zubaida Khatun, 1944.

Munsiff Mgte in the formed Hyderabad State, 1939-44; Dy Registrar, High Court, Hyderabad; Dist Mgte and Sub-judge in the former Hyderabad State, 1944-54; Mem of Military Judicial Tribunal; Dist and Sessions Judge at Bhir, Nanded and Jalgaon, 1954-64; Special Officer, Departmental Enquiry against Gazetted Officers, Maharashtra, and Chief Commr Workmen's Compensation, Bombay 1964.

Mem (i) Secondary Bd of Education Mah, 1970, (ii) Medical Coun, Mah 1971-72, and (iii) Aligarh Muslim University Court; Visitor, Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad, 1970-72; Pres Anjuman Taraqui Urdu Hind, Mah, 1972.

Elected Cong mem Rajya Sabha, Apr 1972.

Padma Sri.

Pubs: *Lahutarang*, 1944; *Aftab-e-Taza*, 1952; *Auraq-e-Musawwar*, 1963; *Bayaz-e-Maryam*, 1975; *Intekhab* (selected poems), 1976.

Sources: *RSW*, 1976; *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1958.

Wajid Ali, S (1890—1951)

Bengali writer

b 1890; ed Cambridge (graduate); Bar-at-

Law; Presy Mgte Calcutta.

Introduced a lucid style in Bengali prose.

Pubs: Bengali—*Darbeser doya*, 1931; *Masuker Darbar*, 1930 (both fiction); *Bhavisyatar Bangali*, 1942 (essays); *Muslim Sanskritir Adarsa; Akbarer rashtra Sadhana*. Eng, lish—*Bengalees of tomorrow*, 1945 (essays); *Aligarh Memories and a Persian Bouquet* (Short essays and translations from the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, Hafiz and Jami).

Sources: *BMP*; *NBIL*, Vol I.

Wasim, Muhammad (1885—)

Pakistani lawyer

A Sunni; belonged to Lucknow; eldest s of Muhammad Nasim (qv), whose other sons were Muhammad Habib (qv) and Muhammad Mujib (qv); *b* Jun 1885; *ed* Colvin Taaluqdar's School, Lucknow; MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA), Magdalene Coll, Cambridge (1904); Bar-at-Law, 1908; *m* Zamirunnisa Begum, *d* of Shaikh Muhammad Zaman; 4 S, 2 D; was both cousin and brother-in-law of Ch Khali-quzzaman (qv) who started his legal career as his junior.

Started practice at the Lucknow Bar; soon took over his father's phenomenal practice; Adv-Gen UP; had been a mem of the ATML Coun.

Invited by Jinnah to come over to Pak as Adv-Gen.

Sources: *IPY*, 1951; *SIM*; *Pathway to Pakistan*.

Wazir Ali, Lt Syed (1903—1950)

Cricketer

b 15 Sept 1903; brother of cricketer Nazir Ali.

Played in the Bombay Quadrangular matches; played first Test Match in England, 1932; scored six centuries in England; played in all three Test Matches in India against England, 1933-34; Captained the Mohammedans in the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, 1934; Test Captain against the Australians in the Second and Third Test Matches, 1935; mem Indian Cricket Team to England, 1936; cricket statistics: Total tests played—7; innings—14; runs—237; highest score—42; catch taken—1.

Went over to Pakistan where he died 17 Jun 1950.

Source: *IWW*, 1937-38.

Wazir Hasan, Sir Syed (1872—1947)

UP judge & politician

Title: Kt, 1932.

Shia; belonged to a well-to-do family of UP; father and grandfather were Tehsildar and Dy Collr respectively; *b* Kalupur, Dist Jaunpur, UP, 1 May 1872; *ed* Govt High School, Balia (Matric); Muir Cent Coll, Allahabad, MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA,

LLB); *m* Sukain-a-tul-Fatima Begam, later UP MLA, 1892; 5 S (three of them being Ali Zaheer (qv), Sajjad Zaheer (qv) and Hussein Zaheer); entered politics.

Practised at Jaunpur, then at Partabgarh and joined the Lucknow Bar, 1903; Offg Second Addl Commr, 20 May 1920; Judge, Chief Court, Awadh, Nov 1925; Chief Judge, Feb 1930; retd, May 1934; resumed practice at Allahabad High Court, 1935, and continued till death, Aug 1947.

Joined Muslim League, 1907; was a loyalist to start with; held that Muslim loyalty was a bulwark for British power (3rd Session, AIML, Delhi, Jan 1910); elected Jt-Sec (same session); proposed a resolution urging the Govt to appoint younger sons of Ruling Chiefs to higher posts in the British army (4th Session, Nagpur, Nov 1910); as Acting Sec inserted the ideal of gradual self-govt as one of the aims¹ of the AIML (AIML Coun meeting, Bankipur, Dec 1912); elected Sec, Sixth Session, Lucknow, Mar 1913; mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); re-elected Sec (same session); mem of Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League Scheme of Reforms (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); resigned,² 1919; was a personal and political friend of the Raja of Mahmudabad (qv).

As Sec gave the League a new ideal to strive after, and brought the Muslim League and Cong closer to each other.³

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1916-19; contested for Cent Legis Assem, 1934 (Lucknow and Fyzabad—MR) as an independent but lost to Munshi Azhar Ali.

After retirement, 1934, re-entered

politics; Pres AIML, 24th Session, Bombay; Apr 1936; in his Address⁴ touched, among others, upon the following points: (i) the foundation of the movement for freedom was laid down with the establishment of the Indian National Congress, Dec 1885; (ii) defended Sir Syed Ahmed Khan against the charge of being unpatriotic; (iii) was highly critical of the Constitution of 1935 as it did not have 'seeds of growth'; it would enchain and crush the forces of democracy and freedom; (iv) our goal should be self-government with the Crown as a link between India and Britain on a basis of equality; (v) favouring neither armed revolution nor non-cooperation and civil disobedience, wanted Indians to be united on the basis of a common programme and pursue the path of constitutional agitation towards the goal; (vi) the common programme could be democratic responsible govt with adult franchise, repeal of repressive laws, economic relief to the peasantry, minimum wages to the workers, provision for unemployment and free compulsory primary education.

Was expelled by MA Jinnah from the League, 1937, owing to some differences.

Founder-Pres, A-I Civil Liberties Union.

According to *DNB*, joined the Congress after his expulsion but remained out of active politics.

Mem Aligarh, Allahabad and Lucknow Univs Courts.

Died Aug 1947.

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Pathway to*

Pakistan; IO & BOL, 1947;
Nalanda Year Book, 1946-47;
DNB, Vol II; *SIM*; *EUP*;
HNK.

¹See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 258 & 390.

²For a report of an earlier resignation following criticism, see *HNK*, p. 129.

³According to S. Abid Husain, it was Maulana Muhammad Ali and Syed Wazir Hasan who persuaded MA Jinnah to join the Muslim League in order to bring the policies of the League into line with the progressive and national aims of the Congress. See his *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*, p. 68.

⁴For the full text see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 239-59.

Wilayat Ali (1885—1918)

UP politician

A Sunni; belonged to a Kidwai family; uncle and guardian of Rafi Ahmed (qv); belonged to Bara Banki; *ed* Aligarh (BA, LLB).

Lawyer; mem of Bara Banki Cong Cttee; also of ML Coun; played an important part in organizing the agitation against the internment of Annie Besant, 1917; was a great humorist and wrote regularly for the *Comrade* and the *New Era* under the pen-name of 'Bambooque'; was a close friend of the Ali brothers & Ch Khaliquzzaman.

Died¹ Jul. 1918.

Sources: *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol II; *MAO*.

¹Said Dr M A Ansari in his Welcome

Address at the 11th Session, AIML, Delhi, Dec 1918: 'As a great lawyer still more painful loss has been that of Sheikh Wilayat Ali Qidwai of Barabanki, who was snatched away, in the prime of life, from a most fruitful literary career. As a humorist, Bambooque was unequalled. His numerous sketches in the *Comrade* and the *New Era* form classics that will always keep his memory fresh and green. See *FOP*, Vol II, p. 578.

Wilayat Ali, Nawab Syed (1815—1899)

Bihar banker & loyalist

Titles: CIE, 1878; Nawab, 1882.

b Patan, -1815; trained by grandfather Mir Abdulla in his banking business; at the age of 15 or 16 was sent to Muzaffarpur to learn business under his uncle.

Became acquainted with many Govt officers; in the 1857 mutiny helped William Taylor, then Commr of Patna, to check the spread of the rebellion in Bihar; awarded titles for his loyalty.

Died 3 Jun 1899.

Source: *DIB*.

Yahya Ali, Maulvi (1828—1868)

Wahabi leader

s of Elahi Bakhsh and brother of Maulvi Ahmadullah of Patna; *b* 1828.

Like his brother, was a Wahabi leader; following the 1864 campaign against the Wahabis, the Govt adopted

repressive measures; was arrested and sent to Ambala for trial along with Munshi Muhd Jafar and Muhd Shafi; was sentenced to death for abetment of war against the Queen; sentence later commuted to transportation for life;¹ deported to the Andamans where he died, 1868.

Sources: *FMB*, Vol I; *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs*, Vol I; *MBI*.

¹The Govt wished to deny the Wahabi leaders the chance of becoming martyrs. See *FMB*, Vol I, p. 88.

Yahya Ali, Mohammad (1893—1949)

Madras judge

b 23 Aug 1893; *ed* Presy Coll, Madras; Nizam's Coll, Hyderabad (BA Hons) & Law Coll, Madras (BL).

Public Prosecutor; Chmn Municipal Cttee, Nellore, Jun 1921; mem Local Bds Dist Ednl Coun and Dist Soldiers' Cttee.

Elected mem Second Madras Legis Coun, 1923-26.

Apptd Dist & Session Judge, Jun, 1936; Chmn Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, 1942; Judge, High Court, Mar 1945; Addl Judge, Oct 1945; Permanent Judge, 1948; died in harness, 1949.

Sources: *Who's Who in Madras*, 1940; *High Court of Judicature at Madras Centenary 1862-1962*; *IO & BOL*, 1947.

Yakub, Maulvi Sir Mohammad (1879—1942)

Lawyer & politician

Title: Kt, 1929.

A Sunni; *b* 27 Aug 1879; *ed* Aligarh (BA); Bar-at-Law; *m* Wahida Begum, Editor of *Tehzeb-i-Niswan*, who pre-deceased him.

First non-official Chmn, Municipal Bd, Moradabad; Senior Vice-Chmn, Dist Bd.

Office bearer in London Muslim League, 1908.

Participated in the annual sessions of the AIML; proposed many resolutions and was mem of several ML Cttees.

Pres, AIML, 19th Session, Jinnah Group, Calcutta, Dec 1927-Jan 1928 (which was attended by Annie Besant and Sarojini Naidu); Gen-Sec; re-elected, 23rd Session, II (Hidayat Group), Delhi, Nov 1933.

Mem Ind Legis Assem, 1923 (Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divs, UP—MR); re-elected unopposed, 1926 (same const); again elected unopposed, 1930 (same const) and 1934 (same const); Dy-Pres Legis Assem, 1927-30; Pres, Jul 1930.

Mem Age of Consent Cttee, 1928; mem Indian Franchise Cttee, 1932.

Acting mem Commerce and Industry, Viceroy's Exec Coun, Jan & June 1938; non-off nom mem, Coun of State, 1938 (till death); joined Hyderabad St Service as Reforms Adviser.

Trustee MAO Coll, Aligarh,¹ 1913;

mem AMU Court, and of Cent Standing Cttee of Muslim Ednl Conf.

Mem UP Muslim Def Asscn, 1917; Pres UP Muslim League Annual Session, Pilbhit; Pres Bundelkhand Muslim Conf; Pres A-I Palestine Conf, Bombay; Pres A-I Postmen's Conf Aligarh.

Died 23 Nov 1942.

Sources: *SIM*; *EUP*; *IYB*, 1938-39; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SWI*; *Lord Minto and the Nationalist Movement*; *CSD*, Vol I, 1943; *Indian Legislative Assembly Debates*, 1943, Vol I; *IWW*, 1937-38; *IAR*, 1942, Vol II.

¹Khawaja Ahmad Abbas relates an interesting incident involving Sir Muhammad Yakub who had come to deliver a speech in the Students Union of the AMU. See *I am not an Island*, pp. 76-78.

Yakub Hasan, Seth, Maulana (1875—1940)

Madras politician & businessman

b Nagpur, Jun 1875; *ed* MAO Coll, Aligarh; *m* Khadija, a Turkish lady, *d* of Ahmed Atoula, Consul-Gen for Turkey.

Began commercial career at Bangalore, 1893; moved to Madras, Jan 1901; visited Europe in 1912, in connection with his export-import business; represented the Southern Chamber of Commerce in the Harbour Trust Bd.

Nom mem Madras Corpn for several years; Fellow Madras Univ.

Associated with AIML right from its inception at Dacca, Dec 1906; mem Provisional Cttee set up there; mem Cent Cttee (1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908); Sec Presy Muslim League, Madras Oct 1910; favoured separate electorates for Muslims; moved a resolution on the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal (Fourth Session, Nagpur, Dec 1910); mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); wanted the higher posts and the commissioned ranks in the army to be thrown open to Indians (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); mem of Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League Scheme of Reforms (10th Session Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem Cttee on Reforms (10th Session, Calcutta Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem Cttee on Reforms (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); mem Muslim League deputation to the All Parties Convention called by the Congress to discuss the Nehru Report (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928).

Elected mem, Madras Legis Coun, 1916-20; was a prominent Khilafatist; sent as a delegate of the Muslim League and the Khilafat Cttee to England, 1919; gave evidence before the Jt Parly Cttee on Reforms in India; resigned from all official positions as a protest against the Turkish Treaty, 1920; was associated with the founding¹ of the Information Bureau in London and the publication of its journal, *Muslim Outlook*.

Was also an active mem of the INC from 1915; played an important part in bringing about the Congress-League

Lucknow Pact, 1916; in 1921 went to Calicut with the avowed object of preaching non-violence among the Moplahs;² arrested, 16 Feb 1921, and jailed for six months for disobeying the orders to leave Malabar or to furnish security; again sentenced to two years for seditious speeches as President of the Provincial Conf at Tanjore, Aug 1921.

Left Cong temporarily in 1928 as he favoured Dominion status for India as against complete independence; mem Madras Legis Coun, 1929, and became leader of Muslim Party in the Coun; prominent mem United Nationalist Party; Cong mem, Madras Legis Assem, 1937 (Chittoor—MR); Min (in C Rajagopalachari's Cong Govt) for Public Works, Irrigation & Electricity, Madras, 14 Jul 1937-1939 (when the Ministry resigned).

Proprietor of English weekly, *Muslim Patriot*, 1906, for two years, and of *Kowmi Halchal*, an Urdu weekly.

Stood for Hindu-Muslim unity and did not believe in the Pakistan idea; was a moderate in politics and wanted constitutional methods to be adopted for attaining *swaraj*.

Was an orthodox Muslim; compiled a classified commentary on the *Quran* in prison (the Nizam granted Rs 60,000 for its printing).

Died 23 Mar 1940.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Directory of Madras Legislature*; *Who's Who in Madras*, 1936; *IWW*, 1937-38; *HINC*, Vol I; *HNK*;

FOP, Vols I & II; *CWMG*, Vol XXIII.

¹*DNB* says he was the founder of the Bureau. However, Bamford's note on the subject is silent on who the founder of the Bureau was. See *HNK*, p. 145.

²Yakub Hasan issued an appeal for relief to wives and children of those Moplas killed or jailed in the Moplah uprising. The appeal was published by Mahatma Gandhi in his *Young India* of 1 May 1924. See *CWMG*, Vol XXIII.

Yasin Khan, Chaudhri Mohammad (1896-1970)

Meo leader

b 4 Nov 1896; ed St Stephen's Mission Coll, Delhi (BA); Delhi Univ (LLB) m; S—Tayyab Hussain Khan (qv), mem Lok Sabha.

Started practice in 1926.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1926-36 (Gurgaon-cum-Hissar—MR); Unionist mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937-46 (North-West Gurgaon—MR); lost in 1946 (same const) to Ahmad Jan of ML.

Cong mem Pb Legis Assem, 1952-57 (Ferozpur Zhirka, Gurgaon); re-elected, 1957 (same const).

Worked for the education, social and economic uplift of the Meos; Manager and Hon-Sec, Brayne Meo High School, Nuh.

Sources: *Punjab Vidhan Sabha*, 1960; *IYB*, 1929; *IYB*, 1935-36; *IYB*, 1943-44; *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 30 Jan 1972 (article on

Meos); *RCPL*, 1945-46; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II.

Yazdani, Ghulam (1885—d?)

Archaeologist and historian

Title: OBE, 1936.

Second son of Ghulam Jilani and Makholi Begam; Ghulam Jilani was a scholar of Persian and taught Urdu and Persian to newly recruited ICS officers posted in UP; he had also been Diwan of Dujana St in Rohtak Dist, Haryana; the family wielded considerable influence at the court of Emperor Bahadur Shah Jafar (qv) but its fortunes fell with the fall of Delhi in 1857; *b* Delhi 22 Mar 1885; *mt* Urdu; *ed* St Stephen's College Delhi (as a merit scholar) where he came into contact with distinguished teachers such as Rev. J.G.F. Day, later Primate of all Ireland and Deenbandhu Rev C. F. Andrews (1870-1940); BA (1st class 1st); MA (Second class); *m* Badr Jahan Begam, 1908, 2 S, 3 D; on recommendation of Maulvi Nazeer Ahmed (qv) apptd lecturer in Persian, St Stephen's Coll Delhi; awarded the GOI scholarship for research in Arabic and Persian, Nov 1905 and worked with Sir E. Denison Ross and Dr Josef Horowitz, celebrated orientalist; Prof of Arabic, Govt Coll Rajshahi (now in Bangladesh) 1909-13; Prof of Arabic Govt Coll Lahore, 1913; on recommendation of Sir John Marshall then Dir-Gen of Archaeology GOI, was

apptd Superintendent of the newly created Dept of Archaeology, Hyderabad St; later became its Director; retd 1943; succeeded Dr Horowitz as Epigraphist to the GOI for Persian and Arabic inscriptions.

Made extensive official tours of Europe and West Asia to study art and archaeological sites there; with Govt's help established the State Museum of Archaeology, 12 Mar 1930; after retirement was a adviser to the Salar Jung Museum.

Encouraged historical and archaeological research by funding research associations and societies: at Rajshahi helped found the Varendra Research Society, at Lahore the Punjab Historical Society and at Hyderabad Archaeological Society which later became Hyderabad Archaeological and Historical Society; was one of the founding fathers of Urdu Majlis of Hyderabad, Persian Text Society and the Maulana Azad Oriental Research Inst.

Pres Archaeological Section of Indian Hist Cong Lahore, 1940; Pres All Ind Oriental Conf Hyderabad, 1941; Fellow Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Hon Mem Bhandarkar Oriental Research Inst Bombay.

Was a linguist; D Litt conferred on him by the Aligarh Muslim Univ & Osmania Univ; Padmabhushan, 1959.

Performed the Haj.

Pubs: *ed Aliam-i-Swaleh* by Muhammad Swaleh Kambo (a chronicle in Persian of Shah Jehan's reign), 3 vols, 1911-39; *Ajanta*, 4 vols

(his most important work); *Mandu, the City of Joy*, 1929; *Ajanta ki Naqqashi*, 1935; *Yadgar-i-Farhat*, 1951; *The Temple of Palampet*, 1922; *Bidar, its History and Monuments*, 1947; *Indian Art of the Buddhist Period with particular reference to the frescoes of Ajanta*, 1937; *History of Deccan* (ed), Vol I, 1951; *Epigraphica Indo-Moslemica*, ed; besides wrote articles for the Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India 1919-37, the Annual Report of Hyderabad Archaeological Dept and *Epigraphica Indo-Moslemica*.

Sources: *NBIL*, Vols I & Vol IV; *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*; *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *WWIW*.

Yazdani, Dr Ghulam (1915—)

West Bengal politician

s of Raisuddin Ahmed; *b* at Boragachi, Chanchal, Malda, 1915; *ed* Chanchal HE School; Rajshahi Coll; Calcutta Medical Coll (MBBS).

Medical practitioner; formerly belonged to Medical Service (Upper) Govt of Bengal, 1942-43; got emergency commission (with rank of Captain in the Indian Medical Service in 1943; disbanded, Jul 1947; writer of many medical articles published in the *Calcutta Medical Journal* since 1941.

Mem Cardiological Society of India,

Calcutta, since 1950.

Communist mem W-B Legis Assem, 1957 (Kharba Malda); Independent mem 1962-67 (same const); Independent mem, 1967 (Kharba); re-elected in mid-term poll, 1969 (same const); later joined CPM; Min in charge of Passports and Civil Defence (Home Dept), W-B Govt, 1969-79; CPM mem W-B Legis Assem, 1971 (Kharba).

Sources: *West Bengal Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1957; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-D; *RMGE*, 1968-1969.

Yunus, Mohammad (1916—)

Diplomat, administrator

Belongs to a rich and distinguished Pathan family; *s* of Haji Ghulam Samdani (1827-1926); *b* Abbotabad, NWFP (now in Pak) 26 Jun 1916; eldest brother Abdul Aziz was contemporary of Lord Sinha, Sir Ali Imam (qv) and Mazharul-Haq (qv); another brother 'Abdul Rahman accompanied Dr MA Ansari on his Red Crescent Mission to Turkey during the Blakan War, 1911, and became the first Turkish Ambassador to Afghanistan in 1923; yet another brother Muhammad Ayub was Minister in Dr Khan Sahib's Cong Ministry in the NWFP; *mt* Pushto; knows Persiah, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Arabic, Turkish and a little Indonesian; *ed* AMU, 1929-33; Islamia Coll Peshawar up to 1936; *m* Laj Rallia Ram, 1 S.

Joined the Khudai Khidmatgar move-

ment and came under Khan Abdül Ghaffar Khan's influence; was Sec to him till 1947.

Soon after leaving College, became acquainted with MA Jinnah and tried, unsuccessfully though, to persuade him to change his politics; was arrested during the Quit India movement.

Was strongly attached to Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru whom he first met in 1931 and whose complete trust he came to enjoy; often accompanied him on extensive tours in the country; was arrested along with Nehru in Kashmir, 1946.

Was inducted by Pt Nehru into the Foreign Service, 1947; Indian Representative to the Republic of Indonesia at Jakarta, Oct 1947-Dec 1948; Adviser, Joint Secretariat, Afro-Asian Conf, Bandung, Feb-May 1965 and acted as Chief of Protocol of the Conf; was given Award of Honour, Sept 1973 by the Indonesian Govt for his services during their freedom struggle.

Was deputed to open embassies in Turkey 1950, Iraq 1952 and Spain 1958-1961; Additorial Chief of Protocol, Ministry of External Affairs, 1961; Amb to Algeria; Mem of Indian Delegation to Third and Fourth Non-Aligned Summits at Lusaka and Algeria in 1969 and 1973 respectively.

Was Sec, Union Ministry of Commerce for about 4 years; Chmn Steering Cttee that organised Asia '72 fair; retd Jun 1974.

Enjoys Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's complete confidence; was present at Simla during the Indo-

Pak Summit Conf there, Jun 1971; apptd PM's Special Envoy and as such went on a tour of North Africa, West Asia, Iran and Afghanistan; was Alternate Leader of Indian Delegation to Ministerial Conf of Non-Aligned Countries of the Press Agencies Pool, New Delhi, Jul 1976; Chmn Coordinating Cttee of the Non-Aligned Press Agencies Pool; resigned after the Cong debacle in the Lok Sabha poll 1977.

Non mem Exec Coun, AMU, Jun 1974; Dir Bd of Associate Journal Ltd; Dir Steel Authority of India Ltd, Mar 1977; Mem Bd of Trade; Managing Dir, National Herald; Hon Chmn Trade Fair Authority of India; resigned Mar 1977; mem Samachar managing cttee; resigned 23 Mar 1977; reappointed Chmn Trade Fair Authority of India, 1980.

Pubs: Eng—*Frontier Speaks*, 1941 (a history of Pathan activism, banned by the Brit Govt); Hindi and Urdu—*Qaidi Ke Khat*; Ali Siddiqui, *Mohammad Yunus, Embodiment of Sacrifice, Faith and Principles*, Indira Darshani Library and Cultural Centre, Hyderabad, 1976; Barrier, N. Gerald, *Banned: Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India 1907-1947*, TOI, 25 Nov 1976; IE, 24 Mar 1977; *Persons, Passions and Politics* (Vikas).

Yusuf, Mohammad (1921—)

Former Member of Lok Sabha

s of late Shri Abdul Jabbar; *b* at Siwan, 6 Oct 1921; *ed* at VMHE School, Siwan; *m* Khurshid Jahan, 6 Jun 1949; 5 S, 6 D; businessman and cultivator.

Pres Saran Dist Weavers Society; Mem Dist Cong Cttee, Bihar; connected with many social organizations; was Con- vener, Saran Dist Youth Cong.

Cong mem Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67 (Siwan); and Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (same const); Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (same const); lost in 1977 to Janata Party candidate (same const).

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *TOI*, 24 Mar 1977.

Yusuf, Sir Mohammad Ismail (1876—1965)

Bombay businessman & philanthro-
pist

Titles: Kt, 1915; KCIE, 1914.

A Cutchi Memon; the only *s* of an illustrious father, Haji Ismail Hasham, JP, who was a pioneer in the steamship business; *b* Bombay, 1876.

Joined his father's company, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co at the age of 18; possessed great business acumen and helped his father expand the activi- ties of the company.

Estd a Nautical & Technical Inst, the first College in India to provide for the training of Indians as Ships Masters, and a Seamen's Orphanage at Nhava Island, 1910; also estd a girls' school, a general hospital, a dispensary and a sanatorium

there; founded Ismail Yusuf Coll at Jogeshwari, Greater Bombay, 1923, in memory of his father; this benefaction drew forth a comment from Sir Fredrick Sykes, then Gov of Bombay, who, while inaugurating it, said: 'His (Sir Moham- mad Yusuf's) memory will be held in the same veneration by future generations of students of the Ismail Yusuf College as that of Sir Syed Ahmed is in Aligarh'.

Connected with other charities also.

Supported the swadeshi movement; was a patron of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and a close friend of the late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, the founder of the Vidyalaya; collected a large number of books on philosophy, literature and the arts in English, Persian and Urdu and presented his library to the Institute established by him at Nhava Island.

Died, 15 Sept 1965.

Source: *Memons International Direc- tory*, p. lix.

Zafar Ali Khan, Maulvi (1873—1956)

Punjab journalist & politician

A Rajput; *s* of Munshi Sirajuddin of Gujranwala and Lahore), a P & T official, founder and publisher of the *Zamindar* of Lahore; *b* village Kot Marta, Dist Sialkot, Pb (now Pak), 1873; *ed* Mission High School, Wazirabad; Mahindra Singh Coll, Patiala (Entrance Exam); after a brief job in the P & T Dept, joined

MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA 1st Div, 1895); m; S—Akhtar Ali Khan, later Editor of *Zamindar*.

Sec to Nawab Muhsinul Mulk (qv) for some time; entered Nizam's army; soon became translator in Urdu Translation Bureau there; rose to be Asst Sec (resigned because of his political views).

With a friend started an import firm, the Oriental Commercial Agency, at Bombay, but was unsuccessful in business.

Returned home; took over as editor of his father's Urdu paper, *Zamindar*, on his death in 1909.

The paper, which was started by his father in 1903, became under his editorship a most influential newspaper politically, with a peak circulation of 15,000; was one of the most militant anti-British publicists of his times.

Because of his open hostility to the Govt on the Kanpur Mosque issue, 1913, the security of his paper was first enhanced and then forfeited (early 1914); for a pro-Turkish speech at Lahore, Sept 1914, was ordered to reside in his home village, 62 miles from Lahore, and not take part in either journalism or politics for five years (1914-19); was again prosecuted for five years (1920-25), under Sections 124-A of the IPC, for making objectionable speeches. (He had said that the time had come to rebuild the ruined house of Islam. The people should fulfil the programme of Non-Cooperation and the Govt would perish).

Was associated with the ML, the Khilafat Movement and the Cong.

Actively participated in the annual

sessions of the AIML right from the start; supported the resolution setting up the AIML (Inaugural Session, Dacca, Dec 1906); mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915 Jan-1916; mem Cttee to formulate Muslim representation in legislative and other elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); moved a resolution on the Kohat tragedy saying that the Hindus had started the riots first (same session); supported the resolution on the boycott of the Simon Commn (19th Session, I, Jinnah Group, Calcutta, 1927-Jan 1928); proposed a resolution on the disaffiliation of the Pb Provincial Muslim League for defying the All-Indian body (same session); Delegate to All Parties Convention called by the Cong to discuss the Nehru Report (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928).

Was an active Khilafatist; was a close associate of the Khilafat leader, Mohammad Ali (qv); visited Turkey, early 1913, and with some members of the Indian Medical Mission took an active part in promoting a Turkish proposal to provide a colony for Muslim refugees in Anatolia; also collected money for the victims of the Balkan Wars; did not agree with the Khilafat leaders in rejecting the Nehru Report, 1928; joined the Ahrars; was also associated with the Cong; attended the AICC meeting, 21 Mar 1930; convicted on charges of sedition, along with Dr Satya Pal and Dr Alam, and sentenced to 2 years RI, 30 Apr 1930; quarrelled with Gandhiji at the Karachi session of the INC, 1932, and left the organization; quarrelled

with the Ahrars on the Shahidganj Mosque issue, 1935, and joined the Ittihad-i-Millat party that was agitating for the restoration of the mosque; was again interned in his village, 15 Jul 1935.

As an orthodox Muslim, wanted the Ahmadiyas to be excluded from the Muslim community; his paper was anti-Ahmadiya; Vice-Pres A-I Kashmir Cttee, 1933 (with Muhd Iqbal as the Provisional Pres), which was formed to probe into the Kashmir crisis; supported the Khaksar movement.

Mem Cent Legis Assem, 1937-45 (East-Cent Pb—M); re-elected ML mem, 1946 (same const).

From 1937 onward, again, took active part in the annual sessions of the AIML; moved a number of resolutions chief among which are on (i) the wanton destruction of the Shahidganj Mosque (25th Session, Lucknow, Oct 1937); (ii) the unacceptability of the scheme of Federation; also said that the Hindus could never attain freedom independently and that only the Muslim could free India and the Hindus (26th Session, Patna, Dec 1938); and (iii) on the need for revision of the British Forward Policy in the Frontier (same session); supported the Pak resolution (Lahore Session, 1940).

Died 27 Nov 1956.

Was a good orator, and wrote satiric poetry.

Pubs: Urdu—*Khayaban-i-Fares* (tr of Lord Curzon's *Gardens of Persia*);

Siyar-i-Zulamat (tr of *Mysteries of London*); *Chamanistan*, 1944; *Nigaristan* (both poems); *Millat-i-baiza par ek imrāni nazar*, (Sociological aspects of Islam) 1911; *Maashirat*, 1914; *Haqaiq-o-maarif*, 1944; *Taqarir-i-Maulana Zafar Ali Khan* (collection of political speeches); *Haqiqat va afsanah*, 1940; *Tilismi hur* (both fiction).

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *MBI*; *Ahmadiyah, Movement*; *Friends and Foes*; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *Peeps into Pakistan*; *DNB*, Vol IV; *IAR*, 1939, Vols I & II; *IAR*, 1936; *Political Trouble in India*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *HNK*; *The Punjab Press*, 1880-1905; *Chronology of Pakistan*, 1947-57; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Zafrulla Khan, Chaudhuri Sir Muhammad
(1893—)

Pakistani lawyer & statesman

Titles: Kt, 1935; KCSI, 1937.

Belongs to the Qadiani Ahmadiya community; scion of an old Muslim family of note; s of Nasrullah Khan, leading lawyer of Sialkot, Pb (now Pak): b 6 Feb 1893; ed Govt Coll, Lahore (BA Hons); King's Coll, London (LLB Hons); Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law, 1914); Hon, LLD, Cantab; m 1926, Badrunnisa Begum eldest d of late SA Khan, ICS (Bih & Orissa).

Advocate Sialkot, 1914-16: practised

in Lahore High Court, 1916-35, and became one of the foremost members of the Bar; Lecturer, Univ Law Coll, Lahore, 1919-24; mem Pb Prov Reforms Cttee, 1928; Editor, *Indian Cases*, 1916-32; Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, Mar 31-Jun 1932.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1926-35 (Sialkot—MR); Delegate to RTC, 1930, 1931-32; Delegate to the Jt Select Cttee of Brit Parl on Indian Reforms, 1933.

Attended the annual session of the AIML; Pres AIML, Delhi, 1931; devoted most of his Presidential Address to a discussion of the Federal Constitution, then on the anvil; among other things, wanted (i) constitutional safeguards to be provided for Muslims; (ii) separate electorates for Muslim till Muslims themselves opted otherwise; and (iii) complete and rapid Indianization of the army; was mem Cttee to negotiate with the Working Cttee of the A-I Muslim Conf to bring about unity (same session); was also mem of the Unionist Party.

Mem¹ Gov-Gen's Exec Council for Commerce and Rlys, 20 Jun-17 Oct 1932 (in place of Fazl-i-Husain who was on leave); mem for Commerce and Rlys, Apr 1935 (on the retirement of Fazl-i-Husain); Law mem, 1937-41.

Chmn Cent Advisory Coun of Rlys, Jul 1935-Nov 1937; on special Duty, Apr-Aug 1938; and again, Oct-Dec 1939; Judge, Federal Court of India, Oct 1941-May 1947; Agent-Gen, GOI in China, 1942; Constitutional Adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal, Jun-Dec 1947.

Represented India at the Imperial Conf, London, & Impl Commonwealth

Relations Cttee, Canada.

In Pak: Leader Pak Delegation to UNO on Palestine Question, Oct-Nov 1947; Min of Foreign Affairs & Commonwealth Relations, GOP, Dec 1947-1954; Leader Pak Delegation to UN Gen Assem, 1947-54; Leader Pak Delegation to UN Security Coun on Indo-Pak disputes, Jan 1948-51; Leader Pak Delegation to San Francisco Conf on Japanese Peace Treaty, 1951; Leader Pak Delegation to SEATO Conf, Manila, 1954; Judge International Court of Justice, The Hague, 1954-56; Permanent Representative of Pak at the UN, 1961; now retired.

In 1973 paid a quiet unpublicized visit to India on a pilgrimage to Qadian in Gurdaspur Dist, a place sacred to the Ahmadiyas.

Pubs: ed, *Indian Cases*; ed, *The Criminal Law Journal of India*; *Palestine and the United Nations*; *India and China*; *Foreign Policy of Pakistan*; *Islam: its Meaning for Modern Man*; has written a commentary on the *Quran* from the Ahmadiya point of view.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *AWW*, 1958; *IPY*, 1952-53; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *SWI*, 1942; *The International Who's Who*, 1957; *DNB*, Vol IV; *FOP*, Vol II.

¹There was a fierce anti-Ahmadiya agitation in Pb on the occasion of this appointment. Fazl-i-Husain, who 'secured' him the temporary appointment in 1932 and again successfully espoused his cause on his own retirement in

1935, thought very highly of Zafrullah Khan's ability and did much to counter the outcry against him (See *Fazl-i-Husain*, pp. 242 & 313). There was another anti-Ahmadiya campaign, including riots, in Pakistan in 1953. The agitators demanded that the Ahmadiyas be declared a minority, that Ch Zafrullah Khan be removed from Foreign Ministership and that all other Ahmadiyas be dismissed from Govt Offices. See *A History of Pakistan*, pp. 183-6.

Zahur Bakhsh (1899—1964)

Hindi short story writer

Like Prem Chand, came to Hindi via Urdu.

Contributed articles to magazines; started writing stories in 1914; was a victim of communal fury and his house in Jabbalopre was burnt; passed his last days in comparative poverty; died Nov 1964.

Pubs: Hindi—*Muslim mahila ratna* (historical account of twelve heroines of Muslim history) 1922; *Arya mahila ratna* (short biographical sketches of noble Indian women) 1924; *Devi Parvati*, 1927; *Nal-Damyanti*, 1927; *Devi Sati*, 1928; *Devi Sita*, 1929 (all mythological tales); *Samaj ki Chingarian*, 1928; *Sphuling*, 1931; *Shabnam Ham Pirshidaint* (all collections of short stories); *Ghodon ki Ketii* (8 short stories for children), 1958; also translated *Gulistān* and *Bostan* from Persian into Hindi.

Sources: *Hindi Ke Muslim Sahityakar*; *INB*, 1958; *NBIL*, Vol II.

Zaidi, Ali Jawad (1920—)

Govt official & Urdu writer

Pen name: Sabir.

s of Syed Ali Ajmad & Tayyeba Bibi; b in Azamgarh Dist, UP; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Lucknow Univ (BA, LLB); *m* Shanaz; 3 S, 4 D.

Asst Dir of Information, and Publications Officer, UP Govt, 1946-56; Sec Information and Tawaza, J & K, 1958-60; Dy Principal Information Officer, GOI, New Delhi; AIR Special Correspondent in Tehran, 1975.

Mem Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, and Cttee for Promotion of Urdu; Sec, Cent Information Service Asscn; Convener, Sahitya Samaj, Lucknow, and Vichar Bharati Bombay.

Has written two dozen books in Urdu, Hindi and English; has received UP Govt Prize for *Apse Miliye*, *Meri Ghazalen*, and *Do Adabi School*; Kashmir Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages Award for collection of essays on criticism entitled *Tamiri Adab*.

Pubs: *Rage Sang*, 1944; *Zahrab: Payam-e-Azadi*; *Dard-e-Mushtarak* (all poems); *Apse Miliye* (sketches); *Meri Ghazalen*, 1959; *Do Adabi School* (criticism dealing with Delhi and Lucknow schools), 1970; *Tamiri Adab*; *Dayare sahr*, 1960; *Urdu men qaumi shairi ke sau sal*, comp, 1954.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1959, 1961, 1971.

Zaidi, Col Syed Bashir Husain (1898—)

UP politician

Title: CIE, 1941.

Belongs to the Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar Dist; *s* of Syed Shaukat Husain Zaidi; *b* Delhi, 26 Jul 1898; *ed* Arabic High School; St Stephen's Coll, Delhi (BA Pb Univ 1919); Cambridge (BA Hons 1922); Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn, 1923); *m* 12 Oct 1937; Qudsia (died); 2 S, 1 D; Indian Representative, International Students' Confs, Czechoslovakia and Holland, 1921.

Headmaster, Univ School, Aligarh till 1930; entered Rampur St service, 1930; later Judge High Court, and then Pol Min, Rampur St; Observer, Third RTC, London, 1932; Chief Min, Rampur St, 1937-49; mem Negotiating Cttee of the States and the Indian Constitution Cttee.

Pres UP Muhammedan Ednl Conf, Moradabad, 1935; Pres, Shia Provincial Conf, UP; mem AMU Court; Trustee Shia Coll, Lucknow, and Delhi Coll, Delhi.

Mem Constituent Assem, 1946-50 (UP States Group); mem Parl of India, 1950-52; Cong mem 1st Lok Sabha, 1952-57 (Hardoi Dist North-West-cum-Farrukhabad Dist East-cum-Shahjehanpur Dist South).

V-C Aligarh, 1956-62; Dir Reserve Bank of India, 1958-63; mem Rajya Sabha (UP), 1964-70.

Mem Indian Delegation to UN Gen

Assem, 1951; Leader Indian Goodwill Mission to Afro-Asian countries, 1964; Pres Indian Coun for Africa; Hon Treasurer, Jamia Millia, Jul 1963; Chmn Bd of Dirs, Associated Journals Ltd, publishing three dailies—*National Herald*, *Navjivan* and *Qaumi Awaz*; Pres Anjuman-Taraqqi-i-Urdu; Dir of several companies; participated in the convention of Muslim Leaders held in May 1977 to consider the problems facing their community and its relationship with the Cong.

Has been to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran and to Europe. Padma Vibhushan, 1976.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *RSW*, 1968; *TOI*, 17 May, 1977.

Zain Yar Jung, Nawab (1889—1961)

Engineer, diplomat

Real name: Zainuddin.

Belonged to the Hyderabad State aristocracy; *s* of Shujaat Ali, I.C.S. who of married the only sister of Syed Hussain Bilgrami, later known as Imadul Mulk, *b* Hyderabad 15 Jan 1889; *ed* schooling at Hyderabad, Nizam's Coll, Hyderabad, Crystal Palace London (Engineering studies); *m* Ruqqia Begum, died 1947;

one S, Saadat Ali Khan¹, twice mem of Lok Sabha.

Started career as an Asst Engineer, Irrigation Dept, Hyderabad St; architect of the Osmania Univ buildings 1930 and was responsible for 'its daring blend of Muslem and Hindu styles'; visited Europe, America and Japan and studied university architecture in many of the important univs there; was an exponent of a new style of architecture known in Hyderabad as the Osmania Architecture; designed a Gurudwara in Patiala State after independence; other buildings designed by him were Nizami Mosque in London, Madar-e-Deccan Mosque at Aligarh and the Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi; also remodelled AMU.

Mem Advisory Cttee of the Govt of India entrusted with the work of preserving the Taj Mahal at Agra 1942 and Badshahi Mosque at Lahore.

State Architect, Hyderabad St; Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, 1943; Commr Hyderabad Municipal Corporation; Mem of Nizam's Exec Coun for PWD, Commerce and Industry 1944; Minister for PWD & Rlys in Military Gov's Cabinet, 1948.

Elected Pres of Institution of Engineers, 1944; led a delegation to attend the Commonwealth Standards Conf, and was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Inst of Standards in India; Dean of Faculty of Engineering Osmania Univ; estd Inst of Engineering Research in Hyderabad, and became its Chmn.

Agent-Gen of Hyderabad St in New Delhi 1948 under the Standstill Agree-

ment signed between Hyderabad St and India; worked hard to bring about a settlement between the two, following partition; was called a *ghaddar* (traitor) by the Ittehad leaders in Hyderabad for not toeing their line.

Impressed those who came into contact with him as a shrewd and sensible man with charming manners.

Nom mem A-P Legis Coun June 1958-May 1961.

Padma Bhushan, 1956.

Biog: Dildar Husain, *Glimpses of an Engineer-Statesman of Hyderabad Deccan*, 1961.

Sources: *The End of an Era; Mission with Mountbatten; India Annual*, 1962; *Glimpses of an Engineer-Statesman of Hyderabad Deccan*; FSH, Vol IV; *Brief Thanksgiving*.

¹For an autobiographical account, see *Brief Thanksgiving*, Asia, 1959.

Zainal Abedin (1932—)

West Bengal politician

s of Abdul Gani and Jamila; b Shimuldanga, W Dinajpur Dist, W-B, 17 Aug 1932; ed Calcutta (MBBS, 1954); m Jolekha.

Started medical practice in his village; Pres of Union Bd; Gen Sec of

W-B Pradesh Cong Cttee; mem Ind Medical Assn, Calcutta branch.

Elected mem W-B Legis Assem. 1962 (Itahar); Dy Min for Health, W-B Govt, 1962; later Dy. Min for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Forest and Fisheries, 1963; Bangla Cong mem, W-B Legis Assem, 1967 (Magrahat West); re-elected in the mid-term poll, 1969 (same const); Min for Health, 1971; lost in the 1971 elections on Cong ticket (Magrahat West); Cong mem 1972 (Itahar); Cabinet Minister of Cottage and Small Scale Industries and Public Undertakings and Cooperation, W-B Govt till May 1977; assem dissolved, May 1977; mem Cong Election Cttee for W-B for Assembly poll, Jun 1977; re-elected mem W-B Legis Assem 1977.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982; *India—A Reference Annual*, 1974; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-C & Vol II-D; *RMGE*, 1968-69, Vol II.

Zakaria, Dr Rafiq Balumiya (1920—)

Member of Rajya Sabha

b Sopara, Thana Dist, Mah, 5 Apr 1920; ed Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona; Ismail Yousuf Coll (MA 1st Class, 1943); Govt Law Coll, Bombay; London Univ (PhD); Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law); m Fatima; 3 S, 1 D.

Pres London Majlis, 1945-47 and of Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Europe, 1947; atten-

ded the inaugural session of the International Union of Students of Prague, 1946.

Worked on the *News Chronicle* and the *Observer*, London; ran a column 'Asian Notebook' in *Times of India*; was Special Prosecutor and Govt Counsel at Bombay High Court.

Gen Sec Bombay Youth Cong; mem Cent Youth Cttee.

Nom mem Mah Legis Coun, Jun 1960; Cong Chief Whip, Jul 1 '60; Cong mem Mah Legis Assem, 1962 (Aurangabad); re-elected 1967 (Aurangabad West); and 1972 (same const); mem Exec Cttee MPCC & AICC.

Dy. Min for Buildings and Communications, Mah Govt, 1962-64; Cabinet min for Urban Development, 1964-67; for Public Health and Waqfs, 1967-Mar 1972; for Public Health, Urban Development and Waqfs, Mar 1972; resigned¹ from the Ministry Apr 1977, saying that he would work for the organisation; elected mem Rajya Sabha Apr 1978.

Represented India at UN, 1965.

Founder of the Indo-Arab Society; Chmn, Maulana Azad Edn Trust; & India Unity Centre; founder-Pres Maulana Azad Coll of Arts, Science & Commerce, Aurangabad & Marathwada Coll of Edn, Aurangabad.

Pubs. ed, *A Study of Nehru*, 1959, *Razia: Queen of India*,² 1966; *Rise of Muslim in Indian Politics*, 1970, 2nd ed. 1971.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77, 1982;

TIDYB, 1972; *INB*, 1959, 1966, 1972; *TOI*, 8 Apr, 1977; *RSW*, 1980.

¹In a press statement, he said that the recent developments had not helped to improve the image of the Congress. 'I believe that unless some of us are prepared to pay the price, we shall not be able to restore confidence among the rank and file of our party. As a small earnest of my desire in that direction, I have decided to tender my resignation from the council of ministers.' *TOI*, 8 Apr 1977.

²Translated into Marathi in 1971.

Zakaullah (of Delhi), Maulvi Mohammad (1832—1910)

Urdn writer

Titles: Khan Bahadur; Shamsul-Ulama.

Ancestors came from Ghazni to the Pb; after living in Lahore, his great grandfather shifted to Delhi in the time of Shah Alam and was appointed a tutor to the Mughal princes; *s* of Hafiz Sananullah, a tutor to one of Bahadur Shah's sons up to 1857; *b* Delhi, 1832; *ed* early instruction under grandfather, Baqanullah; later a disciple of Maulvi Imam Bakhsh Sahbai; joined Anglo-Arabic College Ajmeri Gate, Delhi (later Delhi College, recently renamed as Zakir Hossain College) where he showed special aptitude for Mathematics and where he was a favourite pupil of Master Ram Chander, a distinguished Mathematics teacher, whose conversion to Christianity became the talk of the town; retained his taste for Mathematics throughout life and

translated in Urdn well-known text books on Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid; Nazir Ahmed (qv) was his class fellow at College.

Appointed a teacher in the same institution; his first book published before the Mutiny was on Indian games like cards, chess, etc; next was a little book on Arithmetic which was sold out in three days; taught Persian and Urdn at Agra Coll; Dy Inspector of Schools in Bhandishahar and Moradabad, 1855-69, Headmaster Normal School Delhi, 1869-72; Professor of Persian and Arabic, Munir Cent College, Allahabad, 1872-86, when he was pensioned off.

Was extremely popular with his students and was very solicitous about their welfare.

Was an active supporter of the educational and reformist ideas of Sir Syed who was a hero to him and whose portrait occupied central place in his drawing room; after retirement offered his services to MAO Coll and was elected Life Honorary Professor of Mathematics, 1887; conducted many publicity campaigns for the Aligarh College, which was very dear to his heart; was also an active member of Sir Syed's Translation Society and contributed regularly to *Aligarh Institute Gazette* and *Tahzibul Akhlaq*; in his insistence on Urdn as the medium of instruction, he differed from Sir Syed who favoured English as the medium of instruction.

Was a prolific writer in Urdn and wrote on a great variety of subjects—according to one estimate his published and unpublished works, small and great, in

Mathematics, History and Geography, Literature and Ethics, Physics, Chemistry, and Politics number more than 143; this included numerous school and college textbooks; was also a great translator of English books into Urdu; wrote several histories including a ten volume *Tarikh-i-Hindustan* (History of India) under Muslim rule.

Was passionately loyal to the British Crown and did not view the activities of the Congress with favour; he was also critical¹ of the Muslim lack of reverence and affection for their country; had many Hindus among his friends but he maintained that the difference between the Hindus and the Muslim was too great for any permanent union; Rev CF Andrews, also a friend, stayed for a few years in Delhi and wrote a biography of his—*Zakaullah of Delhi*.

Lived a simple, frugal life, was old fashioned in his dress but was quite progressive in his ideas; had great love and reverence for his mother from whom he inherited his regularity and the methodical nature of his works.

Died 7 Nov 1910 at Delhi.

Pubs: *Victoria nama* (a panegyric account of the Queen and her reign); *Falsafa-i-amsal*, 1898; *Mahasinul Akhlaq* (on ethics), 1900; *Talimul intizam*, 1901; *Musalman aur science*, 1957.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol IV; *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*; *RMP*; *Sir Syed Ahmed Khan*; *SIM*; *NBIL*,

Vol IV, Nasim Qureshi, *Urdu Adab Ki Tarikh*; Prof Dr Aijaz Hussain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (both Urdu).

¹By all means let us love our Musalman brethren in other countries and feel their joys and sorrows as our own; but let us also love with all our hearts our own country, and refuse to have anything to do with those who tell us that we, Musalmans, must always be looking outside for our religious hopes and their fulfilment. Quoted in CF Andrews, *Zakaullah of Delhi*.

Zakir Hussain, Dr (1897—1969)

President of India

Belonged to an upper middle class Pathan family settled at Qaimganj, Dist Farrukhabad, UP; *s* of Fida Husain Khan, a lawyer of Hyderabad; *b* Hyderabad, AP, 8 Feb 1897; *ed* Islamia High School, Etawah, UP; MAO Coll, Aligarh (MA); Univ of Berlin (PhD in Economics), 1923-26; *m* Shahjehan Begum, 1915; 2 D.

When nationalism affected the MAO Coll in Aligarh in 1920, he was Asst Prof of Economics there and on the side of the loyalists; but on hearing Shaikat Ali's passionate appeal was converted¹ to the Gandhian creed.

Joined the National Univ, Jamia Millia, Feb-Mar 1926, on return from Germany; Shaikhul Jamia (V-C), 1926-48.

Took charge of Gandhiji's Basic National Education scheme, launched in 1938; Pres Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, 1938-48.

His name was suggested to the Viceroy by Pt Nehru and Maulana Azad for inclusion in the Interim Govt, 1946, but the proposal was dropped following Jinnah's² strong objection to it.

V-C Aligarh Muslim Univ, Nov 1948-56; Chmn International Students' Service, Indian National Cttee (apptd by World Univ Service) till 1955; Chmn World Univ Service, Geneva, 1955-57; Indian Representative to Exec Bd of UNESCO, 1956-58; Chmn Cent Bd of Secondary Edn till 1957; mem Univ Grants Commn till 1957; mem Univ Edn Commn 1948-49; mem Edn Reorganization Cttee of Bihar, UP & MP.

Cong mem Parl (from UP), 1950-52; mem Rajya Sabha, 1952-57; Gov of Bih, Jul 1957-May 1962; elected Vice-Pres of India, 1962, defeating Mr NC Samant-singhar, a former Cong mem of Lok Sabha from Orissa; elected Pres of India, 9 May 1967, defeating, among others, Koka Subba Rao, former CJ of India; sworn in as Third Pres³ 13 May 1967; In his inaugural address⁴ on the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony, said any other things:

I . . . pledge myself to the loyalty of our past culture from wheresoever it may have come and by whatsoever it may have been contributed. I pledge myself to the service of the totality of my country's culture. I pledge my loyalty to the country, irrespective of religion or language. I pledge myself to work for its strength and progress and for the welfare of its people without distinction of caste, colour

or creed. The whole of Bharat is my home and its people are my family. . . .

Died suddenly, 3 May 1969.

Delivered Patel Memorial Lectures on Principles of Ednl Reconstruction in India, 1958; and the Mavalankar Memorial Lecture of Ethics and the State, 1960.

Awarded Padma Vibhushan, 1954; Bharat Ratna (the highest state award), 1963; D Litt (Hon) by Univs of Delhi, Calcutta, Aligarh, Allahabad, and Cairo; widely travelled abroad.

Sported a well-trimmed beard; was a man of deep culture and refinement; had aristocratic tastes; was a lover of roses, collected cactii, fossils, paintings, and specimens of calligraphy; had a rich library too.

Biog—English—Chishti, Anees, *Zakir Hussain: A Study*, 1967; Noorani, A.G., *President Zakir Hussain : A Quest for Excellence*, 1967; Ahluwalia, B.K. ed., *Zakir Hussain, A Study*, 1970; Mujeeb, M., *Dr Zakir Hussain : A Biography*,⁵ 1972; Zaheer-ud-din Ahmed, *Zakir Hussain*. Urdu—Siddiqui,⁶ Rashid Ahmed, *Zakir Saheb*, 1946.

Pubs. English : *Lectures on the Scope and Method of Economics* (Hindustani Academy, UP); *Capitalism: An Essay in Understanding* (Lectures under Delhi Univ), 1967; *Dynamic University* (Convocation Addresses) 1965; Urdu—*Mubadi-*

i-maashiat, 1922; *Maashiat, maqsad aur minhaj* (Lectures delivered before the Hindustani Academy, UP on economic thought), 1932; *Buniyadi qaumi talim* (Basic national education), 1939; *Zikr-i-Husain* (Life and character of Hazrat Imam Husain), 1942; *Talimi Khutbat* (Addresses on educational problems), 1942; *Kachhva aur Khargosh: Riyasat ya tahqiq-i-adl*, tr. of Plato's *Republic*, 1932; *Maashiyat-i-qaumi*, tr. of Friedrich List's *Nationalökonomie* from German, 1946; tr Cannon's *Elementary Political Economy*; German—*Die Botschaft des Mahatma Gandhi*.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol IV; *TIDYB*, 1968; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Parliament of India*, 1951; *RSW*, 1964; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *EUP*; *MAO*; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*; A.G. Noorani, *President Zakir Hussain: A Quest for Excellence*; *INB*, 1971, 1974; *NBIL* Vol. IV.

¹Describing the effect of Shaukat Ali's speech on 13 Oct 1920, SK Bhatnagar says: 'The effect was electrical. Conversions to the Gandhian creed were almost universal. Zakir Hussain was seen in tears. The Movement registered its first success. See *History of MAO College, Aligarh*, p. 341.

²According to Wavell, Jinnah said that Zakir Hussain, whom he characterized as a Quisling, would be utterly and entirely unacceptable. *Wavell The Viceroy's Journal*, p. 296. See also pp. 295, 298 of the *Journal*. The main reason of course was that Zakir Hussain was a staunch nationalist Muslim.

³He was the first Muslim to become President of India.

⁴For the full text, see A.G. Noorani, *President Zakir Hussain: A Quest for Excellence*. pp. 121-4.

⁵Translated into Hindi, 1974.

⁶Rashid Ahmed Siddiqui (qv) was a lifelong friend of Dr Zakir Hussain.

Ziauddin Ahmed, Dr Sir (1878—1947)

Educationist

Titles: CIE, 1913; Kt.

A Sunni and Kamboh Sheikh: s of Hafiz Muinuddin, a junior employee in the Dist Collectorate;¹ related to Viqar-ul-Mulk (qv); b Meerut, 1878; home town was Merehra in Dist Etah, UP; ed at a madrassah; was a brilliant student at MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA, 1895); was recommended by Principal Theodore Morison for nomination as Dy Collr but declined the offer and got a job as a teacher of Mathematics in his college, Jul 1895, at Rs 16 per month.

Simultaneously continued his studies; MA, Calcutta; DSc, Allahabad 1901; Trinity Coll, Cambridge (1901-03) on a State scholarship and stayed in Cambridge for specialization in the study of Arab contribution to astronomy; also made mem of Mathematical Society of London and Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society, 1904; Gottingen Univ, PhD, 1905; studied modern geometry in Bologna Univ (Italy).

Returned to his teaching post in Aligarh, Dec 1906; devoted himself passionately

to the affairs of the college; became a Prof of Mathematics: Off Principal, 1913-14; mem Sadler Commn for Calcutta Univ (the other Indian mem was Sir Asutosh Mukherji), 1917-24 Mar 1918; resumed duties as Prof of Maths; Principal², 1 Jun 1919. In 1920 the existence of the college was at stake; besides Gandhiji, the Ali Brothers and many other Khilafatists came to Aligarh and wanted the college authorities to take the lead in rejecting Govt aid and convert itself into the foremost national institution in the country; Dr Ziauddin mobilized the guardians against the agitators.³ The crisis was later averted.

Sec Muslim Univ Foundation Cttee to draft Constitution of the Univ, 1916; 1st Pro-Chancellor when the MAO Coll became Aligarh Muslim Univ, 1920; resigned on the recommendation of the Rahmatullah Commn that probed the working of the Univ, 1928; V-C, 1935-47; mem Sir John Shea and Skeen Cttees on Indianization of the army, 1921.

Mem of deputation to submit grievances of Muslims regarding their backwardness in education to the UP Gov, 14 Aug 1924; Pres Provincial Muslim Ednl Conf, Pilbhit, 1926; Pres A-I Ednl Conf, Lahore, 1933; attended the Lucknow Conf on Muslim edn, Feb 1934.

Attended⁴ the annual sessions of the AIML and actively participated in its deliberations; moved a resolution on the Govt policy of control and pricing of food and other articles of common use (30th Session, Delhi, Apr 1943); mem of Cttee to chalk out a Five-Year Plan for the educational, economic, social and

political advancement of Muslims (28th Session, Madras, Apr 1941).

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1924-26 (Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad Dist—MR); mem Cent Legis Assem, 1931-35, elected unopposed (UP Southern Div—MR); re-elected, 1935 and again (on ML ticket) in 1946.

Died Dec 1947 in London where he had gone in connection with the scheme of setting up a Medical College in the AMU.

Pubs: English—*History of Education*, 1914; *Systems of Education*, 1929; *Systems of Examination*, 1933; *Indian Railways*. Urdu—*Jadid falsafah-i-talim* (Modern philosophy of education).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vols, I and II; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *MAO*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *The International Who's Who*, 1938; *SIM*; *EUP*.

¹*SIM* says his father was a Tehsildar. See p. 392.

²Ross Masood, the grandson of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, was the other contender for the post. See *The History of MAO College*, p 326-7.

³According to SK Bhatnagar, because of his weak handling of the situation, he fell in the esteem of the Govt. See *MAO* p. 349. *SIM* quotes a Govt source describing him as a 'moderate and a strong Islamist who is opposed to Hindu-Muslim unity. Of outstanding intellect and reputation'. See p. 393.

⁴Also attended the 15th Session, Lahore, May 1924. See *FOP*, Vol I, p. 575.

Zoe Ansari (pseudonym) (1925—)

Urdu writer

b Saharanpur 6 Feb 1925; *mt* Urdu; *ed* MA (Arabic); *m* Shashikala.

Courted arrest during the Quit India Movement 1942; joined Communist Party; was imprisoned 1949; has worked as a journalist for various newspapers and journals; Lecturer in Russian, Bombay Univ, Bombay.

Pubs: Urdu—George Bernard Shaw, 1951; *Varaq Varaq*, 1952; *Communism aur Mazhab* (a study), 1953; *Zaban-o-Bayan* (essays), 1958; *Inqilab-e-Rus*, 1946; *Chini Gaon*, 1950; *Hukum ki Begam* (from Pushkin), 1958 (all translation); has translated numerous other books; edited Urdu-Russian and Russian-Urdu dictionaries published from Moscow.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Zore, S Mohiuddin Qadri (1905—1964)

Urdu critic & writer

Pen name : Zore.

b Hyderabad, AP, 25 Dec 1905; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Osmania Univ (MA); London Univ (PhD).

Principal, Govt Chanderghat Coll; Prof of Urdu, Osmania Univ; mem

Sahitya Akademi; has published about 40 books; also estd *Idarah-e-Adbiyat-e-Urdu* which has published books in Urdu.

Has made use of English criticism in his study and analysis of Urdu literature.

Pubs: *Ruh-e-Tanqid*, 1925; *Urdu Ke Asalib-e-Bayan*, 1927 (both criticism); *Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi Ki Bazm-i-Adab* (Account of the literary life at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni), 1927; *Garcin de Tassay* (biog), 1932; *Tanqidi maqalat* (critical articles), 2nd ed. 1932; *Sair-e-Golconda*, (historical short stories), 1936; *Adabi-tassurat* (criticism), 1940; comp *Tazkirah-e-Urdu Mukhtutat*, 3 Vols, 1947; *Urdu Shairi Ka intikhab*, compiled, 1960; *Adabi tahriren* (essays), 1963; *Hindustani lisanijat*¹ (on Indian linguistics); *Ahd-i-Usmeni mein Urdu ki Taraqqi* (Survey of the development of Urdu during the regime of Usman Ali Khan); 1934; *Ruh-e-Ghalib* (Critical study of the poetry of Ghalib), 1939; *Muraqqa-i-Sukhan*, 4 Vols, 1937; *Tilism-i-Taqdir* (Historical stories), 1937; *Shah Iqbal* (Letters of Shah Azimabadi and Mohammad Iqbal), 1942.

Sources: *WWIW*; Dr Aijaz Hussain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *INB*, 1961, 1963, 1973; *NBIL*, Vol IV,

¹Punjabi translation published, 1963.

Zubair, Maulvi Shah Mohammad (1888—1930)

Bihar Congress leader

b 1888; *ed* called to the Bar (Middle Temple); *m, d* of Shah Mohammad Ayub of Monghyr.

Practised law at Patna, 1912-13; then at Monghyr, 1914-20; gave up a lucrative practice and joined the Non-Cooperation Movement; resumed practice, Oct 1927.

Mem organizing Cttee (of Bihar PCC) on Non-Cooperation, 1921; mem National Coun of Edn, Bihar, to look after national institutions; arrested, 1921; presided over the annual session of the Bihar Provincial Conf, Sept 1925, at Purulia; elected Bihar PCC, 1925, and again in 1926.

Chmn Dist Bd Monghyr, 1923 & 1927; inaugurated the Conf of the representatives of Dist Bds of Bih at Patna, 1923; Pres Kisan Sabha at Monghyr, 1922-23.

Attended the Muslim Conf at Delhi, Mar 1927; ML delegate to the All-Parties Convention called by the Cong (20th Session, AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1928).

Elected mem Coun of State, Nov 1925 (Bih and Orissa—MR); resigned in response to Cong directive, Jan 1930; died later same year.

His wife came out of *purdah* in 1930 as a public worker and joined the boycott movement.

Sources: *IYB*, 1930; *FMB*, Vols I & II; *FOP*, Vol II; *IAR*, 1931, Vol I.

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Nawab Sir (1875—1933)

Punjab landlord, politician

Belonged to the ruling family of Malerkotla St, Pb; *s* of Nawab Ghulam Mohammad Khan; *b* 1875; *ed* Govt Wards Institution; Ambala; Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore, 1886; Pb Univ (FA, 1893); *m* 1903; 2 S, 2 D; son Khurshid Ali Khan was once mem Coun of State.

Hon Extra Asst Commr, Ludhiana, for 2 years; spent two years in Europe, studying French; was also at Trinity Coll, Cambridge.

Came back in 1898; permanently shifted residence to Lahore, 1901.

Nom non-official mem, Impl Legis Coun 1909-20 (representing Pb Muslims); Chief Min Patiala St, Feb 1911-13; mem Coun of State, 1921-25 (East Pb—M); mem Cent Legis Assem, 1927 (East Cent Pb—M); non-off mem, Cent Legis Assem, 1931 (Pb); founder-leader Cent Muslim Party in the Assem.

Was a prominent mem of the Muslim League; elected Vice-Pres, AIML (Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910); proposed a resolution on the treatment of Indians in South Africa (7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913); proposed a resolution regarding the prohibition against emigration from India to Canada (same session); mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); elected Vice-Pres, AIML (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); Chmn¹ Reception Cttee, 19th Session, II (Shafi Group), Dec 1927-Jan 1928; was in favour of cooperation with the

Simon Commn; was a staunch supporter of separate electorates; mem AIML Coun 1930.

Mem of Cttee apptd by the Viceroy from the Cent Legislative Assem to sit in 'joint, free Conf with the Simon Commn'; along with Dr Abdullah Al-Mamun Suhrawardy, recorded a minute of dissent to the Cttee's Report in which they suggested 'how risky it was for Muslims to join hands with the Hindus in the boycott of the Commn'; also stoutly opposed joint electorates, saying 'During our tour in India, not a single Muslim body or witness has asked for a joint electorate; on the contrary, there is a strange consensus of opinion in favour of separate electorates'.

Mem of (Pb-based) A-I Kashmir Cttee to investigate the Kashmir crisis, 1929; mem Indian Franchise Cttee, 1932; Delegate to the League of Nations, 1930.

Fellow Pb Univ; mem AMU Court; Hon Sec Pb Chiefs' Asscn, 1913-33; Pres Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore for over ten years.

Died 26 May 1933.

Pubs: *Life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh*; *Life of Emperor Sher Shah Suri*; *A Voice from the East*.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *IYB*, 1933; *The Ahmadiyah Movement*; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *Fazl-i-Hussain* (A Political Biography); *FOP*, Vols I & II; *The Imperial Coronation Durbar Delhi*, 1911, Vol II; *SWI*; *Indian Legislative Assembly Debates*, 1935, Vol 5.

¹For his Welcome Address, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 128-9.

Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Syed (1933—)

Member of Lok Sabha

Popularly known as Mikki Mian. s of late Maj-Gen Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali (qv) of Rampur; b at Rampur, 11 Mar 1933; ed at Welham School, Dehra-Dun; Doon School, Dehra Dun; Millfield, England; m Nawabzadi Noor Bano Begum, 1956; 1 S, 2 D; agriculturist.

Worked as a Tea Planter in Assam and with JK Industries, Bombay; served on the UP Police Cttee & UP Cent Shia Waqf Bd; Pres Industrial Training Inst Rampur; mem AMU Court.

Mem UP Vidhan Sabha, 1962-66 (Suar Tanda); re-elected, 1963-66; resigned; Swatantra mem Fourth Lok Sabha 1967-1970 (Rampur); Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha in midterm poll 1971 (same const); lost in 1977 to a Janata party candidate (same const); Cong (I) mem (Rampur), 1980.

Mem (i) Consultative Cttee on UP Legislation; (ii) Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Cttee for UP Circle; (iii) Consultative Cttee for Northern Railway Zone; (iv) Consultative Cttee for Atomic Energy; and (v) Estimates Cttee of Lok Sabha; renounced all princely privileges and titles in the spirit of democracy.

Has been to UK, Europe and the Middle East.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971, 1980; *LSW*, 1967; *TOI*, 27 Feb 1977 and 24 Mar 1977.